# BIOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL MEMOIRS

OF

## Pulaski, Jefferson, Lonoke, Faulkner, Grant, Saline, Perry, Garland and Hot Spring Counties, Arkansas,

COMPRISING

A Condensed History of the State, a Number of Biographies of Distinguished Citizens of the same, a Brief Descriptive History of each of the Counties above named, and numerous Biographical Sketches of their Prominent Citizens.

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W. B. CONKEY, BINDER.

# PREFACE.

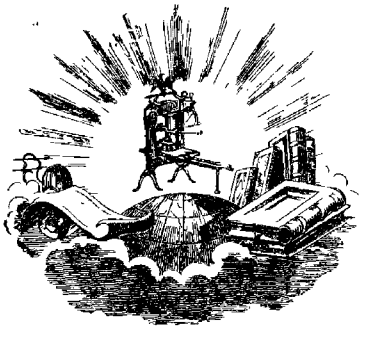
THIS beautiful volume has been prepared in response to the popular demand for the preservation of local history and biography. The method of preparation followed is the most successful and the most satisfactory yet devised —the most successful in the enormous number of volumes circulated, and the most satisfactory in the general preservation of personal biography and family record, conjointly with local history. The number of volumes now being distributed seems fabulous. Careful estimates place the number circulated in Ohio at 50,000 volumes; Pennsylvania, 60,000; New York, 75,000; Indiana, 40,000; Illinois, 40,000; Iowa, 30,000; Missouri, 25,000; Kansas, 20,000; Tennessee, 20,000; Kentucky, 25,000; Georgia, 20,000; Alabama, 20,000, and all the other States at the same proportionate rate. The entire State of Arkansas has as yet scarcely been touched by the historian, but is now being rapidly written.

The design of the present extensive biographical and historical research is to gather and preserve in attractive form, while fresh with the evidence of truth, the enormous fund of perishing occurrence. In gathering the matter for the historical sketches of the counties, it was thought wisest, owing to the limited space, to collate and condense only the most valuable items, by reason of which such sketches are a credit to the book, and of permanent worth.

In the preparation of this volume the Publishers have met with nothing but courtesy and assistance from the public. Nothing promised is omitted, and much not promised is given. About fifty pages of State history were guaranteed; over twice that number are given. Special care was employed and great expense incurred to render the volume accurate. In all cases the personal sketches were submitted by mail, and in most instances were corrected and returned by the subjects themselves. Coming as they do from the most illustrious families of the State —all worthy citizens from the upper, middle and lower classes—they form in themselves the most complete account of the Northeast Counties ever written, and their great value to future generations will be warmly acknowledged by all thoughtful people. With many thanks to their friends for the success of such a difficult enterprise, the Publishers respectfully tender this fine volume to their patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

December, 1889.



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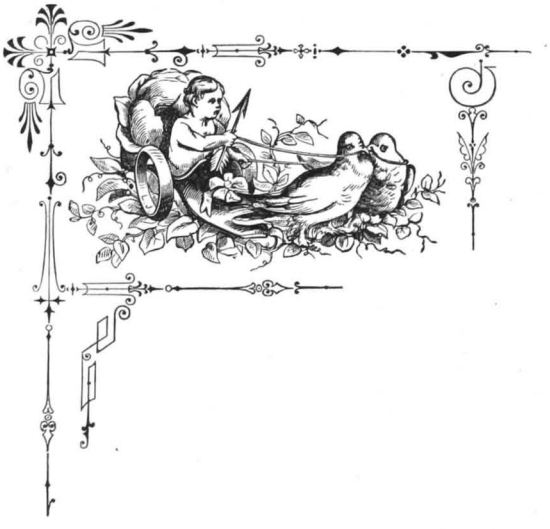


# HISTORY OF ARKANSAS.

## CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY—IMPORTANCE OF GEOLOGIC STUDY—AREA AND CLIMATE—BOUNDARIES—PRINCIPAL STREAMS OF THE STATE—THE MOUNTAIN SYSTEMS—THE GREAT SPRINGS—DIVERSITY OF SOILS—CAVES—THE MINES, THEIR WONDERFUL DEPOSITS AND FORMATIONS.

Such blessings Nature pours,
O'erstocked mankind enjoys but half her stores.—*Young.*

THE matter of first importance for every civilized people to know is the economic geology of the country they inhabit. The rocks and the climate are the solution in the end of all problems of life, as they are the prime sources from which all that human beings can possess comes. The measure of each and every civilization that has adorned the world is in exact degree with the people's knowledge of the natural laws and the environments about them.

The foundation of civilization rests upon the agriculturists, and nothing can be of more importance to this class than some knowledge of what materials plants are composed, and the source from whence they derive existence; the food upon which plants live and grow; how they are nourished or destroyed; what plant food is appropriated by vegetation itself, without man's aid or intervention, through the natural operations in constant action. The schools will some day teach the children these useful and fundamental lessons, and then, beyond all peradventure, they will answer very completely the lately propounded question: "Are the public schools a failure?" The knowledge of the elementary principles of the geology of this country is now the demand of the age, made upon all nations, in all climes.

The character of vegetation, as well as the qualities of the waters and their action upon vegetable and animal life, is primarily determined by the subjacent rocks on which the soil rests. Earth and air are but the combinations of the original gases, forming the solids, liquids and the atmosphere surrounding the globe. The soil is but the decomposed rocks their ashes, in other words, and hence is seen the imperative necessity of the agriculturist understanding something of the rocks which lie beneath the land he would successfully cultivate. He who is educated in the simple fundamental principles of geology—a thing easier to learn than is the difference in the oaks and pines of the forest—to him there is a clear comprehension of the life-giving qualities stored in the surface rocks, as well as a knowledge of the minerals to be

found in their company. A youth so educated possesses incomparable advantages over his school companion in the start of life, who has concentrated his energies on the classics or on metaphysical subjects, whether they enter the struggle for life as farmers, stock raisers, miners or craftsmen. It is as much easier to learn to analyze a rock, mineral or soil, than to learn a Greek verb, as the one is more valuable to know than the other. All true knowledge is the acquirement of that which may aid in the race of life, an education that is so practical that it is always helpful and useful.

The geology of Arkansas, therefore, so far as given in this chapter, is in fact but the outline of the physical geography of one of the most interesting localities of the continent, and is written wholly for the lay reader, and attempted in a manner that will reach his understanding.

Within the boundary lines of the State are 53,045 square miles, or 33,948,800 acres. It has 3,868,800 more acres of land than the State of New York, and multiplies many times the combined natural resources of all the New England States. It has 2,756 miles of navigable rivers.

It had a population in 1880, as shown by the census, of 802,525. Of these there were 10,350 foreigners and 210,666 colored. In 1820 the Territory had a population of 14,255; in 1830, of 30,338; in 1840, of 97,554; in 1850, of 209,897; in 1860, of 435,450; in 1870, of 481,471. (This was the Civil War decade.) In 1885 the population had advanced about 200,000 over the year 1880, or was near 1,000,000. In 1887 it reached the figures of 1,260,000, or an increase of more than a quarter of a million in two years, and there is reason to believe this increased ratio will pass beyond the two million mark in the next census. At least, an increase of one hundred per cent in the ten years is indicated. Keeping in mind that there are no great populous cities in the State, it will be known that this has been that healthy increase of population which gives glowing promises for the future of the State. Here the agricultural districts, and the towns and cities, have kept even pace, while in some of the leading States of the Mississippi Valley the great cities have grown while the rural population has markedly decreased. These are serious problems to reflective minds in those States where the cities are overgrowing and the country is declining. Happily, Arkansas is troubled with no such indications of the disturbed natural distribution of its people. The State, since it emerged from the dark and evil days of civil war and reconstruction, has not only not been advertised in regard to its natural resources, but has been persistently slandered. The outside world, more than a generation ago, were plausibly led to believe the energy of its citizens was justly typified in the old senseless ballad, "The Arkansaw Traveler," and the culture and refinement of its best people are supposed to be told in the witty account of Judge Halliburton's "First Piano in Arkansas." The ruined hopes, the bankrupted fortunes and the broken hearts that are the most recent history of the Western deserts, form some of the measure the poor people are paying for the deceptions in this regard that have been practiced upon them. These silly but amusing things have had their effect, but they were pleasant and harmless, compared to the latest phase of pretexts for persistent publications of the cruelest falsehoods ever heaped upon the heads of innocent men. But, in the end, even this will do good; it is to be seen now among the people. It will put the people of the State upon their mettle, resulting, if that is not already the fact, in giving it the most orderly, law abiding, peaceful and moral people of any equal district of the Union.

The State is in the central southern portion of the great Mississippi Valley, and in climate, soil, rocks, minerals and water may well be designated as the capital of this "garden and granary of the world," with resources beneath the surface that are not, taken all together, surpassed on the globe. Its eastern line is the channel of the Mississippi River "beginning at the parallel 36 of north latitude, thence west with said parallel to the middle of the main channel of the St. Francois (Francis) River; thence up the main channel of said last mentioned river to the parallel of 36° 30′ of north latitude; thence west with the last mentioned parallel, or along the southern line of the State of Missouri,

to the southwest corner of said State; thence to be bounded on the west to the north bank of Red River, as designated by act of Congress and treaties, existing January 1, 1837, defining the western limits of the Territory of Arkansaw, and to be bounded west across and south of Red River by the boundary line of the State of Texas as far as the northwest corner of the State of Louisiana; thence easterly with the northern boundary line of said last named State to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said last mentioned river, including an island in said river known as Belle Point Island, and all other land as originally surveyed and included as a part of the Territory, or State of Arkansas, to the 36° of north latitude, to the place of beginning."*

The State includes between its north and south boundary lines the country lying between parallel of latitude 33° north, and parallel of latitude 36° 30′ north, and between its east to west lines the country between longitude 90° and a little west of longitude 94° 30′. Its geographical position on the continent assures the best conditions of temperature, salubrity and rainfall, this being shown by the absence of the intense heat and the cold storms of the higher latitudes and the drouths of the west.

From the meteorological reports it is learned that the average rainfall in the State during June, July and August is sixteen inches, except a narrow belt in the center of the State, where it is eighteen inches, and a strip on the western portion of the State, where it is from eight to fourteen inches. Accurate observations covering fifteen years give an average of seventy-five rainy days in the year.

Of twenty three States where are reported 134 destructive tornadoes, four were in Arkansas.

The annual mean temperature of Los Angeles, Cal., is about 1° less than that of Little Rock.

The watershed of the State runs from the north of west to the southeast, from the divide of the Ozark Mountain range, except a few streams on the east side of the State, which flow nearly parallel with the Mississippi River, which runs a little west of south along the line of the State. North of the Ozark divide the streams bear to a northerly direction.

Of the navigable rivers within its borders the Arkansas is navigable 505 miles; Bartholomew Bayou, 68 miles; Black River, 147 miles; Current River, 63 miles; Fourche La Favre River, 73 miles; Little Missouri River, 74 miles; Little Red River, 48 miles; Little River, 98 miles; Mississippi River, 424 miles; Ouachita River, 134 miles; Petit Jean River, 105 miles; Red River, 92 miles; Saline River, 125 miles; St. Francis River, 180 miles; White River, 619 miles.

These streams flow into the Mississippi River and give the State an unusual navigable river frontage, and they run so nearly in parallel lines to each other and are distributed so equally as to give, especially the eastern half and the southwest part of the State, the best and cheapest transportation facilities of any State in the Union. These free rivers will in all times control the extortions of transportation lines that are so oppressive to the people of less favored localities.

The Arkansas River passes diagonally across the center of the State, entering at Fort Smith, and emptying into the Mississippi at Napoleon.

South of this the main stream is the Ouachita River and its tributaries; the Saline River, which divides nearly equally the territory between the Arkansas and Ouachita Rivers; and the Little Missouri on the southwest, which divides the territory between the Ouachita and Red Rivers. North of the Arkansas, and about equally dividing the ter

* The above descriptive boundary lines are in the authoritative language of the State Constitutional Convention. To understand the south and west lines necessitates a reference to the treaties and acts of Congress. The following would simplify the descriptive part of the west and south lines: Beginning at the southwest corner of Missouri, or in the center of Section 19, Township 21, Range 34 west of the fifth principal meridian line, thence in a straight line south, bearing a little east to strike the east line of Section 4, Township 8 north, Range 32 west; thence in a straight line south, bearing a little west to where the line strikes Red River in Section 14, Township 13 south, Range 33 west; thence along said river to the southwest corner of Section 7, Township 14 south, Range 28 west; thence south to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 20 south, Range 28 west; thence east along the 33° of latitude to the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River; thence up said river to the place of beginning. The State lines run with the lines of latitude and the meridional lines, and not with the government survey lines.

ritory between the Mississippi and the Arkansas Rivers, is White River, running nearly southeast. Its main tributary on the west is Little Red River, and on the northeast Black River, which enters the State from Missouri, and flows southwesterly and empties into the White at Jacksonport, Jackson County. Another important tributary is Cache River, which flows a little west of south from Clay County, emptying into the White near Clarendon.

Eel River is in the northeast corner of the State and partially drains Craighead County. Eleven Points, Currant, Spring and Strawberry Rivers are important tributaries of Black River. St. Francis River flows from Missouri, and from 36° 30′ north latitude to 36° north latitude it forms the boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas, and continuing thence south empties into the Mis sissippi a few miles above Helena.

Main Fork of White River rises in Madison County and flows northwest in and through Washington County into Benton County; thence northeast into Missouri, returning again to Arkansas in Boone County. Big North Fork of White River rises in the south central part of Missouri, flows southward, and forms its junction in Baxter County, Ark. La Grue River is a short distance south of White River; it rises in Prairie County and joins the White in Desha County. Middle Fork of Saline River rises in Garland County and flows southeast. Rolling Fork of Little River rises in Polk and passes south through Sevier County. Cassatot River also rises in Polk and passes south through Sevier County. Clear Fork of Little Missouri rises in Polk County and passes southeast. East Fork of Poteau River rises in Scott County and runs nearly due west into the Indian Territory. L'Auguille River rises in Poinsett County and flows through Cross, St. Francis and Lee Counties, and empties into the St. Francis within a few miles of the mouth of the latter. Big Wattensaw River rises in Lonoke County and runs east into Prairie County, and empties into White River. Muddy Fork of Little Missouri River rises in Howard County and runs southeast. Yache Grass River runs north through Sebastian County and empties into the Arkansas River east of Fort Smith. Terre Noir River runs from northwest to the southeast in Clark County and empties into Ouachita River. Sulphur Fork of Red River enters the State from Texas, about the center of the west line of Miller County, and running a little south of east empties into Red River. Sabine River flows south through the central southern portions of the State, and empties into the Ouachita River near the south line of the State.

There are numerous creeks forming tributaries to the streams mentioned, equally distributed over the State, which are fully described in the respective counties. Besides these water courses mention should properly be made of the nineteen bayous within the State's borders.

The Ozark Mountains pass through the northern portion of Arkansas, from west to east, and form the great divide in the watersheds of the State. Rich Mountains are in the central western part, and run east from its west line, forming the dividing line between Scott and Polk Counties, and also between Scott and Montgomery Counties, and run into Yell County.

South and east of the Rich Mountains are the Silver Leaf Mountains, also running east and west from Polk County, through Montgomery to Garland County. These are the mountain formations seen about Hot Springs. Sugar Loaf Mountain is in Cleburne County, and receives its name from its peculiar shape. It is in the northern central part of the State. Another mountain of the same name, containing the highest point in the State, is in Sebastian County, and extends into the Indian Territory. Boston Mountains are in the northwestern part of the State, running east and west in Washington, Crawford and other counties. These include the main mountainous formations. There are many points in these ranges that have local names.

It would require volumes to give a complete account of the variety of the innumerable springs which burst forth with their delicious waters—warm, hot and cold, salt, mineral and medicated. The fame of some of the medical, and the Hot Springs of Arkansas, are known throughout the civilized world, and pilgrims from all nations come

to be washed and healed in them. They were known to and celebrated by the pre historic peoples of America; and the migrating buffaloes, ages and ages ago, came annually from the land of the Dakotas to the spring waters of Arkansas. The instincts of the wild beasts antedate the knowledge of man of the virtues and values of the delicious waters so bountifully given to the State. Nearly all over its territory is one wonder after another, filling every known range of springs and spring waters, which, both in abundance of flow and in medicinal properties, mock the world's previous comprehension of the possibilities of nature in this respect.

When De Soto, in June, 1542, discovered the Mississippi River and crossed into (now) Arkansas, and had traveled north into the territory of Missouri, he heard of the "hot lakes" and turned about and arrived in time where is now Hot Springs. Even then, to the aborigines, this was the best-known spot on the continent, and was, and had been for centuries, their great sanitarium. The tribes of the Mississippi Valley had long been in the habit of sending here their invalids, and even long after they were in the possession of the whites it was a common sight to see the camp of representatives of many different tribes. The whites made no improvement in the locality until 1807. Now there is a flourishing city of 10,000 inhabitants, and an annual arrival of visitors of many thousands. The waters, climate, mountain air and grand scenery combine to make this the great world's resort for health and pleasure seekers, and at all seasons of the year. The seasons round, with rarest exceptions, are the May and October months of the North.

In the confined spot in the valley called Hot Springs there are now known seventy-one springs. In 1860 the State geologist, D. D. Owen, only knew of forty. Others will no doubt be added to the list. These range in temperature from 93° to 150° Fahrenheit. They discharge over 500,000 gallons of water daily. The waters are clear, tasteless and inodorous; they come from the sides of the ridge pure and sparkling as the pellucid Neva; holding in solution, as they rush up hot and bubbling from nature's most wonderful alembic, every valuable mineral constituent. In the cure, especially of nearly all manner of blood and chronic diseases, they are unequaled, and their wonders have become mainly known to all the world by the living and breathing advertisements of those who have proven in their own persons their wonderful curative powers. To reach Hot Springs and be healed, is the hope and aspiration of the invalid, when all other remedies have failed. And it is but just now that the pleasure seeker, the tourist, the scientist, and the intelligence and culture of the world are beginning to understand that this is one of the world's most inviting places to see and enjoy.

But the marvels of the district are not confined to the immediate locality of Hot Springs. Here is indeed a wide district, with a quantity and variety of medical springs that are simply inapproachable on the globe. Going west from Hot Springs are systems of springs running into Montgomery County a distance of forty miles. As continued discoveries of other springs in Hot Springs are being made, and as these widely distributed outlying springs are comparatively of recent disclosure, it may be assumed that for many years to come new and valuable springs will become celebrated.

In Carroll County, in the northwest part of the State, are Eureka Springs, only second to Hot Springs in the wide celebrity of fame as healing waters. They, too, may well be considered one of the world's wonders. There are forty-two of these springs within the corporate limits of the city that has grown up about them. They received no public notice until 1879, when with a bound they became advertised to the world. Their wonderful cures, especially in cases of rheumatism, cancer, dyspepsia and other, if not nearly all, chronic diseases, have bordered on the marvelous, if not the miraculous.

In White County are the noted White Sulphur Springs, at Searcy, and the sulphur and chalybeate springs, known as the Armstrong and the Griffin Springs, and the medical springs Blanchard Springs—in Union County; the Ravenden Springs, in Randolph County, and the Sugar Loaf

Springs, in Cleburne County; the very recently discovered Lithia Springs, near Hope, in Hempstead County, pronounced by a leading medical journal, in its January issue, 1889, to be the most remarkable discovery of this class of medical waters of this century. These are some of the leading springs of the State which possess unusual medicinal properties. By a glance at the map it will be seen they are distributed nearly equally all over its territory. Simply to catalogue them and give accompanying analyses of the waters would make a ponderous volume of itself. In the above list have been omitted mention of the fine Bethseda Springs in Polk County, or the fine iron and chalybeate springs near Magnolia; Bussey's Springs, near Eldorado, Union County; Butler's Saline Chalybeate Springs, in Columbia County; the double mineral spring of J. I. Holdernist, in Calhoun County; a large number of saline chalybeate springs in Township 10 south, Range 23 west, in Hempstead County, called Hubbard's Springs; or Crawford's Sulphur Springs; or those others in Section 16, Township 12 south, Range 10 west; or Murphy's or Leag's Mineral Springs, all in Bradley County; or Gen. Royston's noted chalybeate springs in Pike County, and still many others that are known to possess mineral qualities, though no complete examination of them has yet been made.

Special mention should not be omitted of the Mountain Valley Springs, twelve miles northwest of Hot Springs. The fame of these springs has demanded the shipment of water, lately, to distant localities in vast and constantly increasing quantities. The knowledge of them is but comparatively recent, and yet their wonderful healing qualities are already widely known.

Innumerable, apparently, as are the health springs of Arkansas, they are far surpassed by the common springs found nearly all over the State.

Mammoth Spring is in Fulton County, and is unrivaled in the country. The water boils up from an opening 120 feet in circumference, and flows uninterruptedly at the rate of *9,000 barrels a minute.* From the compression of so large an amount of carbonic acid held in solution, the whole surface of this water basin is in a continual state of effervescence. Spring River, a bold stream, is produced by this spring, and gives an unlimited amount of water power.

The general division of the surface of the State is uplands and lowlands. It is a timber State, with a large number of small prairies. East and near Little Rock is Lonoke Prairie, and other small prairies are in the southwest part. In its northeast portion are some large strips of prairie, and there are many other small spots bare of timber growths, but these altogether compose only a small portion of the State's surface.

The variety and excellence of soils are not surpassed by any State in the Union. The dark alluvial prevails in nearly all the lowlands, while on many sections of the uplands are the umber red soils of the noted tobacco lands of Cuba. About two thirds of the State's surface shows yellow pine growth, the great tall trees standing side by side with the hardwoods, walnut, maple, grapevines, sumac, etc. A careful analysis of the soils and subsoils of every county in the State by the eminent geologist, Prof. D. D. Owen, shows this result: The best soils of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are inferior to the best soils of Arkansas in fertilizing properties. The following reports of State geologists tell the story:

| | Ark. | Minn. | Iowa. | Wis. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Organic and Volatile Matter.. | 14,150 | 6,334 | 6,028 | 6,580 |
| Alumnia..... | 8,715 | 5,585 | 3,288 | 4,610 |
| Carbonate Lime ..... | 21,865 | 690 | 940 | 665 |

In fertilizing qualities the only comparative results to the Arkansas soils are found in the blue limestone districts of Central Kentucky.

Analysis of the soils shows the derivative geological formation of soils, and their agricultural values; their losses by cultivation, and what soils lying convenient will repair the waste. Arkansas County, the mother of counties in the State, lying in the southeast, shows the tertiary formations. Benton County, at the opposite northwest corner, has the subcarboniferous. The tertiary is found

in Newton County; Clark, Hempstead and Sevier show the cretaceous; Conway, Crawford, Johnson, Ouachita, Perry, Polk, Pope, Prairie, Pulaski, Scott, Van Buren, White, Garland and Montgomery, the novaculite, or whetstone grit; Greene, Jackson, Poinsett and Union, the quaternary. In addition to Benton, given above, are Independence, Madison, Monroe, Searcy and Washington, subcarboniferous. The lower silurian is represented in Fulton, Izard, Lawrence, Marion and Randolph. These give the horizons of the rock formations of the State. The State has 28,000,000 acres of woodland—eighty one and one half per cent of her soil. Of this twenty eight per cent is in cleared farms.

If there be drawn a line on the map, beginning a few miles west of longitude 91°, in the direction of Little Rock, thence to the north boundary line of Clark County, just west of the Iron Mountain Railroad, then nearly due west to the west line of the State, the portion north of this line will be the uplands, and south the lowlands. The uplands correspond with the Paleozoic, and lowlands with the Neozoic.

The granitic axis outbursts in Pulaski, Saline, Hot Springs, Montgomery, Pike and Sevier Counties, and runs from the northeast to the southwest through the State. In Northern Arkansas the disturbance shows itself in small faults, gentle folds and slightly indurated shales; but nearer the granite axis, greater faults, strata with high dip and talcose slate, intersected with quartz and calcite veins, become common. These disturbances are intimately connected with, and determine to some extent, the character of the mineral deposits of the State. The veins along the granite axis were filled probably with hot alkaline waters depositing the metalliferous compounds they contained.

Almost every variety of land known to the agriculturist can be found, and, for fertility, the soils of the State are justly celebrated. Composed as they are of uplands and lowlands, and a variety of climate, they give a wide range of products. In the south and central portions are produced the finest cotton in the markets, while the uplands yield fruits in abundance and variety. No place in the great valley excels it in variety of garden vegetables, small and orchard fruits, grasses, grains, and other field crops. Among agriculturists in Arkansas, truly cotton has been king. It is grown upon lands that would produce a hundred bushels of corn to the acre. All over the State a bale of cotton to the acre is the average—worth at this time $50. Per acre it is about the same labor to raise as corn. In the varied and deep rich soils of the State are produced the vegetation fruits, vegetables and plants of the semi-tropic regions, and also the whole range of the staple products of the north. Cereals, fruits and cotton grow as well here as anywhere. In the uplands will some day be raised grapes and tobacco that will be world famous.

That portion of the hilly lands in Clay, Greene, Craighead, Poinsett, St. Francis, Lee and Phillips Counties, known as Crowley's ridge, has a soil and vegetable growth distinctive from any other portion of the State. Its principal forest growth is yellow poplar, which is found in immense size. With this timber are the oak, gum, hickory, walnut, sugar and maple. The soil is generally of a light yellowish or gray color, often gravelly, very friable and easily cultivated, producing abundant crops of cotton, corn, oats, clover, timothy and red top, and is most excellent for fruits.

The prevailing soil is alluvial, with more or less diluvial soils. The alluvial soils, especially along the streams, are from three to thirty feet deep, and these rich bottoms are often miles in width. There are no stronger or more productive lands than these anywhere, and centuries of cultivation create no necessity for fertilizers.

The swamp lands or slashes as a general thing lie stretched along between the alluvial lands and second bottoms. They are usually covered with water during the winter and spring, and are too wet for cultivation, though dry in the summer and fall. They can be easily reclaimed by draining.

The second bottoms are principally on the eastern side of the State, extending from the slashes to the hills. The soil is mostly gray color, sometimes yellowish, resting upon a subsoil of yellowish or mulatto clay. The rich, black lands prevail largely

in Hempstead, Little River, Sevier, Nevada, Clark, Searcy, Stone, Izard and Independence Counties.

In the mountainous range of the Ozarks, in Independence County, are remarkable cave formations. They are mostly nitre caves and from these and others in the southeast and west of Batesville, the Confederacy obtained much of this necessity. Near Cushman, Independence County, are the wonderful caves. The extent and marvelous beauty of formations are in the great arched room, the "King's Palace." This cave has been explored for miles under the earth, and many wonders and beauties are seen on every hand. On the side of the mouth of one of the caves in this vicinity a strong spring leaps from the mountain's side and into the cave, and the rumbling of the rushing waters beneath the earth can be heard quite a distance. The notable saltpetre caves are in Marion, Newton, Carroll, Independence, Washington and Benton Counties.

There are gold mines in Arkansas, yet no remarkable finds that is, no marvelous wonders have as yet been uncovered. The universal diffusion of milky quartz in veins, seams and beds, as well as all the other geological tokens which lead on to fortune, are recent discoveries, and the intelligent gold hunters are here in abundance. Who can tell what the future may have in store? But should no rich paying gold fields ever be found, still in the resources of the State are ores of silver, antimony, zinc, iron, lead, copper, manganese, marble, granite, whet and honestone, rock crystal, paints, nitre earths, kaolin, marls, freestone, limestone, buhr and grindstone and slate, which may well justify the bold assertion of that eminent geologist, Prof. D. D. Owen, in 1860, after carefully looking over the State, "that Arkansas is destined to rank as one of the richest mineral States in the Union." Its zinc ores compare favorably with those of Silesia, and its argentiferous galena far exceeds in percentage of silver the average of such ores of other countries. Its novaculite (whetstone) rock can not be excelled in fineness of texture, beauty of color, and sharpness of grit. Its crystal mountains for extent, and their products for beauty, brilliancy and transparency, have no rivals in the world. Its mineral waters are in variety and values equalled only by its mineral products.

Anticipating the natural questions as to why the mines of Arkansas are not better developed, it will be sufficient to condense to the utmost Prof. Owen's words in reference to the Bellah mine in Sevier County: "It is the same vein that is found in Pulaski County, and runs northeast and southwest nearly through the State. Some years ago the Bellah mine was explored and six shafts were sunk. Three of the principal shafts were about thirty feet deep. The work was done under the supervision of Richard W. Bellah, afterward of Texas. There was a continuous vein, increasing in thickness as far as he went. On the line other shafts were sunk from six to twelve feet deep, all showing the ore to be continuous. About five tons of ore were taken out. A portion of this was sent to Liverpool, England, to be tested, and the statement in return was 'seventy three per cent lead, and 148 ounces of silver to the ton.'" Mr. Bellah wrote to Prof. Owen: "I am not willing to lease the mines; but I will sell for a reasonable price, provided my brother and sister will sell at the same. I have put the price upon the mines, and value it altogether [460 acres of land] at $10,000." Such was the condition of affairs at this mine when the war came. Substantially, this is the ante bellum history of the Arkansas mining interests. Prof. Owen reports picking up from the debris of these deserted shafts ore that analyzed seventy three per cent lead and fifty two and one-half ounces of silver to the ton of lead.

That these rich fields should lie fallow ground through the generations can now be accounted for only from the blight of slavery upon the enterprise and industry of people, the evils of a great civil war, and the natural adaptation of the soil and slavery to the raising of cotton.

On the line of this vein, in Saline County, from very superficial explorations, were discovered veins bearing argentiferous lead and copper.

Lead is found in about every county in Northern Arkansas. These are a continuation of the Missouri lead ores. The richest argentiferous lead

ores reported are in Pulaski, Saline, Montgomery, Polk, Pike, Ashley and Sevier Counties, being found in the quartz and calcite gangues. It is associated in the north of the State with zinc, copper, and with antimony in Sevier County.

One of the latest discoveries is the value of the antimony mines of Polk and Sevier Counties. A mine is being worked successfully for antimony, and the increase of silver is improving as the shaft goes down. At any hour in the progress of the work, according to the opinions of the best scientific mining experts, this shaft may reach one of the noted silver deposits of the world. In the Jeff Clark antimony mine, at a distance of 100 feet down, was found a rich pocket of silver. In every particular, so far, this mine is a transcript of that of the noted Comstock mine. The Comstock mine showed silver on the surface; so did the Sevier County mine; then it passed down 100 feet, following a vein of antimony; so has the Sevier mine; then in each has silver been found.

There is an unchanging law which governs the rock and mineral formations. Nature never lies, and there is no doubt that the Arkansas mineral belt, through Montgomery, Polk, Howard and Sevier Counties, will prove to be one of the richest mining districts of the world.

The antimony mine has been quite successfully worked the past two years. The Bob Wolf mine, Antimony Bluff mine, and Stewart Lode are being profitably worked. Capital and the facilities for reducing ores by their absence are now the only drawback to the mineral products of the State.

Iron is found native in the State only in meteorites. The magnatite ore is found plentiful in Magnet Cove. Lodestones from this place are shipped abroad, and have a high reputation. This is one of the best iron ores, and the scarcity of fuel and transportation in the vicinity are the causes of its not being worked. The limonite iron ore is the common ore of all Northern Arkansas; immense deposits are found in Lawrence, where several furnaces are operated. In the southern part of the State is the bog iron ore. The brown hematite is found in Lawrence, Randolph, Fulton and other counties. Workable veins of manganese are found in Independence County. This valuable ore is imported now from Spain; it is used in making Spiegel iron.

Bituminous and semi anthracite coal is found in the true coal measures of the uplands of Arkansas. That of the northwest is free from sulphur. The semi-anthracite is found in the valley of the Arkansas River. These coal fields cover 10,000 acres. There are four defined coal horizons the subconglomerate, lower, middle and upper. The coal fields of this State belong to the lowest the subcarboniferous—in the shale or millstone grit less than 100 feet above the Archimedes limestone. In the Arkansas Valley these veins aggregate over six feet. The veins lie high in the Boston Mountains, dipping south into the Arkansas Valley. Shaft mining is done at Coal Hill, Spadra and many other points. It is shipped down the river in quantities to New Orleans.

Aluminum, corundum, sapphire, oriental ruby, topaz and amethysts are found in Howard and Sevier Counties. Strontianite is found in Magnet Cove valuable in the purification of sugar. In the synclinal folds of Upper Arkansas common salt is easily obtained. Good salt springs are in Sevier County, also in Dallas and Hot Springs Counties. Chalcedony, of all colors, cornelian, agates, novaculite, honestone, buhrstone, varieties of granite, eight kinds of elegant marble, sandstones, white, gray, red, brown and yellow, are common in the grit horizon; flagstones, roofing and pencil slates, talc, kaolin, abound in Saline, Washington, St. Francis and Greene Counties. The potter's clay of Miller, Saline and Washington is extensively worked. "Rock oil" has been discovered in large pockets in Northwest Arkansas.

In the development of its mineral resources the State is still in its infancy, so much so, indeed, that what will prove yet to be the great sources of wealth are not even now produced as a commercial commodity. In some respects this is most remarkable. For instance, Arkansas might supply the world, if necessity required, with lime and cement, can produce the best of each at the least cost, and yet practically all these consumed are imported here from other States. Years ago Prof.

D. D. Owen called attention to the valuable marls in the southwest part of the State, but the great beds lie untouched and cotton planters send off for other fertilizers. So also of the great beds of gypsum that lie uncovered and untouched. The outside world wants unlimited supplies of kaolin, fire clays and such other clays as the State possesses in inestimable quantities, and yet the thrifty people seem to be oblivious of the fact that here is the way to easy sources of wealth.

People can live here too easily it seems. In this way only can a reason be found for not striking boldly out in new fields of venture, with that vigor of desperation which comes of stern and hard necessity. Where nature is stubborn and unyielding, man puts forth his supremest efforts.

Magnet Cove probably furnishes more remarkable formations than any other district in the world. The "Sunk Lands" in the northeast part of the State, the result of the disturbance of the New Madrid earthquake 1811-12, present features of interest to both lay and scientific investigators. The curious spectacle of deep lakes, beneath which can be seen standing in their natural position the great forest trees, is presented; and instead of the land animals roving and feeding among them are the inhabitants of the deep waters.

The natural abutments of novaculite rocks at Rockport, on the Ouachita River, with the proper outlying rocks on the opposite side of the river, are a very interesting formation.

Cortes Mountain, Sebastian County, as seen from Hodges Prairie presents a grand view. The bare hard rock looks as though the waves in their mighty swells had been congealed and fixed into a mountain. It is 1,500 feet high. Standing Rock, Board Camp Creek, Polk County, is a conspicious and interesting landmark. It rises from out the crumbling shales, like an artificial piece of masonry, to the height of ninety feet.

The Dardanelle Rock as seen from the Arkansas River, opposite Morristown, is composed of ferruginous substance, and the great column dips at an angle of 40° toward the river. From one point on the southeast is the wonderful Dardanelle Profile. All the features of the face, with a deep cut mouth slightly open as if in the act of listening to what one is going to say to it, and the outlines of the head, neck and shoulders, are faithfully produced. Its faithfulness of detail and heroic proportions are its strong characteristics.

Sandstone Dam across Lee Creek, Crawford County, is a curious instance of nature's perfect engineering. The formation here possesses as much interest to the scientist as the noted Natural Bridge.

Investigations of the Mammoth Spring lead to the conclusion that it has underground connection with Havell's Valley, Mo; that here the waters from many springs, some rising to the surface and others not rising, are as the head of a vast funnel, which pour down the subterranean channel and, finally meeting obstructions to further progress, are forced up through the solid rock and form the Mammoth Spring, a navigable subterranean river in short, whose charts no bold seaman will ever follow.

North of Big Rock are the traces of a burnt out volcano. whose fires at one time would have lighted up the streets of Little Rock even better than the electric lights now gleaming from their high towers.

The track of the awful cataclysm, once here in its grand forces, is all that is left; the energies of nature's greatest display of forces lost in the geological eons intervening.

# CHAPTER II.

ARCHAEOLOGY—REMAINS OF FLINT ARROW AND SPEAR HEADS AND STONE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS—EVIDENCES OF PRE-HISTORIC PEOPLE ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI—MOUNDS, ETC., IN OTHER PORTIONS OF THE STATE—LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND THEIR WORK—THE INDIANS TRIBAL AND RACE CHARACTERISTICS—THE ARKANSAS TRIBES THE CESSION TREATIES —THE REMOVAL OF THE CHEROKEES, CREEKS AND CHOCTAWS—AN INDIAN ALARM—ASSASSINATION OF THE LEADERS, ETC., ETC.

Some lazy ages, lost in sleep and ease,
No actions leave to busy chronicles;
Such whose superior felicity but makes
In story chasms, in epochas mistakes.—*Dryden.*

IN the long gone ages, reaches of time perhaps only to be measured by geological periods, races of men have been here, grown, flourished, declined and passed away, many not even leaving a wrack behind; others transmitting fossil traces, dim and crumbling, and still later ones, the successors of the earlier ones, who had no traditions of their predecessors, have left something of the measure of their existence in the deftly cut flints, broken pottery, adobe walls, or great earthworks standing in the whilom silent wilderness as mute and enduring monuments to their existence; man, races, civilizations, systems of religion passing on and on to that eternal silence—stormfully from the inane to the inane, the great world's epic that is being forever written and that is never writ.

Arkansas is an inviting field for the investigation of the archæologist, as well as the geologist. Races of unknown men in an unknown time have swarmed over the fair face of the State. Their restless activities drove them to nature's natural storehouses and the fairest climes on the continent. Where life is easiest maintained in its best form do men instinctively congregate, and thus communities and nations are formed. The conditions of climate and soil, rainfall and minerals are the controlling factors in the busy movements of men. These conditions given, man follows the great streams, on whose bosom the rudest savages float their canoes and pirogues.

Along the eastern part of the State are the most distinct traces of prehistoric peoples, whose hieroglyphics, in the form of earthworks, are the most legible to the archæologist. Here, earthworks in greatest extent and numbers are found, indicating that this section once swarmed with these barbaric races of men.

In Lonoke County, sixteen miles southeast of Little Rock, and on the Little Rock & Altheimer branch of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, is a station called Toltec. It is located on the farm of Mr. Gilbert Knapp, and is near Mounds Lake. This lake is either the line of what was a horse-shoe bend in Arkansas River long ago, or is the trace of a dead river. The lake is in the form of a horse shoe, and covers a space of about

three miles. The horse-shoe points east of north, and the heels to the southwest. Here is a great field of large and interesting mounds and earthworks. A little east of the north bend of the lake are two great mounds one square and the other cone shaped. The cone shaped is the larger and taller, and is supposed to have been 100 feet high, while the other was about seventy five feet in elevation. About them to the north and east are many small mounds, with no apparent fixed method in their location. These have all been denuded of their timber and are in cultivation, except the larger one above mentioned. Upon this is a growth of heavy timber, elms, hickory, and oaks with as high as 500 rings, and standing on an alluvial soil from eight to fifteen feet deep. These large mounds are enclosed with an earth wall starting out from the bank of the lake, and circling at a considerable distance and returning to the lake, and keeping nearly an equal distance from the larger mound. The sloping base of each mound reaches the base and overlaps or mingles with the base of its neighbor. Around this big wall was once an outside ditch. The humus on the smaller mounds shows, in cultivation, a stronger and deeper alluvial soil than the surrounding land.

There are evidences in these mounds that while they were built by one nation, for objects now problematical, they have been used by other succeeding peoples for other and different purposes, much after the manner that are now found farmers with well-kept gardens on the tops of the mounds, or stately residences, or on others growing cotton and corn. In them human and animal bones are seen, and there are indications that, while they were built for purposes of worship or war, when the builders passed away more than one race of their successors to the country used them as convenient burial grounds. They were skillful stone workers and potters, and their mason's tools are frequently met with. Nearly every implement of the stone age is found in and about the mounds.

Mr. Knapp, who has given the subject considerable intelligent study, is so convinced that these works were made by the Toltec race that he has named the new station in honor of that people. On the line of this earth wall mentioned are two deep pools that never are known to become dry.

East of Toltec thirty or more miles, in Lonoke Prairie, are mounds that apparently belong to the chain or system which runs parallel with the river, through the State. The small mounds or barrows, as Jefferson termed the modern Indian burial places, are numerous, and distributed all over Arkansas.

What is pronounced a fortified town is found in well marked remains on St. Francis River. It was discovered by Mr. Savage, of Louisville. He reports "parts of walls, built of adobe brick and cemented." On these remains he detected trees growing numbering 300 rings. He reports the brick made of clay and chopped or twisted straw, and with regular figures. A piece of first class engineering is said to be traced here in a sap-mine, which had passed under the walls of the fortification.

The bones and pottery and tools and arms of the prehistoric peoples of Arkansas are much more abundant than are found in any other spot in the United States.

Mrs. Hobbs, living four miles southeast of Little Rock, has a very complete collection of the antiquities of the State. It is pronounced by antiquarians as one of the most valuable in the country. The Smithsonian Institute has offered her every inducement to part with her collection, but she has refused. It is hoped the State will some day possess this treasure, and suitably and permanently provide for its preservation.

When the white man discovered and took possession of North America, he found the red man and his many tribes here, and under a total misapprehension of having found a new continent, he named this strange people Indians. The new world might have been called Columbia, and the people Columbians. Again, instead of being sparse tribes of individuals fringing the shores of the Atlantic Ocean there were 478 tribes, occupying nearly the whole of the north half of this western hemisphere; some in powerful tribes, like the Iroquois; some were rude agricultural and commercial peoples,

some living in houses of logs or stone, permanent residents of their localities; others warriors and hunters only, and still others migratory in their nature, pirates and parasites. One characteristic strongly marked them all—a love of liberty and absolute freedom far stronger than the instinct of life itself. The Indian would not be a slave. Proud and free, he regarded with contempt the refinements of civilization. He breathed the same free air as did the eagle of the crags, and would starve before he would do manual work, or, as he believed, degrade himself in doing aught but paint himself, sing his war songs and go forth to battle, or pursue the wild game or meet the savage wild beasts in their paths and slay them in regular com bat. To hunt, fish and fight was the high mission of great and good men to his untutored mind, while the drudgery of life was relegated to the squaws and squaw-men. His entire economic philosophy was simply the attainment of his desires with the least exertion. In a short time he will have filled his earthly mission, and passed from the stage of action, leaving nothing but a dim memory. From their many generations of untold numbers has come no thought, no inven tion, no action that deserves to survive them a day or an hour. The Indians of to day, the few that are pure blood, are but the remnants, the use less refuse of a once numerous people, who were the undisputed possessors of a continent, but are now miserable, ragged and starving beggars at the back doors of their despoilers, stoically awaiting the last final scene in the race tragedy. And, like the cheerful sermon on the tombstone, who shall say that white civilization, numbers and power, will not in the course of time, and that not far distant, be the successors of the residue of wretches now representing the red race? "I was once as you are, you will soon be as I am." A grim philosophy truly, but it is the truth of the past, and the great world wheels about much now as it has for ever.

What is now Arkansas has been the possession of the following Indian tribes; no one tribe, it seems, occupied or owned the territory in its entirety, but their possessions extended into the lines, cov ering a portion of the lands only, and then reaching many degrees, sometimes to the north, south and west: The Osages, a once numerous tribe, were said to own the country south of the Mis souri River to Red River, including a large portion of Arkansas. The Quapaws, also a powerful nation, were the chief possessors, and occupied nearly the whole of the State, "time out of mind;" the Cherokees were forced out of Georgia and South Carolina, and removed west of the Mississippi River in 1836; the Hitchittees were removed from the Chattahouchee River to Arkansas. They speak the Muskogee dialect were 600 strong when removed; the Choctaws were removed to the west, after the Cherokees. In 1812 they were 15,000 strong.

The Quapaws, of all the tribes connected with Arkansas, may be regarded as the oldest settlers, having possessed more of its territory in well de fined limits than any of the others. In the early part of the eighteenth century they constituted a powerful tribe. In the year 1720 they were deci mated by smallpox; reduced by this and other calamities, in 1820, one hundred years after, they were found scattered along the south side of the Arkansas River, numbering only 700 souls. They never regained their former numerical strength or warlike importance, but remained but a band of wretched, ragged beggars, about whose hunting grounds the white man was ever lessening and tightening the lines.

January 5, 1819, Gov. Clark and Pierre Chouteau made a treaty with the tribe by which was ceded to the United States the most of their territory. The descriptive part of the treaty is in the following words: "Beginning at the mouth of the Arkansas River; thence extending up the Arkansas to the Canadian Fork, and up the Canadian Fork to its source; thence south to the big Red River, and down the middle of that river to the Big Raft; thence in a direct line so as to strike the Mississippi River, thirty leagues in a straight line, below the mouth of the Arkansas, together with all their claims to lands east of the Mississippi River and north of the Arkansas River. With the exception and reservation following, that is to say,

that tract of country bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the Arkansas River opposite the present Post of Arkansas, and running thence a due southwest course to the Washita River; thence up that river to the Saline Fork, to a point from whence a due north course would strike the Arkansas River at the Little Rock, and thence down the right bank of the Arkansas to the place of beginning." In addition to this a tract was reserved north of the Arkansas River, which the treaty says is indicated by "marks on the accompanying map." This west line of the Quapaw reservation struck the river about where is now Rock Street.

In November, 1824, Robert Crittenden, the first Territorial secretary, effected a treaty with the Quapaws, at Harrington's, Ark., which ceded the above reservation and forever extinguished all title of that tribe to any portion of Arkansas. The tribe was then removed to what is now the Indian Territory.

The other original occupants or claimants to the Arkansas Territory were the Osages. Of these there were many tribes, and in 1830 numbered 4,000 strong, but mostly along the Osage River. Their claim lapped over, it seems, all that portion of the Quapaw lands lying north of the Arkansas River.

The title of the Osages was extinguished to what is now Arkansas by a treaty of November 10, 1808, made at Fort Clark, on the Missouri River. By this treaty they ceded all the country east of a line running due south from Fort Clark to the Arkansas River, and down said river to its confluence with the Mississippi River. These Indians occupied only the country along the Missouri and Osage Rivers, and if they were ever on what they claimed as their southern boundary, the Arkansas River, it was merely on expeditions.

About 1818, Georgia and South Carolina commenced agitating the subject of getting rid of the Indians, and removing them west. They wanted their lands and did not want their presence. At first they used persuasion and strategy, and finally force. They were artful in representing to the Indians the glories of the Arkansas country, both for game and rich lands. During the twenty years of agitating the subject Indians of the tribes of those States came singly and in small bands to Arkansas, and were encouraged to settle anywhere they might desire north of the Arkansas River, on the Osage ceded lands. The final act of removal of the Indians was consummated in 1839, when the last of the Cherokees were brought west. Simultaneous with the arrival of this last delegation of Indians an alarm passed around among the settlers that the Indians were preparing to make a foray on the white settlements and murder them all. Many people were greatly alarmed, and in some settlements there were hasty preparations made to flee to places of safety. In the meantime the poor, distressed Cherokees and Choctaws were innocent of the stories in circulation about them, and were trying to adjust themselves to their new homes and to repair their ruined fortunes. The Cherokees were the most highly civilized of all the tribes, as they were the most intelligent, and had mingled and intermarried with the whites until there were few of pure blood left among them. They had men of force and character, good schools and printing presses, and published and edited papers, as well as their own school books. These conditions were largely true, also, of the Chickasaws. The Cherokees and Chickasaws were removed west under President Jackson's administration. The Cherokees were brought by water to Little Rock, and a straight road was cut out from Little Rock to the corner of their reservation, fifteen miles above Batesville, in Independence County, over which they were taken. Their southeast boundary line was a straight line, at the point designated above Batesville, to the mouth of Point Remove Creek.

The history of the removal of the Cherokee Indians (and much of the same is true of the removal of the Chickasaws and Creeks), is not a pleasant chapter in American history. The Creeks of Florida had waged war, and when conquered Gen. Scott removed them beyond the Mississippi River. When the final consummation of the removal of the Cherokees was effected, it was done by virtue of a treaty, said to have been the work of traitors, and unauthorized by the proper Indian authorities. At

all events the artful whites had divided the head men of the tribe, and procured their signatures to a treaty which drove the last of the nation beyond the Mississippi. The chief men in making this treaty were the Ridges, Boudinot, Bell and Rogers. This was the treaty of 1835. In June, 1839, the Ridges, Boudinot and Bell were assassinated. About forty Indians went to Ridge's house, Independence County, and cruelly murdered young Ridge; they then pursued the elder Ridge and, overtaking him at the foot of Boston Mountains, as he was on his way to visit friends in Van Buren, Ark., shot him to death. It seems there was an old law of the nation back in Georgia, by which any one forfeited his life who bartered any part of their lands.

The Choctaws by treaty ceded to the United States all their claim to lands lying within the limits of Arkansas, October 20, 1820.

On the 6th of May, 1828, the Cherokees ceded all claim to their lands that lay within the Territorial limit of Arkansas.

This was about the end of Indian occupation or claims within the State of Arkansas, but not the end of important communication, and acts of neighborly friendship, between the whites and the Cherokees especially. A considerable number of Indians, most of them having only a slight mixture of Indian blood, remained in the State and became useful and in some instances highly influential citizens. Among them were prominent farmers, merchants and professional men. And very often now may be met some prominent citizen, who, after even an extended acquaintance, is found to be an Indian. Among that race of people they recognize as full members of the tribe all who have any trace of their blood in their veins, whether it shows or not. In this respect it seems that nearly all races differ from the white man. With the latter the least mixture of blood of any other color pronounces them at once to be not white.

The Cherokee Indians, especially, have always held kindly intercourse with the people of Arkansas. In the late Civil War they went with the State in the secession movement without hesitation. A brigade of Cherokees was raised and Gen. Albert Pike was elected to the command. The eminent Indians in the command were Gen. Stand Waitie and Col. E. C. Boudinot. Until 1863 the Indians were unanimous in behalf of the Southern cause, but in that year Chief Ross went over to the Federal side, and thus the old time divisions in the Indian councils were revived.

Col. Elias C. Boudinot was born in Georgia, in August, 1835, the same year of the treaty removing the Indians from that State. Practically, therefore, he is an Arkansan. He shows a strong trace of Indian blood, though the features of the white race predominate. He is a man of education and careful culture, and when admitted to the bar he soon won a place in the splendid array of talent then so greatly distinguishing Arkansas. A born orator, strong enough in intellect to think without emotion, morally and physically a hero, he has spent much of his life pleading for his people to be made citizens the owners of their individual homes, as the only hope to stay that swift decay that is upon them, but the ignorance of his tribe and the scheming of demagogues and selfish "agents." have thwarted his efforts and practically exiled him from his race.

A few years ago Col. Boudinot was invited to address Congress and the people of Washington on the subject of the Indian races. The masterly address by this man, one of the greatest of all the representatives of American Indians, will be fixed in history as the most pathetic epilogue of the greatest of dramas, the curtain of which was raised in 1492. Who will ever read and fully understand his emotions when he repeated the lines:

Their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested waves—
Amid the forests where they roamed
There rings no hunter's shout.
And all their cone-like cabins
That clustered o'er the vale,
Have disappeared as withered leaves,
Before the autumn gale.

# CHAPTER III.

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT—DE SOTO IN ARKANSAS—MARQUETTE AND JOLIET—LA SALLE, HENNEPIN AND TONTI—FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHEMES OF CONQUEST AND DREAMS OF POWER—LOUISIANA —THE "BUBBLE" OF JOHN LAW—THE EARLY VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS PROPRIETARY CHANGE OF LOUISIANA—FRENCH AND SPANISH SETTLERS IN ARKANSAS ENGLISH SETTLERS—A FEW FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTIES THE NEW MADRID EARTHQUAKE— OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Hail, memory, hail! In thy exhaustless mine
From age to age unnumbered treasures shine!
Thought and her shadowy brood thy call obey,
And place and time are subject to thy sway. *Rogers.*

FERDINAND DE SOTO, the discoverer of the Mississippi, was the first civilized white man to put foot upon any part of what is now the State of Arkansas. He and his band of adventurous followers had forged their way over immense obstacles, through the trackless wastes, and in the pleasant month of June, 1541, reached the Mississippi River at, as is supposed, Chickasaw Bluffs, a short distance below Memphis. He had sailed from San Lucan in April, 1538, with 600 men, twenty officers and twenty four priests. He represented his king and church, and came to make discoveries for his master in Florida, a country undefined in extent, and believed to be the richest in the world.

His expedition was a daring and dangerous one, and there were but few men in the tide of time who could have carried it on to the extent that did this bold Spaniard. The worn and decimated band remained at the Chickasaw Bluffs to rest and recuperate until June 29, then crossing the river into Arkansas, and pushing on up the Mississippi River, through brakes and swamps and slashes, until they reached the higher prairie lands that lead toward New Madrid; stopping in their north course at an Indian village, Pacaha, whose location is not known. De Soto sent an expedition toward the Osage River, but it soon returned and reported the country worthless.* He then turned west and proceeded to the Boston Mountains, at the head-waters of White River; then bending south, and passing Hot Springs, he went into camp for the winter on the Ouachita River, at Autamqua Village, in Garland County. In the spring he

*It is proper to here state the fact that some local investigators, and others who have studied the history of De Soto's voyaging through Arkansas, do not believe that he reached and discovered the river as high up as Memphis. They think he approached it a short distance above the mouth of Red River, and from that point made his detour around to Red River. Others in the State, who have also studied the subject thoroughly, find excellent evidence of his presence in Arkansas along the Mississippi, particularly in Mississippi County. See "History of Mississippi County, Ark." After examining the testimony carefully I incline to the account as given in the context as being the most probable.—Ed.

floated down the river, often lost in the bayous and overflows of Red River, and finally reached again the Mississippi. Halting here he made dil igent inquiries of the Indians as to the mouth of the great stream, but they could give him no information. In June, one year from the date of his discovery, after a sickness of some weeks, he died. As an evidence of his importance to the expedition his death was kept a secret, and he was buried at night, most appropriately, in the waves of the great river that gave his name immortality. But the secrecy of his death was of no avail, for there was no one who could supply his place, and with his life closed the existence, for all practical purposes, of the expedition. Here the interest of the historian in De Soto and his companions ceases. He came not to possess the beautiful country, or plant colonies, or even extend the dominions of civilization, but simply to find the fabled wealth in minerals and precious stones, and gather them and carry them away. Spain already possessed Florida, and it was all Florida then, from the Atlantic to the boundless and unknown west.

The three great nations of the old world had conquered and possessed the Spaniards Florida, the English Virginia and New England, and the French the St. Lawrence. The feeblest of all these colonizers or conquerors were the English, and they retained their narrow foothold on the new continent with so little vigor that for more than a century and a half they knew nothing of the country west of them save the idle dreams and fictions of the surrounding savages. The general world had learned little of De Soto's great western discoveries, and when he was buried in the Missis sippi all remained undisturbed from the presence or knowledge of civilized men for the period of 132 years.

Jacques Marquette, a French Jesuit priest, had made expeditions along the Northern lakes, pros elyting among the Indian tribes. He had conceived the idea that there was a great western river leading to China and Japan. He was joined in his ambition to find this route, and the tribes along it, by Joliet, a man fired with the ambition and daring of the bold explorer. These two men, with five employes, started on their great adventure May 17, 1673. They found the Upper Mississippi River and came down that to the mouth of the Arkansas River, thence proceeding up some distance, it is supposed to near where is Arkansas Post. Thus the feet of the white man pressed once more the soil of this State, but it was after the lapse of many years from the time of De Soto's visit. Marquette carried into the newly discovered country the cross of Christ, while Joliet planted in the wilderness the tri colors of France. France and Christianity stood together in the heart of the great Mississippi Valley; the discoverers, founders and possessors of the greatest spiritual and temporal empire on earth. From here the voyagers retraced their course to the Northern lakes and the St. Lawrence, and published a report of their discoveries.

Nine years after Marquette and Joliet's expe dition, Chevalier de La Salle came from France, accompanied by Henry de Tonti, an Italian, filled with great schemes of empire in the new western world; it is charged, by some historians of that day, with no less ambition than securing the whole western portion of the continent and wresting Mexico from the Spaniards. When Canada was reached, La Salle was joined by Louis Hennepin, an ambitious, unscrupulous and daring Franciscan monk. It was evidently La Salle's idea to found a military government in the new world, reaching with a line of forts and military possession from Quebec, Canada, to at least the Gulf, if not, as some have supposed, extending through Mexico. He explored the country lying between the Northern lakes and the Ohio River. He raised a force in Canada and sailed through Green Bay, and, sending back his boat laden with furs, proceeded with his party to the head waters of the Illinois River and built Fort Creve Cœur. He detached Hennepin with one companion and sent him to hunt the source of the Mississippi. He placed Tonti in command of Creve Cœur, with five men, and himself returned to Canada in the latter part of 1681, where he organized a new party with canoes, and went to Chicago; crossing the long portage from there to the Illinois River, he floated down

that stream to the Mississippi and on to the Gulf of Mexico, discovering the mouth of the Mississippi River April 5, 1682, and three days after, with becoming pomp and ceremony, took possession, in the name of France, of the territory, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his king, Louis XIV. The vast region thus acquired by France was not, as it could not be, well defined, but it was intended to embrace, in addition to much east of the Mississippi River, all the continent west of that current.

After this expedition La Salle returned to France, fitted out another expedition and set sail, ostensibly to reach the mouth of the Mississippi River and pass up that stream. He failed to find the river, and landed his fleet at Metagordo Bay, Texas, where he remained two years, when with a part of his force he started to reach Canada via Fort St. Louis, but was assassinated by one of his men near the Trinity River, Texas, March 19, 1687, and his body, together with that of his nephew, was left on the Texas prairie to the beasts and buzzards. La Salle was a born commander of men, a great explorer, with vast projects of empire far beyond the comprehension of his wretched king, or the appreciation of his countrymen. Had he been supported by a wise and strong government, France would never, perhaps, have been dispossessed of the greatest inter continental colonial empire on earth from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains. This was, in fact, the measure of the territory that La Salle's expedition and military possession gave to France. The two great ranges of mountains, the north pole and South America, were really the boundary lines of Louisiana, of which permanent ownership belonged forever to France, save for the weakness and inefficiency of that *bete noire* of poor, beautiful, sunny France—Louis XIV. In the irony of fate the historian of to-day may well write down the appellation of his toadies and parasites, as the *grand monarque*. La Salle may justly be reckoned one of the greatest founders of empire in the world, and had poor France had a real king instead of this weak and pompous imbecile, her tri colors would have floated upon every breeze from the Alleghanies to the Pacific Ocean, and over the islands of more than half of the waters of the globe.

The immensity of the Louisiana Territory has been but little understood by historians. It was the largest and richest province ever acquired, and the world's history since its establishment has been intimately connected with and shaped by its influence. Thus the account of the Territory of Louisiana is one of the most interesting chapters in American history.

Thirteen years after the death of La Salle, 1700, his trusty lieutenant, Tonti, descended the Mississippi River from the Illinois, with a band of twenty French Illinois people, and upon reaching Arkansas Post, established a station. This was but carrying out La Salle's idea of a military possession by a line of forts from Canada to the Gulf. It may be called the first actual and intended permanent possession of Arkansas. In the meantime, Natchez had become the oldest settled point in the Territory, south of Illinois, and the conduct of the commandant of the canton, Chopart, was laying the foundations for the ultimate bloody massacre of that place, in November, 1729. The Jesuit, Du Poisson, was the missionary among the Arkansans. He had made his way up the Mississippi and passed along the Arkansas River till he reached the prairies of the Dakotahs.

The Chickasaws were the dreaded enemy of France; it was they who hurried the Natchez to that awful massacre; it was they whose cedar bark canoes, shooting boldly into the Mississippi, interrupted the connections between Kaskaskia and New Orleans, and delayed successful permanent settlements in the Arkansas. It was they who weakened the French empire in Louisiana. They colleagued with the English, and attempted to extirpate the French dominion in the valley.

Such was Louisiana more than half a century after the first attempt at colonization by La Salle. Its population may have been 5,000 whites and half that number of blacks. Louis XIV had fostered it by giving it over to the control of Law and his company of the Mississippi, aided by boundless but transient credit. Priests and friars dispersed through tribes from Biloxi to the Da-

kotahs, and propitiated the favor of the savages. But still the valley of the Mississippi remained a wilderness. All its patrons—though among them it counted kings and high ministers of state—had not accomplished for it in half a century a tithe of that prosperity which, within the same period, sprung naturally from the benevolence of William Penn to the peaceful settlers on the Delaware.

It required the feebleness of the *grand monarque* to discover John Law, the father of inflated cheap money and national financial ruin. In September, 1717, John Law's Company of the West was granted the commerce and control of Louisiana. He arrived at New Orleans with 800 immigrants in August of that year. Instead of coming up the Mississippi, they landed at Dauphine Island to make their way across by land. The reign of John Law's company over Louisiana was a romance or a riot of folly and extravagance. He was to people and create a great empire on cheap money and a monopoly of the slave trade. For fourteen years the Company of the West controlled Louisiana. The bubble burst, the dreams and illusions of ease and wealth passed away, and but wretched remnants of colonies existed, in the extremes of want and suffering. But, after all, a permanent settlement of the great valley had been made. A small portion of these were located at Arkansas Post, up the Arkansas River and on Red River, and like the most of the others of Law's followers, they made a virtue of necessity and remained because they could not get away.

John Law was an Englishman, a humbug, but a magnificent one, so marked and conspicuous in the world's history that his career should have taught the statesmen of all nations the simple lesson that debt is not wealth, and that every attempt to create wealth wholly by legislation is sure to be followed by general bankruptcy and ruin.

The Jesuits and fur-traders were the founders of Illinois; Louis XIV and privileged companies were the patrons of Southern Louisiana, while the honor of beginning the work of colonizing the southwest of our republic belongs to the illustrious Canadian, Lemoine D'Iberville. He was a worthy successor of La Salle. He also sought to find the mouth of the Mississippi, and guided by floating trees and turbid waters, he reached it on March 2, 1699. He perfected the line of communication between Quebec and the Gulf; extended east and west the already boundless possessions of France; erected forts and carved the lilies on the trees of the forests; and fixed the seat of government of Louisiana at Biloxi, and appointed his brother to command the province. Under D'Iberville, the French line was extended east to Pascagoula River; Beinville, La Sueur, and St. Denys had explored the west to New Mexico, and had gone in the northwest beyond the Wisconsin and the St. Croix, and reached the mouth of and followed this stream to the confluence of the Blue Earth. D'Iberville died of yellow fever at Havana, July 9, 1706, and in his death the Louisiana colony lost one of its most able and daring leaders. But Louisiana, at that time, possessed less than thirty families of whites, and these were scattered on voyages of discovery, and in quest of gold and gems.

France perfected her civil government over Louisiana in 1689, and appointed Marquis de Sanville, royal viceroy. This viceroy's empire was as vast in territory as it was insignificant in population less than 300 souls.* By regular appointments of viceroys the successions were maintained (including the fourteen years of Law's supremacy) until by the treaty of Fontainbleau, November 3, 1762, France was stripped of her American possessions, and Canada and the Spanish Florida; everything east of the Mississippi except the island of New Orleans was given to England, and all Louisiana, including New Orleans west of the Mississippi River and south of the new southern boundary line of Canada, was given to Spain, in lieu of her Florida possessions. Hence, it was November 3, 1762, that what is now Arkansas passed from the dominion of France to that of Spain.

The signing of this treaty made that day the most eventful one in the busy movements of the

*The title of France to the boundless confines of Louisiana were confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. The contentions between England and France over the Ohio country, afterward, are a part of the annals of the general history of the country.

human race. It re-mapped the world, gave the English language to the American continent, and spread it more widely over the globe than any that had before given expression to human thought, the language that is the *alma mater* of civil liberty and religious independence. Had France permanently dominated America, civil liberty and representative government would have been yet unborn. The dogmatic tyranny of the middle ages, with all its intolerance and war, would have been the heritage of North America.

Thus re-adjusted in her domain, Louisiana remained a province of Spain until October 1, 1800, when the Little Corporal over-ran Spain with his victorious legions, and looted his Catholic majesty's domains. Napoleon allowed his military ambition to dwarf his genius, and except for this curious fact, he was the man who would have saved and disenthralled the French mind, and have placed the Gaul, with all his volcanic forces, in an even start in the race of civilization with the invincible and cruel Anglo-Saxon. He was the only man of progressive genius that has ever ruled poor, unfortunate France. The treaty of St. Ildefonso, secretly transferring Louisiana from Spain again into the possession of France, was ratified March 24, 1801. Its conditions provided that it was to remain a secret, and the Spanish viceroy, who was governor of Louisiana, knew nothing of the transfer, and continued in the discharge of his duties, granting rights, creating privileges and deeding lands and other things that were inevitable in breeding confusions, and cloudy land titles, such as would busy the courts for a hundred years, inflicting injustice and heavy burdens upon many innocent people.

In 1802 President Jefferson became possessed of the secret that France owned Louisiana. He at once sent James Monroe to Paris, who, with the resident minister, Mr. Livingston, opened negotiations with Napoleon, at first only trying to secure the free navigation of the Mississippi River, but to their great surprise the Emperor more than met them half way, with a proposal to sell Louisiana to the United States. The bargain was closed, the consideration being the paltry sum of $15,000,000. This important move on the great chess-board of nations occurred April 30, 1803. The perfunctory act of lowering the Spanish ensign and hoisting the flag of France; then lowering immediately the tri-colors and unfurling the stars and stripes, it is hoped never to be furled, was performed at St. Louis March 9, 1804. Bless those dear old, nation-building pioneers! These were heavy drafts upon their patriotic allegiance, but they were equal to the occasion, and ate their breakfasts as Spaniards, their dinners as Frenchmen, and suppers as true Americans.

The successful class of immigrants to the west of the Mississippi were the French Canadians, who had brought little or nothing with them save the clothes on their backs, and an old flintlock gun with which to secure game. They colonized after the French mode of villages and long strips of farms, and a public commons. They propitiated the best they could the neighboring Indian tribes, erected their altars, hunted, and frolicked, and were an honest, simple-minded and just people, but little vexed with ambitious pride or grasping avarice. The mouth of the Arkansas River was the attractive point for immigrants on their way to the Arkansas Territory, and they would ascend that stream to Arkansas Post. There were not 500 white people in the Territory of (now) Arkansas in 1803, when it became a part of the United States. In 1810 the total population was 1,062. So soon as Louisiana became a part of the United States, a small but never ceasing stream of English speaking people turned their faces to the west and crossed the "Father of Waters." Those for Arkansas established Montgomery Point, at the mouth of White River, making that the transfer place for all shipments inland. This remained as the main shipping and commercial point for many years. By this route were transferred the freights for Arkansas Post. The highway from Montgomery Point to the Post was a slim and indistinct bridle path. The immigrants came down the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers to the Ohio in keelboats and canoes, and were mostly from Tennessee; beckoned to this fair and rich kingdom by its sunny clime, its mountains and rivers, and its pro-

ductive valleys, all enriched with a flora and fauna surpassing the dream of a pastoral poem.

The French were the first permanent settlers of Arkansas, and descendants of these people are still here. Many bearing the oldest French names have attained to a position among the most eminent of the great men of the trans-Mississippi. Sometimes the names have become so corrupted as to be unrecognizable as belonging to the early illustrious stock. The English-speaking people speaking French names phonetically would soon change them completely, The Bogys and Lefevres, for instance, are names that go back to the very first settlements in Arkansas. "Lefevre" on the maps is often spelled phonetically thus: "Lafaver." Representatives of the Lefevre family are yet numerous in and about Little Rock, and in other portions of the State.

Peter L. Lefevre and family were among the very first French settlers, locating in the fall of 1818 on the north side of the river on Spanish Grant No. 497, about six miles below Little Rock. His sons were Peter, Enos, Francis G., Ambrose, Akin, Leon and John B., his daughter being Mary Louise. All of these have passed away except the now venerable Leon Lefevre, who resides on the old plantation where he was born in the year 1808. For eighty one years the panorama of the birth, growth and the vicissitudes of Arkansas have passed before his eyes. It is supposed of all living men he is the oldest representative surviving of the earliest settlers; however, a negro, still a resident of Little Rock, also came in 1818.

The first English speaking settlers were Tennesseeans, Kentuckians and Alabamians. The earliest came down the Mississippi River, and then penetrating Arkansas at the mouths of the streams from the west, ascended these in the search for future homes. The date of the first coming of English speaking colonists may be given as 1807, those prior to that time being only trappers, hunters and voyagers on expeditions of discovery, or those whose names can not now be ascertained.

South Carolina and Georgia also gave their small quotas to the first pioneers of Arkansas. From the States south of Tennessee the route was overland to the Mississippi River, or to some of its bayous, and then by water. A few of these from the Southern States brought considerable property, and some of them negro slaves, but not many were able to do this. The general rule was to reach the Territory alone and clear a small piece of ground, and as soon as possible to buy slaves and set them at work in the cotton fields.

In 1814 a colony of emigrants, consisting of four families, settled at Batesville, then the Lower Missouri Territory, now the county seat of Independence County. There was an addition of fifteen families to this colony the next year. Of the first was the family of Samuel Miller, father of (afterward) Gov. William R. Miller; there were also John Moore, the Magnesses and Beans. All these families left names permanently connected with the history of Arkansas. In the colony of 1815 (all from Kentucky) were the brothers, Richard, John, Thomas and James Peel, sons of Thomas Peel, a Virginian, and Kentucky companion of Daniel Boone. Thomas Curran was also one of the later colonists from Kentucky, a relative of the great Irishman, John Philpot Curran. In the 1815 colony were also old Ben Hardin—hero of so many Indian wars—his brother, Joab, and William Griffin, Thomas Wyatt, William Martin, Samuel Elvin, James Akin, John Reed, James Miller and John B. Craig.

Alden Trimble, who died at Peel, Ark., in April, 1889, aged seventy-four years, was born in the Cal Hogan settlement, on White River, Marion County, June 14, 1815. This item is gained from the obituary notice of his death, and indicates some of the very first settlers in that portion of the State.

Among the oldest settled points, after Arkansas Post, was what is now Arkadelphia, Clark County. It was first called Blakelytown, after Adam Blakely. He had opened a little store at the place, and about this were collected the first settlers, among whom may now be named Zack Davis, Samuel Parker and Adam Highnight. The Blakelys and the names given above were all located in that settlement in the year 1810. The next year came John Hemphill, who was the first to dis-

cover and utilize the valuable waters of the salt springs of that place. He engaged in the successful manufacture of salt, and was in time succeeded by his son in-law, Jonathan O. Callaway. Jacob Barkman settled in Arkadelphia in 1811. He was a man of foresight and enterprise, and soon established a trade along the river to New Orleans. He commenced navigating the river in canoes and pirogues, and finally owned and ran in the trade the first steamboat plying from that point to New Orleans. He pushed trade at the point of settlement, at the same time advancing navigation, and opened a large cotton farm.

In Arkansas County, among the early prominent men who were active in the county's affairs were Eli I. Lewis, Henry Scull, O. H. Thomas, T. Farrelly, Hewes Scull, A. B. K. Thetford and Lewis Bogy. The latter afterward removed to Missouri, and has permanently associated his name with the history of that State. In a subsequent list of names should be mentioned those of William Fultony, James Maxwell and James H. Lucas, the latter being another of the notable citizens of Missouri.

Carroll County: Judges George Campbell and William King, and John Bush, T. H. Clark, Abraham Shelly, William Nooner, Judge Hiram Davis, W. C. Mitchell, Charles Sneed, A. M. Wilson, Elijah Tabor, William Beller, M. L. Hawkins, John McMillan, M. Perryman, J. A. Hicks, N. Rudd, Thomas Callen, W. E. Armstrong.

Chicot County: John Clark, William B. Patton, Richard Latting, George W. Ferribee, Francis Rycroft, Thomas Knox, W. B. Duncan, J. W. Boone, H. S. Smith, James Blaine, Abner Johnson, William Hunt, J. W. Neal, James Murray, B. Magruder, W. P. Reyburn, J. T. White, John Fulton, Judge W. H. Sutton, J. Chapman, Hiram Morrell, Reuben Smith, A. W. Webb.

In Clark County, in the earliest times, were W. P. L. Blair, Colbert Baker, Moses Graham, Mathew Logan, James Miles, Thomas Drew, Daniel Ringo, A. Stroud, David Fisk and Isaac Ward.

Clay County: John J. Griffin, Abraham Roberts, William Davis, William H. Mack, James Watson, J. G. Dudley, James Campbell, Singleton Copeland, C. H. Mobley.

Conway County: Judge Saffold, David Barber, James Kellam, Reuben Blunt, James Barber, James Ward, Thomas Mathers, John Houston, E. W. Owen, Judge B. B. Ball, J. I. Simmons, T. S. Haynes, B. F. Howard, William Ellis, N. H. Buckley, James Ward, Judge Robert McCall, W. H. Robertson, L. C. Griffin, Judge W. T. Gamble, D. D. Mason, George Fletcher and D. Harrison.

Craighead County: Rufus Snoddy, Daniel O'Guinn, Yancey Broadway, Henry Powell, D. R. Tyler, Elias Mackey, William Q. Lane, John Hamilton, Asa Puckett, Eli Quarles, William Puryear.

In Crawford County were Henry Bradford, Jack Mills, G. C. Pickett, Mark Beane, J. C. Sumner, James Billingsley.

Crittenden County: J. Livingston, W. D. Ferguson, W. Goshen, William Cherry, Judge D. H. Harrig, O. W. Wallace, S. A. Cherry, Judge Charles Blackmore, S. R. Cherry, John Tory, F. B. Read, Judge A. B. Hubbins, H. O. Oders, J. H. Wathen, H. Bacon.

Fulton County: G. W. Archer, William Wells, Daniel Hubble, Moses Brannon, John Nichols, Moses Steward, Enos C. Hunter, Milton Yarberry, Dr. A. C. Cantrell.

Greene County: Judge L. Brookfield, L. Thompson, James Brown, J. Sutfin, G. Hall, Charles Robertson, Judge W. Hane, Judge George Daniel, G. L. Martin, J. Stotts, James Ratchford, Judge L. Thompson, H. L. Holt, J. L. Atkinson, J. Clark, H. N. Reynolds, John Anderson, Benjamin Crowley, William Pevehouse, John Mitchell, Aaron Bagwell, A. J. Smith, Wiley Clarkson, William Hatch.

In Hempstead County: J. M. Steward, A. S. Walker, Benjamin Clark, A. M. Oakley, Thomas Dooley, D. T. Witter, Edward Cross, William McDonald, D. Wilburn and James Moss.

Hot Springs County: L. N. West, G. B. Hughes, Judge W. Durham, G. W. Rogers, T. W. Johnson, J. T. Grant, J. H. Robinson, H. A. Whittington, John Callaway, J. T. Grant, Judge G. Whittington, L. Runyan, R. Huson, J. Bankson, Ira Robinson, Judge A. N. Sabin, C. A. Sa-

bin, W. W. McDaniel, W. Dunham, A. B. McDonald, Joseph Lorance.

Independence County: R. Searcy, Robert Bean, Charles Kelly, John Reed, T. Curran, John Bean, I. Curran, J. L. Daniels, J. Redmon, John Ruddell, C. H. Pelham, Samuel Miller, James Micham, James Trimble, Henry Engles, Hartwell Boswell, John H. Ringgold.

Izard County: J. P. Houston, John Adams, Judge Mathew Adams, H. C. Roberts, Jesse Adams, John Hargrove, J. Blyeth, William Clement, Judge J. Jeffrey, Daniel Jeffrey, A. Adams, J. A. Harris, W. B. Carr, Judge B. Hawkins, B. H. Johnson, D. K. Loyd, W. H. Carr, A. Creswell, H. W. Bandy, Moses Bishop, Daniel Hively, John Gray, William Powell Thomas Richardson, William Seymour.

Jackson County: Judge Hiram Glass, J. C. Saylors. Isaac Gray, N. Copeland, Judge E. Bartley, John Robinson, A. M. Carpenter, Judge D. C. Waters, P. O. Flynn, Hall Roddy, Judge R. Ridley, G. W. Cromwell, Sam Mathews, Sam Allen, Martin Bridgeman, John Wideman, Newton Arnold, Joseph Haggerton, Holloway Stokes.

Jefferson County: Judge W. P. Hackett, J. T. Pullen, Judge Creed Taylor, Peter German, N. Holland, Judge Sam C. Roane, William Kinkead, Thomas O'Neal, E. H. Roane, S. Dardenne, Sam Taylor, Judge H. Bradford, H. Edgington, Judge W. H. Lindsey, J. H. Caldwell.

Johnson County: Judge George Jameson, Thomas Jenette, S. F. Mason, Judge J. P. Kessie, A. Sinclair, William Fritz, W. J. Parks, R. S. McMicken, Augustus Ward, Judge J. L. Cravens, A. M. Ward, M. Rose, A. L. Black, W. A. Anderson, Judge J. B. Brown, A. Sinclair, William Adams, W. M. H. Newton.

Lafayette County: Judge Jacob Buzzard, Jesse Douglass, Joshua Morrison, I. W. Ward, J. T. Conway, W. E. Hodges, J. Morrison, George Dooley, J. M. Dorr, J. P. Jett, W. B. Conway, W. H. Conway, T. V. Jackson, G. H. Pickering, Judge E. M. Lowe, R. F. Sullivan, James Abrams.

Lawrence County: Joseph Hardin, Robert Blane, H. Sandford, John Reed, R. Richardson, J. M. Kuykendall, H. R. Hynson, James Campbell, D. W. Lowe, Thomas Black, John Rodney, John Spotts, William J. Hudson, William Stuart, Isaac Morris, William B. Marshall, John S. Ficklin.

Madison County: Judge John Bowen, H. B. Brown, P. M. Johnson, H. C. Daugherty, M. Perryman, T. McCuiston.

In Miller County: John Clark, J. Ewing, J. H. Fowler, B. English, C. Wright, G. F. Lawson, Thomas Polk, George Wetmore, David Clark, J. G. Pierson, John Morton, N. Y. Crittenden, Charles Burkem, George Collum, G. C. Wetmore, D. C. Steele, G. F. Lawton and Judge G. M. Martin.

Mississippi County: Judge Edwin Jones, J. W. Whitworth, E. F. Loyd, S. McLung, G. C. Barfield, Judge Nathan Ross, Judge John Troy, J. W. Dewitt, J. C. Bowen, Judge Fred Miller, Uriah Russell, T. L. Daniel, J. G. Davis, Judge Nathan Ross, J. P. Edrington, Thomas Sears, A. G. Blackmore, William Kellums, Thomas J. Mills, James Williams, Elijah Buford, Peter G. Reeves.

Monroe County: Judge William Ingram, J. C. Montgomery, James Eagan, John Maddox, Lafayette Jones, Judge James Carlton, M. Mitchell, J. R. Dye, J. Jacobs, R. S. Bell.

Phillips County: W. B. R. Horner, Daniel Mooney, S. Phillips, S. M. Rutherford, George Seaborn, H. L. Biscoe, G. W. Fereby, J. H. McKenzie, Austin Hendricks, W. H. Calvert, N. Righton, B. Burress, F. Hanks, J. H. McKeal, J. K. Sandford, S. S. Smith, C. P. Smith, J. H. McKenzie, S. C. Mooney, I. C. P. Tolleson, Emer Askew, P. Pinkston, Charles Pearcy, J. B. Ford, W. Bettiss, J. Skinner, H. Turner and M. Irvin.

Pike County: Judge W. Sorrels, D. S. Dickinson, John Hughes, J. W. Dickinson, Judge W. Kelly, Isaac White, J. H. Kirkhan, E. K. Williams, Henry Brewer.

Poinsett County: Judges Richard Hall and William Harris, Drs. Theophilus Griffin and John P. Hardis, Harrison Ainsworth, Robert H. Stone, Benjamin Harris.

Pope County: Judge Andrew Scott, Twitty

Pace, H. Stinnett, W. Garrott, W. Mitchell, Judge S. K. Blythe, A. E. Pace, J. J. Morse, F. Heron, Judge Thomas Murray, Jr., S. M. Hayes, S. S. Hayes, R. S. Witt, Judge Isaac Brown, R. T. Williamson, W. W. Rankin, Judge J. J. Morse, J. B. Logan, W. C. Webb.

Pulaski County: R. C. Oden, L. R. Curran, Jacob Peyatte, A. H. Renick, G. Greathouse, M. Cunningham, Samuel Anderson, H Armstrong, T. W. Newton, D. E. McKinney, S. M. Rutherford, A. McHenry, Allen Martin, J. H. Caldwell, Judge S. S. Hall, J. Henderson, William Atchinson, R. N. Rowland, Judge David Rorer, J. K. Taylor, R. H. Callaway, A. L. Langham, Judge J. H. Cocke, W. Badgett, G. N. Peay, J. C. Anthony, L. R. Lincoln, A. Martin, A. S. Walker, Judge R. Graves, J. P. and John Fields, J. K. Taylor, W. C. Howell, J. Gould, Roswell Beebe, William Russell, John C. Peay.

Randolph County: Judge P. R. Pittman, B. J. Wiley, William Black, R. Bradford, J. M. Cooper, B. J. Wiley, B. M. Simpson, John Janes, James Campbell, Samuel McElroy, Edward Mattix, Thomas S. Drew, R. S. Bettis, James Russell.

St. Francis County: Andrew Roane, William Strong, S. Crouch, Judge John Johnson, T. J. Curl, G. B. Lincecum, William Lewis, Judge William Strong, Isaac Mitchell, David Davis, Isaac Forbes, Judge William Enos, N. O. Little, W. G. Bozeman, H. M. Carothers, Judge R. H. Hargrove, H. H. Curl, Cyrus Little.

Saline County: Judge T. S. Hutchinson, Samuel Caldwell, V. Brazil, C. Lindsey, A. Carrick, Judge H. Prudden, G. B. Hughes, Samuel Collins, J. J. Joiner, J. R. Conway, R. Brazil, E. M. Owen, George McDaniel, C. P. Lyle.

Scott County: Judge Elijah Baker, S. B. Walker, James Riley, J. R. Choate, Judge James Logan, G. Marshall, Charles Humphrey, W. Cau thorn, G. C. Walker, T. J. Garner, Judge Gilbert Marshall, W. Kenner.

Searcy County: Judge William Wood, William Kavanaugh, E. M. Hale, Judge Joseph Rea, William Ruttes, Joe Brown, V. Robertson, T. S. Hale, Judge J. Campbell.

Sevier County: Judge John Clark, R. Hartfield, G. Clark, J. T. Little, Judge David Foran, P. Little, William White, Charles Moore, A. Hartfield, Judge J. F. Little, Henry Morris, Judge Henry Brown, George Halbrook, Judge R. H. Scott, S. S. Smith.

Sharp County: John King, Robert Lott, Nicholas Norris, William Morgan, William J. Gray, William Williford, Solomon Hudspeth, Stephen English, John Walker, L. D. Dale, John C. Garner, R. P. Smithee, Josiah Richardson, Judge A. H. Nunn, William G. Matheny.

Union County: John T. Cabeen, John Black, Jr., Judge John Black, Sr., Benjamin Gooch, Alexander Beard, Thomas O'Neal, Judge G. B. Hughes, John Cornish, John Hogg, Judge Hiram Smith, J. R. Moore, John Henry, John Stokeley, Judge Charles H. Seay, W. L. Bradley, Judge Thomas Owens.

Van Buren County: Judge J. L. Laferty, P. O. Powell, N. Daugherty, Philip Wail, L. Williams, Judge J. B. Craig, Judge J. M. Baird, J. McAllister, Judge William Dougherty, A. Mor rison, George Counts, A. Caruthers, W. W. Trimble, R. Bain, J. O. Young, George Hardin, A. W. McRaines, Judge J. C. Ganier.

Washington County: L. Newton, Lewis Evans, John Skelton, Judge Robert McAmy, B. H. Smithson, Judge John Wilson, James Marrs, V. Caruthers, James Coulter, J. T. Edmonson, Judge J. M. Hoge, James Crawford, John McClellan, Judge W. B. Woody, W. W. Hester, Judge John Cureton, L. C. Pleasants, Isaac Murphy, D. Calla ghan, Judge Thomas Wilson, W. L. Wallace and L. W. Wallace.

White County: Judge Samuel Guthrie, P. W. Roberts, P. Crease, Michael Owens, M. H. Blue, S. Arnold, J. W. Bond, William Cook, J. Arnold, Milton Saunders, James Bird, Samuel Beeler, James Walker, Martin Jones, Philip Hilger, James King, L. Pate, John Akin, Reuben Stephens, Sam uel Guthrie.

Woodruff County: Rolla Gray, Durant H. Bell, John Dennis, Dudley Glass, Michael Hag gerdon, Samuel Taylor, James Barnes, George Hatch, John Teague, Thomas Arnold and Thomas Hough.

The above were all prominent men in their localities during the Territorial times of Arkansas. Many of them have left names and memories intimately associated with the history of the State. They were a part of those pioneers "who hewed the dark, old woods away," and left a rich inheritance, and a substantial civilization, having wealth, refinement and luxuries, that were never a part of their dreams. They were home makers as well as State and Nation builders. They cut out the roads, opened their farms, bridged the streams, built houses, made settlements, towns and cities, rendering all things possible to their descendants; a race of heroes and martyrs pre eminent in all time for the blessings they transmitted to posterity; they repelled the painted savage, and exterminated the ferocious wild beasts; they worked, struggled and endured that others might enjoy the fruits of their heroic sacrifices. Their lives were void of evil to mankind; possessing little ambition, their touch was the bloom and never the blight. Granted, cynic, they builded wiser than they knew, yet they built, and built well, and their every success was the triumphant march of peace. Let the record of their humble but great lives be immortal!

The New Madrid earthquake of 1811-12, commencing in the last of December, and the subterranean forces ceasing after three months' duration, was of itself a noted era, but to the awful display of nature's forces was added a far more important and lasting event, the result of the silent but mighty powers of the human mind. Simultaneously with the hour of the most violent convulsions of nature, the third day of the earthquake, there rode out at the mouth of the Ohio, into the lashed and foaming waters of the Mississippi, the first steamboat that ever ploughed the western waters—the steamer "Orleans," Capt. Roosevelt. So awful was the display of nature's energies, that the granitic earth, with a mighty sound, heaved and writhed like a storm-tossed ocean. The great river turned back in its flow, the waves of the ground burst, shooting high in the air, spouting sand and water; great forest-covered hills disappeared at the bottom of deep lakes into which they had sunk; and the "sunk lands" are to this day marked on the maps of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas. The sparse population along the river (New Madrid was a flourishing young town) fled the country in terror, leaving mostly their effects and domestic animals.

The wild riot of nature met in this wilderness the triumph of man's genius. Where else on the globe so appropriately could have been this meeting of the opposing forces as at the mouth of the Ohio and on the convulsed bosom of the Father of Waters? How feeble, apparently, in this contest, were the powers of man; how grand and awful the play of nature's forces! The mote struggling against the "wreck of worlds and crush of matter." But, "peace be still," was spoken to the vexed earth, while the invention of Fulton will go on forever. The revolving paddle-wheels were the incipient drive-wheels, on which now ride in triumph the glories of this great age.

The movement of immigrants to Arkansas in the decade following the earthquake was retarded somewhat, whereas, barring this, it should and would have been stimulated into activity by the advent of steamboats upon the western rivers. The south half of the State was in the possession of the Quapaw Indians. The Spanish attempts at colonizing were practical failures. His Catholic majesty was moving in the old ruts of the feudal ages, in the deep-seated faith of the "divinity of kings," and the paternal powers and duties of rulers. The Bastrop settlement of "thirty families," by a seigniorial grant in 1797, had brought years of suffering, disappointment and failure. This was an attempt to found a colony on the Ouachita River, granting an entire river and a strip of land on each side thereof to Bastrop, the government to pay the passage of the people across the ocean and to feed and clothe them one year. To care for its vassals, and to provide human breeding grounds; swell the multitudes for the use of church and State; to "glorify God" by repressing the growing instincts of liberty and the freedom of thought, and add subjects to the possession and powers of these gilded toads, were the essence of the oriental schemes for peopling the new world. Happily for mankind they failed,

and the wild beasts returned to care for their young in safety and await the coming of the real pioneers, they who came bringing little or nothing, save a manly spirit of self-reliance and independence. These were the successful founders and builders of empire in the wilderness.

# CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION.—THE VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS—THE ATTITUDE OF THE ROYAL OWNERS OF LOUISIANA—THE DISTRICT DIVIDED—THE TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS FORMED FROM THE TERRITORY OF MISSOURI—THE TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT—THE FIRST LEGISLATURE—THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTHER LEGISLATIVE BODIES—THE DEULLO—ARKANSAS ADMITTED TO STATEHOOD—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—THE MEMORABLE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD—LEGISLATIVE ATTITUDE ON THE QUESTION OF SECESSION—THE WAR OF THE GOVERNORS, ETC., ETC.

IN the preceding chapter are briefly traced the changes in the government of the Territory of Louisiana from its discovery to the year 1803, when it became a part of the territory of the United States. Discovered by the Spanish, possessed by the French, divided and re divided between the French, Spanish and English; settled by the Holy Mother Church, in the warp and woof of nations it was the flying shuttle cock of the great weaver in its religion as well as allegiance for 261 years. This foundling, this waif of nations, was but an outcast, or a trophy chained to the triumphal car of the victors among the warring European powers, until in the providence of God it reached its haven and abiding home in the bosom of the union of States.

As a French province, the civil government of Louisiana was organized, and the Marquis de San ville appointed viceroy or governor in 1689.

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Cavelier de La Salle (April 9, formal) | 1682–1688 |
| Marquis de Sanville | 1689 1700 |
| Bienville | 1701–1712 |
| Lamothe Cadillar | 1713–1715 |
| De L'Epinay | 1716 1717 |
| Bienville | 1718 1723 |
| Boisbriant (ad interim) | 1724 |
| Bienville | 1732 1741 |
| Baron de Kelerec | 1753–1762 |
| D'Abbadie | 1763–1766* |

UNDER SPANISH RULE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Antonio de Ulloa | 1767–1768 |
| Alexander O'Reilly | 1768 1769 |
| Louis de Unzaga | 1770-1776 |
| Bernando de Galvez | 1777 1784 |
| Estevar Miro | 1785–1787 |
| Francisco Luis Hortu, Baron of Carondelet | 1789 1792 |
| Gayoso de Lemos | 1793–1798 |
| Sebastian de Cosa Calvo y O'Farrell | 1798 1799 |
| Juan Manual de Salcedo | 1800 1803 |

From the dates already given it will be seen that the official acts of Salcedo during his entire

*Louisiana west of the Mississippi, although ceded to Spain in 1762, remained under French jurisdiction until 1766.

term of office, under the secret treaty of Ildefonso, were tainted with irregularity. Thousands of land grants had been given by him after he had in fact ceased to be the viceroy of Spain. The contracting powers had affixed to the treaty the usual obligations of the fulfillment of all undertakings, but the American courts and lawyers, in that ancient spirit of legal hypercritical technicalities, had given heed to the vicious doctrine that acts in good faith of a *de facto* governor may be treated as of questionable validity. This was never good law, because it was never good sense or justice.

The acts and official doings of these vice-royalties in the wilderness present little or nothing of interest to the student of history, because they were local and individual in their bearing. It was the action of the powers across the waters, in reference to Canada and Louisiana, that in their wide and sweeping effects have been nearly omnipotent in shaping civilization.

Referring to the acquisition of Canada and the Louisiana east of the Mississippi River, Bancroft says that England exulted in its conquest;* enjoying the glory of extended dominion in the confident expectation of a boundless increase of wealth. But its success was due to its having taken the lead in the good old struggle for liberty, and it was destined to bring fruits, not so much to itself as to the cause of freedom and mankind.

France, of all the States on the continent of Europe the most powerful, by territorial unity, wealth, numbers, industry and culture, seemed also by its place marked out for maritime ascendency. Set between many seas it rested upon the Mediterranean, possessed harbors on the German Ocean, and embraced between its wide shores and jutting headlands the bays and open waters of the Atlantic; its people, infolding at one extreme the offspring of colonists from Greece, and at the other the hardy children of the Northmen, being called, as it were, to the inheritance of life upon the sea. The nation, too, readily conceived or appropriated great ideas and delighted in bold resolves. Its travelers had penetrated farthest into the fearful interior of unknown lands; its missionaries won most familiarly the confidence of the aboriginal hordes; its writers described with keener and wiser observation the forms of nature in her wildness, and the habits and languages of savage man; its soldiers, and every lay Frenchman in America owed military service, uniting beyond all others celerity with courage, knew best how to endure the hardships of forest life and to triumph in forest warfare. Its ocean chivalry had given a name and a colony to Carolina, and its merchants a people to Acadia. The French discovered the basin of the St. Lawrence; were the first to explore and possess the banks of the Mississippi, and planned an American empire that should unite the widest valleys and most copious inland waters in the world. But over all this splendid empire in the old and the new world was a government that was medieval—mured in its glittering palaces, taxing its subjects, it would allow nothing to come to the Louisiana Territory but what was old and worn out. French America was closed against even a gleam of intellectual independence; nor did all Louisiana contain so much as one dissenter from the Roman Church.

"We have caught them at last," exultingly exclaimed Choiseul, when he gave up the Canadas to England and the Louisiana to Spain. "England will ere long repent of having removed the only check that could keep her colonies in awe. * * * She will call on them to support the burdens they have helped to bring on her, and they will answer by striking off all dependence," said Vergennes.

These keen-witted Frenchmen, with a penetration far beyond the ablest statesmen of England, saw, as they believed, and time has confirmed, that in the humiliation and dismemberment of the territory of France, especially the transfer to England of Canada, they had laid the mine which some day would destroy the British colonial system, and probably eventuate in the independence of the American colonies. The intellect of France was keeping step with the spirit of the age; it had been excluded of course from the nation's councils, but saw what its feeble

*Bancroft, vol. iv.-457; Gayarre's Histoire de la Louisiane, vol. ii. 121.

government neither could see nor prevent, that the distant wilderness possessed a far greater importance on the world's new map than was given it by the gold and gems it was supposed to contain; and that the change of allegiance of the colonies was the great step in the human mind, as it was slowly emerging from the gloom and darkness of the middle ages. Thus it was that the mere Territory of Louisiana, before it was peopled by civilized man, was playing its important part in the world's greatest of all dramas.

The first official act of our government, after the purchase of Louisiana, was an act of Congress, March 26, 1804, dividing Louisiana into two districts, and attaching the whole to Indiana Territory, under the government of William Henry Harrison. The division in Louisiana was by a line on the thirty-third parallel; the south was named the District of Orleans; that north of it was named the District of Louisiana. This is now the south line of the State of Arkansas.

In 1805 the District of Louisiana was erected into the Territory of Louisiana. It was however a territory of the second class and remained under the government and control of Indiana Territory until 1812.

By act of June 4, 1812, the name of Louisiana Territory was changed and became the Missouri Territory, being made a territory of the first class, and given a territorial government. Capt. William Clark, of the famous Lewis and Clark, explorers of the northwest, was appointed governor, remaining as such until 1819, when Arkansas Territory was cut off from Missouri.

The act of 1812, changing the District of Louisiana to Missouri Territory, provided for a Territorial legislature consisting of nine members, and empowered the governor to lay off that part where the Indian title had been extinguished into thirteen counties. The county of New Madrid, as then formed, extended into the Arkansas territorial limits, "down to the Mississippi to a point directly east of the mouth of Little Red River; thence to the mouth of Red River; thence up the Red River to the Osage purchase," etc. In other words it did not embrace the whole of what is now Arkansas.

December 13, 1813, the County of Arkansas, Missouri Territory, was formed, and the county seat was fixed at Arkansas Post.*

Besides Arkansas County, Lawrence County was formed January 15, 1815, and Clark, Hempstead and Pulaski Counties, December 15, 1818.

Missouri neglected it seems to provide a judicial district for her five southern or Arkansas counties. Therefore Congress, in 1814, authorized the President to appoint an additional judge for Missouri Territory, "who should hold office four years and reside in or near the village of Arkansas,"—across the river from Arkansas Post.

March 2, 1819, Congress created the Territory of Arkansas out of the Missouri Territory. It was only a territory of the second class, and the machinery of government consisted of the governor and three judges, who constituted the executive, judicial and legislative departments, their official acts requiring the consent of Congress. President Monroe appointed James Miller, governor; Robert Crittenden, secretary; Charles Jouett, Andrew Scott and Robert P. Letcher, judges of the superior court. The act designated Arkansas Post as the temporary seat of government. In the absence of the Governor, Robert Crittenden, "acting governor," convened the first session of the provisional government on August 3, 1819. The act continued the new territory under the laws of Missouri Territory. The five counties designated above as formed prior to the division of Arkansas, had been represented in the Missouri Territorial legislature. Elijah Kelly, of Clark County, was a representative, and he rode on horseback from his home to St. Louis. The session was probably not a week in length, and the pay and mileage little or nothing.

This first Territorial legislature appointed a treasurer and auditor, provided a tax for general purposes, and divided the five counties into two judicial circuits: First, Arkansas and Lawrence Counties; Second, Pulaski, Clark and Hempstead Counties.

*During the latter part of the eighteenth century, something of the same municipal division was made, and called "Arkansas Parish," the name being derived from an old Indian town called Arkansea.

April 21, 1820, Congress passed an act perfecting the Territorial organization, and applying the same provisions to Arkansas that were contained in the act creating Missouri into a Territory of the first class.

The first legislative body elected in Arkansas convened at Arkansas Post, February 7 to 24, 1820. In the council were: President, Edward McDonald; secretary, Richard Searcy; members, Arkansas County, Sylvanus Phillips; Clark County, Jacob Barkman; Hempstead County, David Clark; Lawrence County, Edward McDonald; Pulaski County, John McElmurry. In the house of representatives: Speaker, Joseph Hardin (William Stephenson was first elected, served one day and resigned, on account of indisposition); J. Chamberlain, clerk; members, Arkansas County, W. B. R. Horner, W. O. Allen; Clark, Thomas Fish; Hempstead, J. English, W. Stevenson; Lawrence, Joseph Hardin, Joab Hardin; Pulaski, Radford Ellis, T. H. Tindall. This body later adjourned to meet October following, continuing in session until the 25th.

At this adjourned session the question of the removal of the Territorial seat of government from Arkansas Post to "the Little Rock," came up on a memorial signed by Amos Wheeler and others. "The Little Rock" was in contradistinction to "the Rocks," as were known the beautiful bluffs, over 200 feet high, a little above and across the river from "the Little Rock." In 1820 Gov. Miller visited the Little Rock Petit Rocher with a view to selecting a new seat of government. The point designated was the northeast corner of the Quapaw west line and Arkansas River. Immediately upon the formation of the Territory, prominent parties began to look out for a more central location for a capital higher up the river, and it was soon a general understanding that the seat of government and the county seat of Pulaski County, the then adjoining county above Arkansas County on the river, would be located at the same place. A syndicate was formed and Little Rock Bluff was pushed for this double honor. The government had not yet opened the land to public entry, as the title of the Quapaws had just been extinguished. These parties resorted to the expedient of locating upon the land "New Madrid floats," or claims, under the act of February 17, 1815, which authorized any one whose land had been "materially injured" by the earthquake of 1811 to locate the like quantity of land on any of the public lands open for sale. Several hundred acres were entered under these claims as the future town site. The county seat of Pulaski County was, contrary to the expectation of the Little Rock syndicate, located at Cadron, near the mouth of Cadron Creek, where it enters the Arkansas River.

On the 18th day of October, 1820, the Territorial seat of government was removed from the Post of Arkansas to the Little Rock, the act to take effect June 1, 1821. The next Territorial legislature convened in Little Rock, October 1 to 24, 1821. The council consisted of Sam C. Roane, president, and Richard Searcy, secretary. In the house William Trimble was speaker, and A. H. Sevier, clerk.

The third legislature met October 6 to 31, 1823. Sam C. Roane was president of the council, and Thomas W. Newton, secretary; while T. Farrelly was speaker, and D. E. McKinney, clerk of the house.

The fourth legislature was held October 3 to November 3, 1825. Of the council, the president was Jacob Barkman; secretary, Thomas W. Newton. Of the house, Robert Bean was speaker; David Barber, clerk.

The fifth Territorial legislature was held October 1 to 31, 1827, and a special session held October 6 to October 28, 1828; E. T. Clark served as president of the council, and John Clark, secretary; J. Wilson was speaker of the house, and Daniel Ringo, clerk.

In the sixth legislature, Charles Caldwell was president of the council, and John Caldwell, secretary; John Wilson was speaker of the house, and Daniel Ringo, clerk.

The seventh legislature held October 3 to November 7, 1831, had Charles Caldwell as president of the council, and Absalom Fowler, secretary; William Trimble was speaker of the house, and G. W. Ferebee, secretary.

In the eighth legislature, October 7 to November 16, 1833, John Williamson was president of the council and William F. Yeomans, secretary; John Wilson was speaker of the house, and James B. Keatts, clerk.

The ninth legislature met October 5 to November 16, 1835. The president of the senate was Charles Caldwell; secretary, S. T. Sanders. John Wilson was speaker of the house and L. B. Tully, clerk.

This was the last of the Territorial assemblies. James Miller was succeeded as governor by George Izard, March 4, 1825. and Izard by John Pope, March 9, 1829. William Fulton followed Pope March 9, 1835, and held the office until Arkansas became a State.

Robert Crittenden was secretary of State (nearly all of Miller's term "acting governor"), appointed March 3, 1819, and was succeeded in office by William Fulton, April 8, 1829; Fulton was succeeded by Lewis Randolph, February 23, 1835.

George W. Scott was appointed Territorial auditor August 5, 1819, and was succeeded by Richard C. Byrd, November 20, 1829; Byrd was followed by Emzy Wilson, November 5, 1831; and the latter by William Pelham, November 12, 1833, his successor being Elias N. Conway, July 25, 1835.

James Scull, appointed treasurer August 5, 1819, was succeeded by S. M. Rutherford, November 12, 1833, who continued in office until the State was formed.

The counties in 1825 had been increased in number to thirteen: Arkansas, Clark, Conway, Chicot, Crawford, Crittenden, Lawrence, Miller, Hempstead, Independence, Pulaski, Izard and Phillips. The territory was divided into four judicial circuits, of which William Trimble, Benjamin Johnson, Thomas P. Eskridge and James Woodson Bates were, in the order named, the judges. The delegates in Congress from Arkansas Territory were James W. Bates, 1820–23; Henry W. Conway, 1823–29; Ambrose H. Sevier, 1829–36.

The Territorial legislature, in common with all other legislatures of that day, passed some laws which would have been much better not passed, and others that remained a dead letter on the books. Among other good laws which were never enforced was one against duelling. In 1825 Whigs and Democrats allowed party feelings to run high, and some bloody duels grew out of the heat of campaigns.

Robert Crittenden and Henry W. Conway fought a duel October 29, 1827. At the first fire Conway fell mortally wounded and died a fortnight thereafter.

December 4, 1837, John Wilson, who, it will be noticed, figured prominently in the preceding record of the Territorial assemblies, was expelled from the house of representatives, of which body he was speaker, for killing J. J. Anthony.

A constitutional convention, for the purpose of arranging for the Territory to become a State in the Union, was held in Little Rock, in January, 1836. Its duty was to prepare a suitable constitution and submit it to Congress, and, if unobjectionable, to have an act passed creating the State of Arkansas. John Wilson was president, and Charles P. Bertrand, secretary, of the convention. Thirty-five counties were represented by fifty-two members.

June 15, 1836, Arkansas was made a State, and the preamble of the act recites that there was a population of 47,700.

The first State legislature met September 12 to November 8, 1836, later adjourning to November 6, 1837, and continued in session until March 5, 1838. The president of the senate was Sam C. Roane; secretary, A. J. Greer; the speaker of the house was John Wilson (he was expelled and Grandison D. Royston elected); clerk, S. H. Hempstead.

The second constitutional convention, held January 4 to January 23, 1864, had as president, John McCoy, and secretary, R. J. T. White. This convention was called by virtue of President Lincoln's proclamation. The polls had been opened chiefly at the Federal military posts, and the majority of delegates were really refugees from many of the counties they represented. It simply was an informal meeting of the Union men in response to the President's wish, and they mostly made their own credentials. The Federal army occupied the

Arkansas River and points north, while the south portion of the State was held by the Confederates. It is said the convention on important legal questions was largely influenced by Hon. T. D. W. Yonly, of Pulaski County. The convention practically re-enacted the constitution of 1836, abolished slavery, already a fact, and created the separate office of lieutenant-governor, instead of the former *ex-officio* president of the senate. The machinery of State government was thus once more in operation. The convention wisely did its work and adjourned.

The next constitutional convention was held January 7 to February 18, 1868. Thomas M. Bowen was president, and John G. Price, secretary. The war was over and the Confederates had returned and were disposed to favor the constitution which they found the Unionists had adopted in their absence, and was then in full force in the State. Isaac Murphy (Federal) had been elected governor under the constitution of 1864, and all the State offices were under control of the Unionists. His term as governor would expire in July, 1868.

This convention made sweeping changes in the fundamental laws. The most prominent were the disfranchisement of a large majority of the white voters of the State, enfranchising the negroes, and providing for a complex and plastic system of registration. This movement, and its severe character throughout, were a part of the reconstruction measures emanating from Congress. Arkansas was under military rule and the constitution of 1864, and this condition of affairs, had been accepted by the returned conquered Confederates. But the Unionists, who had fled to the Federal military posts for protection, were generally eager to visit their vanquished enemies with the severest penalties of the law. A large part of the intelligence and tax-payers of the State were indiscriminately excluded from the polls, and new voters and new men came to the front, with grievances to be avenged and ambitions to be gratified. The unusual experiment of the reversal of the civic conditions of the ex-slaves with their former masters was boldly undertaken. Impetuous men now prevailed in the name of patriotism, the natural reflex swing of the pendulum the anti climax was this convention of reconstruction to the convention of secession of 1861. The connection between these two conventions—1861 1868 is so blended that the convention of '61 is omitted in its chronological order, that the two may be set properly side by side.

March 4, 1861, a State convention assembled in Little Rock. The election of delegates was on February 18, preceding. The convention met the day Abraham Lincoln was inducted into office as president of the United States. The people of Arkansas were deeply concerned. The conservative minds of the State loved the Union as sincerely as they regretted the wanton assaults that had been made upon them by the extremists of the North. The members of that convention had been elected with a view to the consideration of those matters already visible in the dark war clouds lowering upon the country The test of the union and disunion sentiment of that body was the election of president of the convention. Judge David Walker (Union) received forty votes against thirty-five votes for Judge B. C. Totten. Hon. Henry F. Thomasson introduced a series of conservative resolutions, condemning disunion and looking to a convention of all the States to "settle the slavery question" and secure the perpetuation of the Union. The resolutions were passed, and the convention adjourned to meet again in May following. This filled the wise and conservative men of the State with great hopes for the future. But, most unfortunately, when the convention again met war was already upon the country, and the ordinance of secession was passed, with but one negative vote. The few days between the adjournment and re assembling of the convention had not made traitors of this majority that had so recently condemned disunion. The swift moving events, everywhere producing consternation and alarm, called out determined men, and excitement ruled the hour.

The conventions of 1861 and 1868—secession and reconstruction! When the long-gathering cloud-burst of civil war had passed, it left a cen-

tury's trail of broken hearts, desolated homes, ruined lives, and a stream of demoralization overflowing the beautiful valleys of the land to the mountain tops. The innocent and unfortunate negro was the stumbling-block at all times. The convention of 1861 would have founded an empire of freedom, buttressed in the slavery of the black man; the convention of 1868 preferred to rear its great column of liberty upon the ashes of the unfortunate past; in every era the wise, conservative and patriotic sentiment of the land was chained and bound to the chariot wheels of rejoicing emotion. Prudence and an intelligent insight into the future alone could prevent men from "losing their reason."

The constitution of 1868, as a whole, was not devoid of merit. It opened the way for an age of internal improvements, and intended the establishment of a liberal public free school system, and at the same time provided safeguards to protect the public treasury and restrain reckless extravagance.

Then the legislatures elected under it, the State officers, and the representatives in the upper and lower Congress, were in political accord with the dominant party of the country. Gen. Grant was president; Powell Clayton, governor; Robert J. L. White, secretary of State; J. R. Berry, auditor, and Henry Page, treasurer. The first legislature under the constitution of 1868 passed most liberal laws to aid railroads and other internal improvements, and provided a system of revenue laws to meet the new order of affairs. During 1869 to 1871 railroad aid and levee bonds to the amount of $10,419,773.74 were issued. The supreme court of the State in after years declared the railroad aid, levee and Halford bonds void, aggregating $8,604,773.74. Before his term of governor had expired, Gov. Clayton was elected United States senator (1871 77), and in 1873 Hon. Stephen W. Dorsey was elected to a like position.

The climax and the end of reconstruction in Arkansas will always be an interesting paragraph in the State's history. Elisha Baxter and Joseph Brooks were the gubernatorial candidates at the election of 1872. Both were Republicans, and Brooks was considered one of the most ardent of that party. Baxter was the nominee of the party and on the same ticket with Grant, who was candidate for president. Brooks was nominated on a mixed ticket, made up by disaffected Republicans, but on a more liberal platform toward the Democrats than the regular ticket. On the face of the first returns the Greeley electors and the Brooks ticket were in the majority, but when the votes were finally canvassed, such changes were made, from illegal voting or bulldozing it was claimed, as to elect the Grant and Baxter tickets. Under the constitution of 1868, the legislature was declared the sole judge of the election of State officers. Brooks took his case before that body at its January term, 1873—at which time Baxter was inaugurated—but the assembly decided that Baxter was elected, and, whether right or wrong, every one supposed the question permanently settled.

Brooks however, went before the supreme court (McClure being chief justice), that body promptly deciding that the legislature was by law the proper tribunal, and that as it had determined the case its action was final and binding. Baxter was inaugurated in January, 1873; had been declared elected by the proper authorities, and this had been confirmed by the legislature, the action of the latter being distinctly approved by the supreme court. The adherents of Brooks had supposed that they were greatly wronged, but like good citizens all acquiesced. Those who had politically despised Brooks perhaps the majority of his voters—had learned to sympathize with what they believed were his and their mutual wrongs. Baxter had peacefully administered the office more than a year, when Brooks went before Judge John Whytock, of the Pulaski circuit court, and commenced *quo warranto* proceedings against Baxter. The governor's attorneys filed a demurrer, and the case stood over. Wednesday, April 15, 1874, Judge Whytock, in the absence of Baxter's attorneys, overruled the demurrer, giving judgment of ouster against Baxter, and instantly Brooks, with an officer, hastened to the State house, demanded the surrender of the office, and arrested Baxter. Thus a stroke of the pen by a mere circuit court judge *in banc* plunged the State into tumult.

Couriers sped over the city, and the flying news gave the people a genuine sensation. Indeed, not only Baxter but the State and the nation received a great surprise.

As soon as Baxter was released, though only under arrest a few minutes, he fled to St. John's College, in the city, and from this headquarters called for soldiers, as did Brooks from the State house, and alas, poor Arkansas! there were now again two doughty governors beating the long roll and swiftly forming in the ranks of war. Brooks converted the State house and grounds into a garrison, while Baxter made headquarters at the old Anthony Hotel, and the dead-line between the armed foes was Main Street. Just in time to prevent mutual annihilation, though not in time to prevent bloodshed, some United States soldiers arrived and took up a position of armed neutrality between the foes.

If there can be anything comical in a tragedy it is furnished just here in the fact that, in the twinkling of an eye, the adherents and voters of the two governors had changed places, and each was now fighting for the man whom he had opposed so vehemently. And in all these swift changes the supreme court had shown the greatest agility. By some remarkable legerdemain, Brooks, who was intrenching himself, had had his case again placed before the supreme court, and it promptly reversed itself and decided that the circuit court had jurisdiction. The wires to Washington were kept hot with messages to President Grant and Congress. The whole State was in dire commotion with "mustering squadrons and clattering cars." The frequent popping of picket guns was in the land; a steamboat, laden with arms for Baxter, was attacked and several killed and many wounded. Business was again utterly prostrated and horrors brooded over the unfortunate State; and probably the most appalling feature of it all was that in the division in the ranks of the people the blacks, led by whites, were mostly on one side, while the whites were arrayed on the other. Congress sent the historical Poland Committee to investigate Arkansas affairs. President Grant submitted all legal questions to his attorney-general.

The President, at the end of thirty days after the forcible possession of the office, sustained Baxter—exit Brooks. The end of the war, the climax of reconstruction in Arkansas, had come. Peace entered as swiftly as had war a few days before. The sincerity and intensity of the people's happiness in this final ending are found in the fact that when law and order were restored no one was impeached, no one was imprisoned for treason.

The report of the Poland Committee, 1874, the written opinion of Attorney-General Williams, the decision of the Arkansas supreme court by Judge Samuel W. Williams, found in Vol. XXIX of Arkansas Reports, page 173, and the retiring message of Governor Baxter, are the principal records of the literature and history of the reign of the dual governors. The students of law and history in coming time will turn inquiring eyes with curious interest upon these official pages. The memory of "the thirty days" in Arkansas will live forever, propagating its lessons and bearing its warnings; the wise moderation and the spirit of forbearance of the people, in even their exulting hour of triumph, will be as beacon lights shining out upon the troubled waters, transmitting for all time the transcendent fact that in the hour of supreme trial the best intelligence of the people is wiser than their rulers, better lawgivers than their statesmen, and incomparably superior to their courts.

The moment that President Grant officially spoke, the reconstruction constitution of 1868 was doomed. True, the people had moved almost in mass and without leadership in 1873, and had repealed Article VIII of the constitution, disfranchising a large part of the intelligent tax-payers of the State.

The constitutional convention of 1874, with the above facts fresh before it, met and promulgated the present State constitution. G. D. Royston was president, and T. W. Newton, secretary. The session lasted from July 14 to October 31, 1874. From the hour of its adoption the clouds rolled away, and at once commenced the present unexampled prosperity of the State. Only here and there in Little Rock and other points in the State

may one see the mute but eloquent mementos of the past, in the dilapidated buildings, confiscated during the lifetime of some former owner, mayhap, some once eminent citizen, now in his grave or self expatriated from a State which his life and genius had adorned and helped make great. Municipalities and even small remote districts are paying off the last of heavy debts of the "flush times." Long suffering and much chastened State and people, forgetting the past, and full of hope for the future, are fitly bedecking (though among the youngest) the queenliest in the sisterhood of States.

In this connection it will be of much interest to notice the names of those individuals, who, by reason of their association with various public affairs, have become well and favorably known throughout the State. The term of service of each incumbent of the respective offices has been preserved and is here given. The following table includes the acting Territorial and State governors of Arkansas, with date of inauguration, party politics, etc:

| Territory and State. | Year of Election. | Date of Inauguration. | Length of Term. | By What Political Party Elected. | His Majority or Plurality. | Total Vote Cast at Election. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Miller... | App't'd | March 3, 1819 | | | | |
| George Izard... | App't'd | March 4, 1825 | | | | |
| John Pope..... | App't'd | March 9, 1829 | | | | |
| Wm. Fulton.... | App't'd | March 9, 1835 | | | | |
| J. S. Conway.... | 1836 | September 13, 1836 | 4 yrs. | Dem. | 1,102M | 7,716 |
| Archibald Yell. | 1840 | November 4, 1840 | 4 yrs. | Dem. | | |
| Samuel Adams. | Acting | Apr. 29 to Nov. 9, 1844 | | | | |
| T. S. Drew..... | 1844 | November 5, 1844 | 5 yrs. | Dem. | 1,731 P | 17,387 |
| J. Williamson.. | Acting | Apr. 9 to May 7, 1846 | | | | |
| R. C. Byrd..... | Acting | Jan. 11 to Apr. 19, 1849 | | | | |
| J. S. Roane..... | 1849 | April 19, 1849* | | Dem. | 163 | 6,809 |
| R. C. Byrd ..... | Acting | 1849 | | | | |
| J. R. Hampton | Acting | 1851 | | | | |
| E. N. Conway.. | 1852 | November 15, 1852 | 4 yrs. | Dem. | 3,027 | 27,857 |
| E. N. Conway.. | 1854 | November 17, 1856 | 4 yrs. | Dem. | 12,363 | 42,861 |
| H. M. Rector.... | 1860 | November 15, 1860 | 2 yrs. | I. D. | 2,461 | 61,198 |
| T. Fletcher..... | Acting | Nov. 4 to Nov. 15, 1862 | | Con. | (no re | cord) |
| H. Flannagin .. | 1862 | November 15, 1862 | 3 yrs. | Con. | 10,012 | 26,266 |
| I. Murphy..... | 1864 | April 18, 1864 | | Fed. | (no re | cord) |
| P. Clayton..... | 1868 | July 2, 1868 | 4 yrs. | Rep. | (no re | cord |
| O. A. Hadley ... | Acting | January 17, 1871 | 2 yrs. | Rep. | (no re | cord) |
| E. Baxter..... | 1872 | January 6, 1873 | 2 yrs. | Rep. | 2,948 | 80,721 |
| A. H. Garland. | 1874 | November 12, 1874 | 2 yrs. | Dem. | 76,455 | |
| W. R. Miller.... | 1876 | January 11, 1877 | 2 yrs. | Dem. | 32,215 | 108,633 |
| W. R. Miller.... | 1878 | January 17, 1879 | 2 yrs. | Dem. | 88,730 | |
| T. J. Churchill | 1880 | January 13, 1881 | 2 yrs. | Dem. | 52,761 | 115,619 |
| J. H. Berry..... | 1882 | January 13, 1883 | 2 yrs. | Dem. | 28,181 | 147,169 |
| B. T. Embry... | Acting | Sep. 25 to Sep. 30, 1883 | | | | |
| S. P. Hughes.. | 1884 | January 17, 1885 | 2 yrs. | | 45,236 | 156,310 |
| J. W. Stayton.. | Acting | | | | | |
| S. P. Hughes... | 1886 | | 2 yrs. | Dem. | 17,411 | 163,889 |
| D. E. Barker... | Acting | | | | | |
| J. P. Eagle..... | 1888 | | 2 yrs. | Dem | 15,006 | 187,397 |

* Special election.

The secretaries of Arkansas Territory have been: Robert Crittenden, appointed March 3, 1819; William Fulton, appointed April 8, 1829; Lewis Randolph, appointed February 23, 1835.

Secretaries of State: Robert A. Watkins, September 10, 1836, to November 12, 1840; D. B. Greer, November 12, 1840, to May 9, 1842; John Winfrey, acting, May 9, to August 9, 1842; D. B. Greer, August 19, 1840, to September 3, 1859 (died); Alexander Boileau, September 3, 1829, to January 21, 1860; S. M. Weaver, January 21, 1860, to March 20, 1860; John I. Stirman, March 24, 1860, to November 13, 1862; O. H. Oates, November 13, 1862, to April 18, 1864; Robert J. T. White, Provisional, from January 24, to January 6, 1873; J. M. Johnson, January 6, 1873, to November 12, 1874; B. B. Beavers, November 12, 1874, to January 17, 1879; Jacob Frolich, January 17, 1879, to January, 1885; E. B. Moore, January, 1885, to January, 1889; B. B. Chism (present incumbent).

Territorial auditors of Arkansas: George W. Scott, August 5, 1819, to November 20, 1829; Richard C. Byrd, November 20, 1829, to November 5, 1831; Emzy Wilson, November 5, 1831, to November 12, 1833; William Pelham, November 12, 1833, to July 25, 1835; Elias N. Conway, July 25, 1835, to October 1, 1836.

Auditors of State: Elias N. Conway, October 1, 1836, to May 17, 1841; A. Boileau, May 17, 1841, to July 5, 1841 (acting); Elias N. Conway, July 5, 1841, to January 3, 1849; C. C. Danley, January 3, 1849, to September 16, 1854 (resigned); W. R. Miller, September 16, 1854, to January 23, 1855; A. S. Huey, January 23, 1855, to January 23, 1857; W. R. Miller, January 23, 1857, to March 5, 1860; H. C. Lowe, March 5, 1860, to January 24, 1861 (acting); W. R. Miller, January 24, 1861, to April 18, 1864; J. R. Berry, April 18, 1864, to October 15, 1866; Stephen Wheeler, January 6, 1873, to November 12, 1874; W. R. Miller, October 15, 1866, to July 2, 1868; John Crawford, January 11, 1877, to January 17, 1883; A. W. Files, January, 1883, to January, 1887; William R. Miller (died in office), January, 1887, to November, 1887; W. S. Dunlop, appointed November 30, 1887, to

January, 1889; W. S. Dunlop, January, 1889 (present incumbent).

Territorial treasurers: James Scull, August 15, 1819, to November 12, 1833; S. M. Rutherford, November 12, 1833, to October 1, 1836.

State treasurers: W. E. Woodruff, October 1, 1836, to November 20, 1838; John Hutt, November 20, 1838, to February 2, 1843; John C. Martin, February 2, 1843, to January 4, 1845; Samuel Adams, January 4, 1845, to January 2, 1849; William Adams, January 2, 1849, to January 10, 1849; John H. Crease, January 10, 1849, to January 26, 1855; A. H. Rutherford, January 27, 1855, to February 2, 1857; J. H. Crease, February 2, 1857, to February 2, 1859; John Quindley, February 2, 1859, to December 13, 1860 (died); Jared C. Martin, December 13, 1860, to February 2, 1861; Oliver Basham, February 2, 1861, to April 18, 1864; E. D. Ayers, April 18, 1864, to October 15, 1866; L. B. Cunningham, October 15, 1866, to August 19, 1867 (removed by military); Henry Page, August 19, 1867 (military appointment), elected 1868 to 1874 (resigned); R. C. Newton, May 23, 1874, to November 12, 1874; T. J. Churchill, November 12, 1874, to January 12, 1881; W. E. Woodruff, Jr., January 12, 1881, to January, 1891.

Attorneys-general: Robert W. Johnson, 1843; George C. Watkins, October 1, 1848; J. J. Crittenden, February 7, 1851; Thomas Johnson, September 8, 1856; J. L. Hollowell, September 8, 1858; P. Jordon, September 7, 1861; Sam W. Williams, 1862; C. T. Jordan, 1864; R. S. Gantt, January 31, 1865; R. H. Deadman, October 15, 1866; J. R. Montgomery, July 21, 1868; T. D. W. Yonley, January 8, 1873; J. L. Witherspoon, May 22, 1874; Simon P. Hughes, November 12, 1873, to 1876; W. F. Henderson, January 11, 1877, to 1881; C. B. Moore, January 12, 1881, to 1885; D. W. Jones, January, 1885, to 1889; W. E. Atkinson, January, 1889 (present incumbent).

Commissioners of immigration and of State lands: J. M. Lewis, July 2, 1868; W. H. Grey, October 15, 1872; J. N. Smithee, June 5, 1874.

These officers were succeeded by the commissioner of State lands, the first to occupy this position being J. N. Smithee, from November 12, 1874, to November 18, 1878; D. W. Lear, October 21, 1878, to November, 1882; W. P. Campbell, October 30, 1882, to March, 1884; P. M. Cobbs, March 31, 1884, to October 30, 1890.

Superintendents of public instruction: Thomas Smith, 1868 to 1873; J. C. Corbin, July 6, 1873; G. W. Hill, December 18, 1875, to October, 1878; J. L. Denton, October 13, 1875, to October 11, 1882; Dunbar H. Pope, October 11 to 30, 1882; W. E. Thompson, October 20, 1882, to 1890.

Of the present State officers and members of boards, the executive department is first worthy of attention. This is as follows:

Governor, J. P. Eagle; secretary of State, B. B. Chism; treasurer, William E. Woodruff, Jr.; attorney-general, W. E. Atkinson; commissioner of State lands, Paul M. Cobbs; superintendent public instruction, W. E. Thompson; State geologist, John C. Brauner.

Board of election canvassers: Gov J. P. Eagle, Sec. B. B. Chism.

Board of commissioners of the common school fund: Gov. J. P. Eagle, Sec. B. B. Chism, Supt. W. E. Thompson.

State debt board: Gov. J. P. Eagle; Aud. W. S. Dunlop, and Sec. B. B. Chism.

Penitentiary board—commissioners: The Governor; the attorney general, W. E. Atkinson, and the secretary of State.

Lessee of penitentiary: The Arkansas Industrial Company.

Printing board: The Governor, president; W. S. Dunlop, auditor, and W. E. Woodruff, Jr., treasurer.

Board of railroad commissioners (to assess and equalize the railroad property and valuation within the State): The Governor, secretary of State and State auditor.

Board of Trustees of Arkansas Medical College: J. A. Dibrell, M. D., William Thompson, M. D., William Lawrence, M. D.

The Arkansas State University, at Fayetteville, has as its board of trustees: W. M. Fishback, Fort Smith; James Mitchell, Little Rock; W. B. Welch, Fayetteville; C. M. Taylor, South Bend; B. F. Avery, Camden; J. W. Kessee, Latour; Gov.

Eagle, *ex-officio*; E. H. Murfree, president, A. I. U.; J. L. Cravens, secretary.

Of the Pine Bluff Normal, the president is J. Corbin, Pine Bluff; the board is the same as that of the State University.

Board of dental surgery: Dr. L. Augspath, Dr. H. C. Howard, Dr. M. C. Marshall, Dr. L. G. Roberts, and Dr. N. N. Hayes.

State board of health: Drs. A. L. Breysacher, J. A. Dibrell, P. Van Patten, Lorenzo R. Gibson, W. A. Cantrell, V. Brunson.

Board of municipal corporations: *Ex-officio*—The Governor, secretary of State and State auditor.

Board of education: The Governor, secretary of State and auditor.

Board of review for donation contests: The Governor, auditor of State and attorney-general.

Board of examiners of State script: The Governor, secretary of State and auditor.

Reference to the presidential vote of Arkansas, from the year 1836 up to and including the election of 1888, will serve to show in a general way the political complexion of the State during that period. The elections have resulted as follows:*

1836—Van Buren (D), 2,400; Harrison (W), 1,162; total 3,638.

1840—Harrison (W), 5,160; Van Buren (D), 6,049; Birney (A), 889; total 11,209.

1844—Polk (D), 8,546; Clay (W), 5,504; total 15,050.

1848 Taylor (W), 7,588; Cass (D), 9,300; total 16,888.

1852 Pierce (D), 12,170; Scott, 7,404; total 19,577.

1856—Buchanan (D), 21,910; Fillmore, 10,787; total 32,697.

1860 Douglas (D), 5,227; Breckenridge, 28,532; Bell, 20,297.

1864 No vote.

1868 Grant (R), 22,112; Seymour, 19,078; total 41,190.

1872 Grant (R), 41,377; Greeley, 37,927; total 79,300.

1876—Tilden (D), 58,360; Hayes (R), 38,669; total 97,029.

1880—Garfield (R), 42,435; Hancock (D), 60,475; total, 107,290.

1884 Cleveland (D), 72,927; Blaine, 50,895; total, 125,669.

1888—Harrison (R), 58,752; Cleveland (D), 88,962; Fisk, 593; total, 155,968.

In accepting the vote of Arkansas, 1876, objection was made to counting it, as follows: "First, because the official returns of the election in said State, made according to the laws of said State, show that the persons certified to the secretary of said State as elected, were not elected as electors for President of the United States at the election held November 5, 1876; and, second, because the returns as read by the tellers are not certified according to law. The objection was sustained by the Senate but not sustained by the House of Representatives."

* Scattering votes not given.

# CHAPTER V.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE STATE—MISCONCEPTIONS REMOVED—EFFECTS OF SLAVERY UPON AGRICULTURE—EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENT SINCE THE WAR—IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS—COMPARATIVE ESTIMATE OF PRODUCTS—GROWTH OF THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS—WONDERFUL SHOWING OF ARKANSAS ITS DESIRABILITY AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE—STATE ELEVATIONS.

Look forward what's to come, and back what's past;
Thy life will be with praise and prudence graced;
What loss or gain may follow thou may'st guess,
Then wilt thou be secure of the success.—*Denham.*

BEFORE entering directly upon the subject of the material life and growth of Arkansas, it is necessary to clear away at the threshold some of the obstructions that have lain in its pathway. From the earliest settlement slavery existed, and the nergo slave was brought with the first agricultural communities. Slave labor was profitable in but two things cotton and sugar. Arkansas was north of the sugar cane belt, but was a splendid field for cotton growing. Slave labor and white labor upon the farms were never congenial associates. These things fixed rigidly the one road in the agricultural progress of the State. What was therefore the very richness of heaven's bounties, became an incubus upon the general welfare. The fertile soil returned a rich reward even with the slovenly applied energies of the slaves. A man could pay perhaps $1,000 for a slave, and in the cotton field, but really nowhere else, the investment would yield an enormous profit. The loss in waste, or ill directed labor, in work carelessly done, or the want of preparation, tools or machinery, or any manner of real thrift, gave little or no concern to the average agriculturist. For personal comfort and large returns upon investments that required little or no personal attention, no section of the world ever surpassed the United States south of the 36° of north latitude. Wealth of individuals was rated therefore by the number of slaves one possessed. Twenty hands in the cotton field, under even an indifferent overseer, with no watchful care of the master, none of that saving frugality in the farming so imperative elsewhere upon farms, returned every year an income which would enable the family to spend their lives traveling and sight-seeing over the world. The rich soil required no care in its tilling from the owner. It is the first and strongest principle in human nature to seek its desires through the least exertion. To raise cotton, ship to market and dispose of it, purchasing whatever was wanted, was the inevitable result of such conditions. This was by far the easiest mode, and hence manufactures, diversity of farming or farming pursuits, were not an imperative necessity—indeed, they were not felt to be necessities at all. The evil, the blight of slavery

upon the whites, was well understood by the intelligence of the South, by even those who had learned to believe that white labor could not and never would be profitable in this latitude; that—most strange! the white man who labored at manual labor, must be in the severe climate and upon the stubborn New England soil. It was simply effect following cause which made those people send off their children to school, and to buy their every want, both necessaries and luxuries importing hay, corn, oats, bacon, mules, horses and cattle even from Northern States, when every possible natural advantage might be had in producing the same things at home. It was the easiest and cheapest way to do. In the matter of dollars and cents, the destroying of slavery was, to the farmers of the Upper Mississippi Valley, a permanent loss. Now the New South is beginning to send the products of its farms and gardens even to Illinois. The war, the abolition of slavery, the return of the Confederates to their desolated homes, and their invincible courage in rolling up their sleeves and going to work, and the results of their labors seen all over the South, form one of the grandest displays of the development of the latent forces of the great American people that can be found in history.

There is not a thing, not even ice, but that, in the new social order of Arkansas, it can produce for its own use quite as well as the most favored of Northern States. The one obstruction in the way of the completed triumph of the State is the lingering idea among farmers that for the work of raising cotton, black labor is better than white. This fallacy is a companion of the old notion that slavery was necessary to the South. Under proper auspices these two articles of Arkansas—cotton and lumber—alone may make of it the most prosperous State in the Union; and the magician's wand to transform all this to gold is in securing the intelligent laborer of the North, far more than the Northern capital prayed for by so many. The North has its homeless millions, and the recent lessons in the opening of Oklahoma should be promptly appreciated by the people of this State. For the next decade to manufacture every pound of cotton raised in the State, as well as husbanding and manufacturing all the lumber from these grand old forests, is to solve the questions in the race of State prosperity and general wealth among the people. When free labor supplanted slave labor what a wonderful advance it gave the whole section; when intelligent skilled labor supplants ignorance and unskilled labor, what a transcendent golden epoch will dawn. There is plenty of capital to-day in the State, if it was only put in proper co operative form, to promote the establishment of manufactories that would liberally reward the stockholders, and make them and Arkansas the richest people in the world. Such will attract hundreds of thousands of intelligent and capable wage workers from the North, from all over the world, as well as the nimble witted farm labor in the gardens, the orchards, the fields and the cotton plantations. This will bring and add to the present profits on a bale of cotton, the far richer dividend on stocks in factories, banks, railroads and all that golden stream which is so much of modern increase in wealth. The people of Arkansas may just as well have this incalculable abundance as to not have it, and at the same time pay enormous premiums to others to come and reap the golden harvests. Competent laborers—skilled wage workers, the brawn and brain of the land—are telling of their unrest in strikes, lockouts, combinations and counter combinations; in short, in the conflict of labor and capital, they are appealing strongly to be allowed to come to Arkansas—not to enter the race against ignorant, incapable labor, but simply to find employment and homes, where in comfort and plenty they can rear their families, and while enriching themselves to return profits a thousand fold. Don't fret and mope away your lives looking and longing for capital to enter and develop your boundless resources. Capital is a royal good thing, but remember it is even a better thing in your own pockets than in some other person's. Open the way for proper, useful labor to come and find employment; each department, no matter how small or humble the beginning, once started will grow rapidly, and the problem will have been solved. Only by the North taking the raw product of the South and putting it in the hands of skilled labor has their enormous

capital been secured. The profits on high priced labor will always far excel that on ignorant or cheap workmen. The time is now when this kind of labor and the small farmers and gardeners are awaiting a bidding to enter Arkansas. When the forlorn hope returned from the late war, they met the stern necessity, and demonstrated the fact that here, at least, the people can create their own capital. Let them now anticipate the future by this heroic triumph of the past. The Gods help those only who help themselves.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
but in ourselves."

To the Northern home seeker the thing of first importance is to tell of the temperate climate at all seasons, and its extraordinary healthfulness, curing him of the false idea spread so wide that the topography of the State is seen from the decks of steamers, or on the lines of railroad which are built along the swamps and slashes, mostly on account of the easy grades on these lines. Then show from the records the low rate of taxation and the provisions of the law by which high taxation is for ever prevented. From this preliminary may be unfolded to him some of the wonderful natural re sources which are awaiting development. Here both tongue and pen will fall far short of telling all or nearly all. In climate, health, soil, timber, minerals, coal, rocks, clays, marls, sand, navigable streams, mineral and fresh waters, Arkansas may challenge any similar sized spot on the globe. It has more miles of navigable streams than any other State in the Union, and these are so placed as to give the whole territory the advantages thereof, as though the engineers had located them. It has unequaled water power the Mammoth Spring alone furnishing enough water power to propel all the machinery west of the Mississippi River. The topography of the State is one of its most inviting features. Its variety in this respect is only equaled by the diversity of its soils. The traveler who in approaching this section concludes that it consists chiefly of swamp bottoms, and water covered slashes, may readily learn from the records that three-quarters of the State's surface is uplands, ranging from the gentle swells of prairie and woodland to the grandly beautiful mountain scenery; and on the mountain benches, and at the base, are as rich and beautiful valleys as are kissed by the rays of the sun in his season's round. Take the whole range of agricultural products of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas, and all can be produced quite as well in Arkansas as in any of these States. In the face of this fact, for more than a generation Arkansas raised scarcely any of the products of these Northern communities, but imported such as it had to have. It could not spare its lands from the cultivation of the more profitable crops of cotton. In a word, the truth is the State was burdened with natural wealth—this and slave labor having clogged the way and impeded its progress. With less labor, more cotton per acre and per hand, on an average, has been produced in Arkansas than in any other Southern State, and its quality has been such as to win the prize wherever it has been en tered in competition. Its reputation as a fruit-growing State is not excelled. In the New Orleans Exposition, in California, Ohio and everywhere entered, it has taken the premium over all competi tors. Its annual rainfall exceeds that of any South ern State, and it cannot, therefore, suffer seriously from drouths. There is not a spot upon the globe which, if isolated from all outside of its limits, could sustain in health and all the civilized comforts a population as large as might Arkansas. Fifty thousand people annually come hither and are cured, and yet a general nebulous idea prevails among many in the North that the health and climate of the State are not good. The statistics of the United States Medical Department show the mortality rate at Little Rock to be less than at any other occupied military post in the country. There is malaria in portions of the State, but considering the vast bottom stretches of timber-land, and the newness of the country's settlement, it is a remarkable fact that there is less of this disease here than in Pennsylvania; while all the severer diseases of the New England and Northern States, such as rheumatism, consumption, catarrh and blood poi son, are always relieved and generally cured in Arkansas; malignant scarlet fever and diphtheria have never yet appeared. That dreadful decimator,

yellow fever, has only visited the eastern portion of the State, but in every case it was brought from abroad, and has never prevailed in this locality as an epidemic. Therefore, the largest factories, schools and universities in the world should be here. The densest population, the busiest haunts of men, will inevitably come where their rewards will be greatest—the struggle for life less severe. Five hundred inhabitants to the square mile will not put to the full test the limitless resources of this wonderful commonwealth. Ten months of summer without one torrid day, with invariable cool and refreshing nights, and two months only of winter, where a man can work out of doors every day in the year in comfort, with less cost in physician's bills, expense in food, clothing and housing, are some of the inducements the State offers to the poor man. There are millions of acres of fertile lands that are offered almost without money and without price; land nearly any acre of which is worth more intrinsically than any other similar sized body of land in the world. There are 5,000,000 acres of government lands in the State, and 2,000,000 acres of State lands. The rainfall in 1886 was 46.33; average mean temperature, 58.7 ; highest, 97.8°; lowest, above zero, 7.6°. Of the 33,500,000 acres in the State there are soils richer and deeper than the Nile; others that excel the alluvial corn belt of the Northern States; others that may successfully compete with the noted Cuba or James River, Virginia, tobacco red soil districts, or the most noted vineyards of France or Italy. Here is the land of wine and silk, where side by side will grow the corn and the fig the land overhung with the soft, blue skies, and decked with flowers, the air laden with the rich perfumes of the magnolias, on the topmost pinnacle of whose branches the Southern mocking-bird by day and by night swells its throat with song—

"Where all, save the spirit of man, is divine."

The artificial and local causes which have obstructed the State's prosperity are now forever gone. There is yet the unsolved problem of the political negro, but this is in Illinois, Kansas and Ohio, exactly as it is in Arkansas. It is only the common problem to the Anglo-Saxon of the United States, which, in the future as in the past, after many mistakes and even great wrongs, he will forever settle and for the best. Throw politics to the winds; only remember to profit by the mistakes of the North in inviting immigration, and thereby avoid the ominous presence of anarchism, socialism, and those conditions of social life latent in "the conflict of labor and capital." These are some of the portentous problems now confronting the older States that are absent from Arkansas; they should be kept away, by the knowledge that such ugly conditions are the fanged whelps of the great brood of American demagogues—overdoses of politics, washed down by too much universal voting. It is of infinitely more importance to guard tax-receipts than the ballot boxes. When vice and ignorance vote their own destruction, there need be no one to compassionate their miseries, but always where taxes run high, people's liberties run low. The best government governs the least—the freest government taxes the least.

Offer premiums to the immigration of well-informed, expert labor, and small farmers, dairymen, gardeners and horticulturists and small traders. Let the 7,000,000 acres of government and State lands be given in forty acre tracts to the heads of families, who will come and occupy them. Instead of millions of dollars in donations to great corporations and capitalists, give to that class which will create capital, develop the State, and enrich all the people. Railroads and capitalists will follow these as water runs down the hill. Arkansas needs railroads—ten thousand miles yet—it needs great factories, great cities, universities of learning and, forsooth, millionaires. But its first and greatest needs are small farmers, practical toilers, skilled mechanics, and scattered all over the State beginnings in each of the various manufactures; the beginnings, in short, of that auspicious hour when it ceases to ship any of its raw materials. It is a law of life, that, in a society where there are few millionaires, there are few paupers. Where the capital of a country is gathered in vast aggregations in the possession of a few, there the children cry for bread the poor constantly in-

crease, wages fall, employment too often fails, and the hoarse mutterings of parading mobs and bread riots take the places of the laughter and the songs of the laborers to and from the shops and the fields.

The following from the government official reports of the growth and value of the manufactures of the State is to be understood as reaching only to 1880, when it had but commenced to emerge from the old into the new life:

| Year. | Establishments. | Capital. | Males. | Females. | Children. | Wages. | Val. Materials. | Value Products |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850 | 261 | $ 305,945 | 312 | 30 | ..... | $150,876 | $ 215,789 | $ 537,908 |
| 1860 | 518 | 1,316,610 | 1,831 | 46 | ..... | 554,240 | 1,280,503 | 2,880,578 |
| 1870 | 1,070 | 1,782,913 | 3,077 | 47 | 82 | 673,963 | 2,506,998 | 4,629,234 |
| 1880 | 1,202 | 2,953,130 | 4,307 | 90 | 160 | 925,858 | 4,392,080 | 6,756,159 |

Ideas of values are most easily reached by comparisons. The following figures, taken from official government reports, explain themselves:

| | Value of Farms. | Machinery | Live Stock. | Products. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | $ 74,249,655 | $ 4,637,497 | $ 20,472,425 | $43,796,261 |
| Nebraska | 105,932,541 | 7,82 ,915 | 33,440,265 | 31,708,914 |
| Iowa | 507,430,227 | 29,371,884 | 124,715,103 | 36,103,073 |
| Kansas | 235,178,681 | 9,734,634 | 60,907,149 | 52,240,561 |
| Minnesota | 193,724,260 | 13,089,783 | 31,904,821 | 49,468,967 |

The products are the profits on the capital invested. Words can add nothing to these figures in demonstrating the superiority of Arkansas as an agricultural State, except the explanation that Southern farming is yet more or less carried on under the baneful influences of the days of slavery, unintentional indifference and the absence of watchful attention by the proprietor.

Cotton grows finely in all parts of this commonwealth and heretofore in two-thirds of its territory it has been the main crop. In the fertile bottoms the product per acre has reached as high as 2,000 pounds of seed cotton, while on the uplands it runs from 600 to 1,000 pounds. The census of 1880 shows that Arkansas produces more cotton per acre, and at less expense, than any of the so-called cotton States. In 1880 the yield was 608,256 bales, grown on 1,042,970 acres. That year Georgia raised 814,441 bales, on 2,617,138 acres. The estimated cost per acre of raising cotton is $6. It will thus be seen that it cost $9,444,972 in Georgia to raise 256,185 more bales of cotton than Arkansas had grown—much more than double the land to produce less than one-fourth more cotton. Less than one twentieth of the cotton land of the latter State has been brought under cultivation.

The superiority of cotton here is attested by the fact that the greatest cotton thread manufacturers in the world prefer the Arkansas cotton to any other in the market. The product has for years carried off the first prizes over the world's competition.

The extra census bulletin, 1880, gives the yield of corn, oats and wheat products in Arkansas for that year as follows: Corn, 24,156,517 bushels; oats, 2,219,824 bushels; wheat, 1,269,730 bushels. Remembering that this is considered almost exclusively a cotton State, these figures of the cereals will be a genuine surprise. More wheat is grown by 40,000 bushels and nearly three times as much corn as were raised in all New England, according to the official figures for that year.

From the United States agricultural reports are obtained these interesting statistics concerning the money value of farm crops per acre:

| | Corn. | Rye. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Hay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Illinois | $ 6 77 | $ 6 64 | $ 6 46 | $30 32 | $ 7 66 |
| Indiana | 8 86 | 7 30 | 5 92 | 30 08 | 7 66 |
| Ohio | 11 52 | 9 08 | 7 90 | 34 48 | 9 85 |
| Kansas | 6 44 | 5 98 | 6 12 | 37 40 | 5 89 |
| Virginia | 7 52 | 5 16 | 5 34 | 43 50 | 17 30 |
| Tennessee | 7 91 | 7 32 | 5 73 | 28 08 | 14 95 |
| Arkansas | 11 51 | 9 51 | 11 07 | 78 65 | 22 94 |

The following is the average cash value per acre on all crops taken together:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | $13 51 | North Carolina | $10 79 |
| New Hampshire | 13 56 | South Carolina | 10 09 |
| Vermont | 11 60 | Georgia | 10 35 |
| Massachusetts | 26 71 | Florida | 8 52 |
| Rhode Island | 29 32 | Alabama | 13 49 |
| Connecticut | 16 82 | Mississippi | 14 76 |
| New York | 14 15 | Louisiana | 22 40 |
| New Jersey | 18 05 | Arkansas | 20 40 |
| Pennsylvania | 17 68 | Tennessee | 12 39 |
| Delaware | 15 80 | West Virginia | 12 74 |
| Maryland | 17 82 | Kentucky | 13 58 |
| Virginia | 10 91 | Ohio | 15 58 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Michigan | $18 96 | Kansas | $ 9 11 |
| Indiana | 14 66 | Nebraska | 8 60 |
| Illinois | 12 47 | California | 17 18 |
| Wisconsin | 13 80 | Oregon | 17 11 |
| Minnesota | 10 29 | Nevada, Colorado and the Territories | 16 13 |
| Iowa | 8 88 | Texas | 14 69 |
| Missouri | 10 78 | | |

The advance of horticulture in the past decade in the State has been extraordinary. Twenty years ago its orchard products amounted to very little. By the census reports of 1880, the total yield of fruit was $867,426. This was $100,000 more than the yield of Florida, with all the latter's immense orange groves. As universally as has the State been misunderstood, it is probably in reference to its fruits and berries that the greatest errors have long existed. If one visits the apple and peach regions of the North, it is found to be the general belief that Arkansas is too far south to produce either, whereas the truth is that, especially in apples, it has no equal either in the United States or in the world. This fact was first brought to public attention at the World's Fair, at New Orleans, 1884-85, where the Arkansas exhibit was by far the finest ever made, and the State was awarded the first premium, receiving the World's medal and a special notice by the awarding committee. Thus encouraged, the State was represented at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, in Boston, in September, 1887. Sixty-eight varieties of Arkansas seedling apples were in the exhibit, to contend with all the champion fruit growers of the globe. The State won the Wilder medal, which is only given by reason of extraordinary merit, and in addition to this was awarded the first premium for the largest and best collection of apples, consisting of 128 varieties.

The collection which won the Boston prizes was then shipped to Little Rock, and after being on exhibition there twenty days, was re-packed and shipped to the National Horticultural meeting in California, which met at Riverside, February 7, 1888. Arkansas again won the first prize, invading the very home of Pomona, and bearing off the first honors as it had in eastern and northern sections of the Union. The "Arkansas Shannon" is pronounced by competent judges to be the finest apple now grown anywhere.

Strawberries are another late discovery of the resources of Arkansas. The yield and quality are very superior. So rapidly has the industry grown that, during the fruit season, the Iron Mountain road runs a special daily fruit train, leaving Little Rock late in the afternoon and reaching St. Louis early the next morning. This luscious product, of remarkable size, ripens about the first of April.

Of all cultivated fruit the grape has held its place in poetry and song, in sacred and profane history, as the first. It finds in Arkansas the same conditions and climate of its native countries, between Persia and India. The fruit and its wine produced here are said by native and foreign experts to equal, if not surpass, the most famous of Italy or France. The vines are always healthy and the fruit perfect. The wild muscadine and scuppernong grow vines measuring thirty-eight and one-half inches around, many varieties fruiting here to perfection that are not on the open air lists at all further north.

The nativity of the peach is the same as that of the grape, and it, too, therefore, takes as kindly to the soil here as does the vine. Such a thing as budded peach trees are of very recent date, and as a consequence the surprises of the orchardists in respect to this fruit are many. Some of the varieties ripen in May, and so far every kind of budded peaches brought from the North, both the tree and the fruit, have improved by the transplanting. The vigor of the trees seems to baffle the borers, and no curled leaves have yet been noticed. In quality and quantity the product is most encouraging, and the next few years will see a marked advance in this industry.

For fifty years after the settlement of the State peach seedlings were grown, and from these, as in the case of the apple, new and superior varieties have been started, noted for size, flavor, abundance and never failing crops.

The Chickasaw plum is so far the most successfully grown, and is the best. It is a perfected fruit easily cultivated, and is free from the curculio, while the trees are healthy and vigorous beyond other localities.

In vegetables and fruits, except the tropical

plants, Arkansas is the banner State. In the fruit and vegetable kingdom there is found in luxuriant growth everything in the long list from corn to the fig.

The yield and quality of Arkansas tobacco is remarkable when it is remembered that this industry has received so little attention. Thirty years ago State Geologist Owen informed the people that he found here the same, if not better, tobacco soil, than the most favored districts of Cuba. The yield of tobacco, in 1880, was 970,230 pounds. Yet so little attention or experiment has been given the subject that an experimental knowledge of the State's resources in this respect cannot be claimed to have been gained.

In 1880 the State produced: Barley, 1,952 bushels; buckwheat, 548 bushels; rye, 22,387 bushels; hay, 23,295 tons; Irish potatoes, 492,627 bushels; sweet potatoes, 881,260 bushels.

From the census reports of the same year are gleaned the following: Horses, total, 146,333; mules and asses, 87,082; working oxen, 25,444; milch cows, 249,407; other cattle, 433,392; sheep, 246,757; swine, 1,565,098; wool, 557,368 pounds; milk, 316,858 gallons; butter, 7,790,013 pounds; cheese, 26,310 pounds. All parts of the State are finely adapted to stock-raising. The excellence and abundance of pure water, the heavy growth of blue grass, the cane brakes and abundant mast, sustain the animals during most of the winter in marketable condition. In respect to all domestic animals here are presented the same conditions as in nearly every line of agriculture—cheapness of growth and excellence of quality.

The improvement in cattle has been retarded by the now conceded fact that the "Texas fever" is asserted by some to be seated in the State. This affects Northern cattle when imported, while it has no effect on native animals. Except for this unfortunate reality there would be but little time lost in developing here the great dairy industry of the country. But good graded cattle are now being raised in every portion, and so rich is the locality in this regard that in stock, as in its fruits, care and attention will produce new varieties of unrivaled excellence. Arkansas is the natural home and breeding ground of animals, all growing to great perfection, with less care and the least cost.

Taxes here are not high. The total taxation in Illinois in 1880, assessed on real and personal property, as per census reports, for State, county and all civil divisions less than counties, was $24,586,018; the same year in Arkansas the total tax was $1,839,090. Farm lands are decreasing in value in Illinois nearly as fast as they are increasing in Arkansas. The total taxation in the United States in 1880 was the enormous sum of $312,750,721. Northern cities are growing, while their rural population is lessening. The reverse of this is the best for a State. The source of ruin to past nations and civilizations has all arisen from an abuse of the taxing powers. Excessive taxation can only end in general ruin. This simple but great lesson should be instilled into the minds of all youths, crystallized into the briefest maxim, and written over every threshold in the land; hung in the porches of every institution of learning; imprinted upon every plow handle and emblazoned on the trees and jutting rocks. The State that has taxed its people to build a $25,000,000 State house, has given deep shame to the intelligence of this age. Taxes are the insidious destroyer of nations and all liberty, and it is only those freemen who jealously guard against this evil who will for any length of time maintain their independence, equality or manhood.

The grade profile of the Memphis Route shows the elevations of the various cities and towns along that line to be as follows in feet, the datum plane being tide water of the Gulf of Mexico: Kansas City, 765; Rosedale, 825; Merriam, 900; Lenexa, 1,040; Olathe, 1,060; Bonita, 1,125; Ocheltree, 1,080; Spring Hill, 1,020; Hillsdale, 900; Paola, 860; Pendleton, 855; Fontana, 925; La Cygne, 840; Barnard, 810; Pleasanton, 865; Miami, 910; Prescott, 880; Fulton, 820; Hammond, 875; Fort Scott, 860; Clarksburg, 885; Garland, 865; all in Kansas; Arcadia, 820; Liberal, 875; Iantha, 990; Lamar, 1,000; Kenoma, 980; Golden City, 1,025; Lockwood, 1,065; South Greenfield, 1,040; Everton, 1,000; Ash Grove, 1,020; Bois d'Arc, 1,250; Campbells, 1,290;

Nichols Junction, 1,280; Springfield, 1,300; Turner, 1,210; Rogersville, 1,475; Fordland, 1,600; Seymour, 1,680; Cedar Gap, 1,685; Mansfield, 1,520; Norwood, 1,510; Mountain Grove, 1,525; Cabool, 1,250; Sterling, 1,560; Willow Springs, 1,400; Burnham, 1,360; Olden, 1,280; West Plains, 950; Brandsville, 1,000; Koshkonong, 970; Thayer, last point in Missouri, 575; Mammoth Spring, Ark., 485; Afton, 410; Hardy, 370; Williford, 330; Ravenden, 310; Imboden, 300; Black Rock, 290; Portia, 285; Hoxie, 295; Sedgwick, 270; Bonnerville, 320; Jonesboro, 275; Nettleton, 250; Big Bay Siding, 250; Hatchie Coon, 250; Marked Tree, 250; Tyronza, 240; Gilmore, 225; Clarketon, 240; Marion, 235; West Memphis, 200; Memphis, 280.

# CHAPTER VI.

POLITICS—IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT—THE TWO OLD SCHOOLS OF POLITICIANS—TRIUMPH OF THE JACKSONIANS—EARLY PROMINENT STATE POLITICIANS—THE GREAT QUESTION OF SECESSION—THE STATE VOTES TO JOIN THE CONFEDERACY—HORROR OF THE WAR PERIOD—THE RECONSTRUCTION DISTRESS—THE BAXTER-BROOKS EMBROGLIO.

In knots they stand, or in a rank they walk,
Serious in aspect, earnest in their talk;
Factious, and favouring this or t'other side,
As their weak fancy or strong reason guide.—*Dryden.*

IN one sense there is no portion of the history of Arkansas more instructive than its political history, because in this is the key to the character of many of its institutions, as well as strong indications of the trend of the public mind, and the characteristics of those men who shaped public affairs and controlled very largely in the State councils.

Immediately upon the formation of the Territorial government, the President of the United States sent to Arkansas Post Gov. James Miller, Robert Crittenden, secretary, and C. Jouett, Robert P. Letcher and Andrew Scott, judges, to organize the new Territorial government. Gov. Miller, it seems, gave little attention to his office, and therefore in all the early steps of formation Crittenden was the acting governor; and from the force of character he possessed, and his superior strength of mind, it is fair to conclude that he dominated almost at will the early public affairs of Arkansas.

This was at the time of the beginning of the political rivalry between Clay and Jackson, two of the most remarkable types of great political leaders this country has produced—Henry Clay, the superb; "Old Hickory," the man of iron; the one as polished a gem as ever glittered in the political heavens—the other the great diamond in the rough, who was of the people, and who drew his followers with bands of steel. These opposites were destined to clash. It is well for the country that they did.

Robert Crittenden was a brother of John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and by some who knew him long and well he was deemed not only his

brother's peer, but in many respects his intellectual superior. It goes without the saying, he was a born Whig, who, in Kentucky's super loyal fashion, had Clay for his idol, and, to put it mildly, Jackson to dislike.

President Monroe had appointed the first Territorial officers, but the fact that Crittenden was secretary is evidence that politics then were not running very high. Monroe was succeeded in 1824 by John Quincy Adams. It would seem that in the early days in Arkansas, the Whigs stood upon the vantage grounds in many important respects. By the time Adams was inaugurated the war political to the death between Clay and Jackson had begun. But no man looked more carefully after his own interests than Jackson. He had large property possessions just across the line in Tennessee, besides property in Arkansas. He induced, from his ranks in his own State, some young men of promise to come to Arkansas. The prize now was whether this should be a Whig or Democratic State. President Adams turned out Democratic officials and put in Whigs, and Robert Crittenden for a long time seemed to hold the State in his hand. Jackson's superiority as a leader over Clay is manifested in the struggles between the two in Arkansas. Clay's followers here were men after his fashion, as were Jackson's men after his mold. Taking Robert Crittenden as the best type, he was but little inferior to Clay himself in his magnetic oratory and purity of principles and public life; while Jackson sent here the Seviers, Conways and Rectors, men of the people, but of matchless resolution and personal force of character. No two great commanders ever had more faithful or able lieutenants than were the respective champions of Old Hickory and Harry of the West, in the formative days of the State of Arkansas. The results were, like those thoughout the Union, that Jackson triumphed in the hard strife, and Arkansas entered the Union, by virtue of a bill introduced by James Buchanan, as a Jackson State, and has never wavered in its political integrity.

As an evidence of the similarity of the contests and respective leaders of the two parties here to those throughout the country, it is only necessary to point out that Crittenden drew to his following such men as Albert Pike, a genius of the loftiest and most versatile gifts the country has so far produced, while Jackson, ever supplying reinforcements to his captains, sent among others, as secretary of the Territory, Lewis Randolph, grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and whose wife was pretty Betty Martin, of the White House, a niece of Jackson's. Randolph settled in Hempstead County when it was an unbroken wilderness, and his remains are now resting there in an unknown grave.

Clay, it seems, could dispatch but little additional force to his followers, even when he saw they were the hardest pressed by the triumphant enemy. There was not much by which one could draw comparisons between Clay and Jackson—unless it was their radical difference. As a great orator, Clay has never been excelled, and he lived in a day when the open sesame to the world's delights lay in the silver tongue; but Jackson was a hero, a great one, who inspired other born heroes to follow him even to the death.

Arkansas was thus started permanently along the road of triumphant democracy, from which it never would have varied, except for the war times that brought to the whole country such confusion and political chaos. Being a Jackson State, dominated by the blood of the first governor of Tennessee Gen. John Sevier, a man little inferior to Jackson himself—it was only the most cruel circumstance that could force the State into secession. When the convention met on the 4th of March, 1861, "on the state of the Union," its voice was practically unanimous for the Union, and that body passed a series of as loyal resolutions as were ever penned, then adjourning to meet again in the May following. The convention met May 6, but the war was upon the country, and most of the Gulf States had seceded. Every one knew that war was inevitable; it was already going on, but very few realized its immensity. The convention did not rush hastily into secession. An ordinance of secession was introduced, and for days, and into the nights, run-

ning into the small hours, the matter was deliberated upon—no preliminary test vote was forced to an issue. Delegates were present in anxious attendance from the Carolinas, Alabama and Georgia. They knew that the fate of their action largely depended upon the attitude of Arkansas. If Arkansas voted no, then the whole secession movement would receive a severe blow. The afternoon before the final vote, which was to take place in the evening, these commissioners from other States had made up their minds that Arkansas might possibly vote down secession. When the convention adjourned for supper, they held a hurried consultation, and freely expressed their anxiety at the outlook. It was understood that the discussion was closed, and the night session was wholly for the purpose of taking a vote. All was uncertainty and intense excitement. Expressions of deepest attachment to the Union and the old flag were heard. The most fiery and vehement of the secessionists in the body were cautious and deliberative. There was but little even of vehement detestation of the abolitionists a thing as natural then for a Southern man to despise as hatred is natural to a heated brain.

At a late hour in the evening, amid the most solemn silence of the crowded hall, an informal vote was taken. All except six members voted to secede. A suppressed applause followed the announcement of the vote. A hurried, whispered conference went on, and the effort was made to have the result unanimous. Now came the final vote. When the name of Isaac Murphy, afterward the military governor, was reached, it was passed and the roll call continued. It was so far unanimous, with Mr. Murphy's name still to call. The clerk called it. Mr. Murphy arose and in an earnest and impressive manner in a few words explained the dilemma he was in, but said, "I cannot violate my honest convictions of duty. I vote 'No.'"

When the day of reconstruction began, at first it was under the supervision of the military, and it is yet the greatest pity that Congress did not let the military alone to rehabilitate the States they had conquered. Isaac Murphy was made governor. No truer Union man lived than he. He knew the people, and his two years of government were fast curing the wounds of war. But he was turned out of office.

The right to vote compels, if it is to be other than an evil, some correct and intelligent understanding of the form of government prevailing in the United States, and of the elementary principles of political economy. The ability to read and write, own property, go to Congress or edit a political paper, has nothing to do with it, no more than the color of the skin, eyes or hair of the voter. The act of voting itself is the sovereign act in the economic affairs of the State; but if the government under its existing form is to endure, the average voter must understand and appreciate the fundamental principles which, in the providence of God, have made the United States the admiration of the world.

Arkansas, the Democratic State, was in political disquiet from 1861 to 1874—the beginning of the war and the end of reconstruction. When in the hands of Congress it was returned at every regular election as a Republican party State. The brief story of the political Moses who led it out of the wilderness is of itself a strange and interesting commentary on self-government.

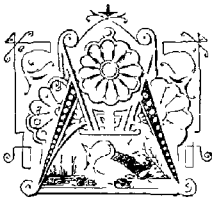
When the war came there lived in Batesville Elisha Baxter, a young lawyer who had been breasting only financial misfortunes all his life. Utterly failing as a farmer and merchant, he had been driven to study law and enter the practice to make a living. An honest, kind-hearted, good man, loving his neighbor as himself, but a patriot every inch of him, and loving the Union above all else, his heart was deeply grieved when he saw his adopted State had declared for secession. He could not be a disunionist, no more than he could turn upon his neighbors, friends and fellow-citizens of Arkansas. He determined to wash his hands of it all and remain quietly at home. Like all others he knew nothing of civil war. His neighbors soon drove him from his home and family, and, to save his life, he went to the Northern army, then in Southern Missouri. He was welcomed and offered a commission in the Federal

army and an opportunity to return to his State. He declined the offer; he could not turn and shed the blood of his old neighbors and former friends. In the vicissitudes of war this non combatant was captured by an Arkansas command, paroled and ordered to report to the military authorities at Little Rock. He made his way thither, and was thrown into a military prison and promptly indicted for high treason. Then only he began to understand the temper of the times, for the chances of his being hanged were probably as a thousand to one to acquittal. In this extremity he broke jail and fled. He again reached the Northern army in which he accepted a commission, and returned to his old home in Batesville, remaining in military command of the place. He was actively engaged in recruiting the Union men of Northern Arkansas and forming them into regiments. It goes without saying that Baxter never raised a hand to strike back at those who had so deeply wronged him, when their positions were reversed and he had the power in his hands.

At the fall election, 1871, Baxter was the regular Republican candidate for governor, and Joseph Brooks was the Independent Republican nominee. The Republican party was divided and each bid for the Democratic vote by promises to the ex Confederates. Brooks may have been elected, but was counted out. Baxter was duly inaugurated. When he had served a year the politicians, it is supposed, who controlled Arkansas, finding they could not use Baxter, or in other words that they had counted in the wrong man, boldly proceeded to undo their own acts, dethrone Baxter and put Brooks in the chair of State. An account of the Baxter-Brooks war is given in another chapter.

Thus was this man the victim of political circumstances; a patriot, loving his country and his neighbors, he was driven from home and State; a non combatant, he was arrested by his own friends as a traitor and the hangman's halter dangled in his face; breaking prison and stealing away like a skulking convict, to return as ruler and master by the omnipotent power of the bayonet; a non-party man, compelled to be a Republican in politics, and finally, as a Republican, fated to lead the Democratic party to success and power.

The invincible Jacksonian dynasty, built up in Arkansas, with all else of public institutions went down in the sweep of civil war. It has not been revived as a political institution. But the Democratic party dominates the State as of old.



# CHAPTER VII.

SOCIETIES, STATE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.—THE KU KLUX KLAN—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC BUREAU OF MINES—ARKANSAS AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS—STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—THE WHEEL—THE STATE CAPITAL—THE CAPITOL BUILDING—STATE LIBRARIES—STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—DEAF MUTE INSTITUTE—SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—ARKANSAS LUNATIC ASYLUM—ARKANSAS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY—THE STATE DEBT.

Heaven forming each on other to depend,
A master, or a servant, or a friend,
Bids each on other for assistance call,
Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all.—*Pope.*

SECRET societies are a form of social life and expression which, in some mode of existence, antedate even authentic history. Originally a manner of securing defense from the common enemies of tribes and peoples, they have developed into social and eleemosynary institutions as advances in civilization have been made. At first they were but a severe necessity, and as that time slowly passed away, they became a luxury and a pleasure, having peculiar and strong attraction to nearly all men. That part of one's nature which loves to lean upon others for aid, even in the social scale, finds its expression in some of the many forms of societies, clubs, organizations or institutions that now pervade nearly all the walks of life. In every day existence, in business, church, state, politics and pleasure, are societies and organizations every where—for the purposes of gain, charity and comfort—indeed, for the sole purpose of finding something to do, would be the acknowledgment of many a society motto. The causes are as diversified as the bodies, secret and otherwise, are numerous.

The South furnishes a most remarkable instance of the charm there is in mystery to all men, in the rise and spread of the Ku Klux Klan, a few years ago. Three or four young men, in Columbia, Tenn., spending a social evening together, concluded to organize a winter's literary society. All had just returned from the war, in which they had fought for the "lost cause," and found time hanging dull upon them. Each eagerly caught at the idea of a society, and soon they were in the intricacies of the details. Together, from their sparse recollections of their schoolbooks, they evolved the curious name for the society. The name suggested to them that the sport to be derived from it might be increased by making it a secret society. The thing was launched upon this basic idea. In everything connected with it each one was fertile it seems in adding mystery to mystery in their meetings and personal movements.

The initiation of a new member was made a grand and rollicking affair. So complete had the members occasioned their little innocent society to be a mystery, that it became in an astonishingly brief time a greater enigma to themselves than even to outsiders. It swiftly spread from the village to the county, from the county to the State, and over ran the Southern States like a racing prairie fire, changing in its aims and objects as rapidly as it had grown. From simply frightening the poor night-prowling darkeys, it became a vast and uncontrollable semi military organization; inflicting punishment here, and there taking life, until the State of Tennessee was thrown into utter confusion, and the military forces were called out; large rewards were offered for the arrest even of women found making any of the paraphernalia of the order. Government detectives sent to pry into their secrets were slain, and a general reign of terror ensued. No rewards could induce a member to betray his fellows; and the efforts of the organizers to control the storm they had raised, were as idle as the buzzing of a summer fly. Thousands and thousands of men belonged to it, who knew really little or nothing about it, and who to this day are oblivious of the true history of one of the most remarkable movements of large bodies of men that has ever occurred in this or perhaps any country. It was said by leading members of the order that they could, in twenty-four hours, put tens of thousands of men in line of battle, all fully armed and equipped. It was indeed the "Invisible Empire." By its founders it was as innocent and harmless in its purposes as a Sunday school picnic, yet in a few weeks it spread and grew until it overshadowed the land but little else than a bloody, headless riot. The imaginations of men on the outside conjured up the most blood-curdling falsehoods as to its doings; while those inside were, it seems, equally fertile in schemes and devices to further mystify people, alarm some and terrify others, and apparently the wilder the story told about them, the more they would enjoy it. Its true history will long give it rank of first importance to the philosophic and careful, painstaking historian.



Among societies of the present day, that organization known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is recognized as a prominent one. The Grand Lodge of the order in Arkansas was organized June 11, 1849. Its first past grand master was John J. Horner, elected in 1854. His successors to date have been as follows: James A. Henry, 1858; P. O. Hooper, 1859 1866; Richard Bragg, Sr., 1862; Peter Brugman, 1867, 1868, 1871; Isaac Eolsom, 1873; Albert Cohen, 1874; John B. Bond, 1876; E. B. Moore, 1878; James S. Holmes, 1880; Adam Clark, 1881; W. A. Jett, 1882; James A. Gibson, 1884; George W. Hurley, 1885; H. S. Coleman, 1886, and A. S. Jett, 1887. The present able officers are R. P. Holt, grand master; J. P. Woolsey, deputy grand master; Louis C. Lincoln, grand warden; Peter Brugman, grand secretary; H. Ehrenbers, grand treasurer; H. S. Coleman, grand representative; A. S. Jett, grand representative; Rev. L. B. Hawley, grand chaplain; John R. Richardson, grand marshal; J. G. Parker, grand conductor; William Mosby, grand guardian; W. J. Glenn, grand herald. In the State there are eighty-two lodges and a total membership, reported by the secretary at the October meeting, 1888, of 2,023. The revenue from subordinate lodges amounts to $13,832, while the relief granted aggregates $2,840. There were sixteen Rebekah lodges organized in 1887 88.

The Masonic fraternity is no less influential in the affairs of every part of the country, than the society just mentioned. There is a tradition—too vague for reliance that Masonry was introduced into Arkansas by the Spaniards more than 100 years ago, and that therefore the first lodge was established at Arkansas Post. Relying, however, upon the records the earliest formation of a lodge of the order was in 1819, when the Grand Lodge of Kentucky granted a dispensation for a lodge at Arkansas Post. Robert Johnson was the first master. Judge Andrew Scott, a Federal judge in the Territory, was one of its members. But before this lodge received its charter, the seat of government was removed to Little Rock, and the Arkansas Post lodge became extinct. No other lodge was attempted to be established until 1836, when

a dispensation was granted Washington Lodge No. 82, at Fayetteville, October 3, 1837. Onesimus Evans, was master; James McKissick, senior warden; Mathew Leeper, junior warden.

In 1838 the Grand Lodge of Louisiana granted the second dispensation for a lodge at Arkansas Post—Morning Star Lodge No. 42; the same year granting a charter to Western Star Lodge No. 43, at Little Rock. Of this Edward Cross was master; Charles L. Jeffries, senior warden; Nicholas Peay, junior warden. About this time the Grand Lodge of Alabama granted a charter to Mount Horeb Lodge, of Washington, Hempstead County.

November 21, 1838, these four lodges held a convention at Little Rock and formed the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

The representatives at this convention were: From Washington Lodge No. 82, of Fayetteville, Onesimus Evans, past master; Washington L. Wilson, Robert Bedford, Abraham Whinnery, Richard C. S. Brown, Samuel Adams and Williamson S. Oldham.

From Western Star Lodge No. 43, of Little Rock, William Gilchrist, past master; Charles L. Jeffries, past master; Nicholas Peay, past master; Edward Cross, past master; Thomas Parsel, Alden Sprague and John Morris.

From Morning Star Lodge No 42, of the Post of Arkansas, John W. Pullen.

From Mount Horeb Lodge, of Washington, James H. Walker, Allen M. Oakley, Joseph W. McKean and James Trigg.

Of this convention John Morris, of Western Star Lodge No. 43, was made secretary. Mr. Morris is still living (1889), a resident of Auburn, Sebastian County, and is now quite an old man. Mr. John P. Karns, of Little Rock, was in attendance at the convention, although not a delegate. These two are the only ones surviving who were present on that occasion.

The Grand Lodge organized by the election of William Gilchrist, grand master; Onesimus Evans, deputy grand master; James H. Walker, grand senior warden; Washington L. Wilson, grand junior warden; Alden Sprague, grand treasurer, and George C. Watkins, grand secretary.

The constituent lodges, their former charters being extinct by their becoming members of a new jurisdiction, took new numbers. Washington Lodge, at Fayetteville, became No. 1; Western Star, of Little Rock, became No. 2; Morning Star, of the Post of Arkansas, became No. 3, and Mount Horeb, of Washington, became No. 4. Of these Washington No. 1, and Western Star No. 2, are in vigorous life, but Morning Star No. 3, and Mount Horeb No. 4, have become defunct.

From this beginning of the four lodges, with a membership of probably 100, the Grand Lodge now consists of over 400 lodges, and a membership of about 12,000.

The following are the officers for the present year: R. H. Taylor, grand master, Hot Springs; J. W. Sorrels, deputy grand master, Farmer, Scott County; D. B. Warren, grand lecturer, Gainesville; W. A. Clement, grand orator, Rover, Yell County; W. K. Ramsey, grand senior warden, Camden; C. A. Bridewell, grand junior warden, Hope; George H. Meade, grand treasurer, Little Rock; Fay Hempstead, grand secretary, Little Rock; D. D. Leach, grand senior deacon, Augusta; Samuel Peete, grand junior deacon, Batesville; H. W. Brooks, grand chaplain, Hope; John B. Baxter, grand marshal, Brinkley; C. C. Hamby, grand sword bearer, Prescott; S. Solmson, senior grand steward, Pine Bluff: A. T. Wilson, junior grand steward, Eureka Springs; J. C. Churchill, grand pursuivant, Charlotte, Independence County; Ed. Metcalf, grand tyler, Little Rock.

The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Arkansas, was organized under authority from the Illinois Commandery, and called McPherson Post No. 1, of Little Rock. The district then passed under command of the Department of Missouri, and by that authority was organized Post No. 2, at Fort Smith.

The Provisional Department of Arkansas was organized June 18, 1883, Stephen Wheeler being department commander, and C. M. Vaughan, adjutant-general. A State encampment was called to meet at Fort Smith, July 11, 1883. Six posts were represented in this meeting, when the following State officers were elected: S. Wheeler, com

mander; M. Mitchell, senior vice; R. E. Jackson, junior vice; H. Stone, quartermaster, and the following council: John F. Owen, A. S. Fowler, W. W. Bailey, A. Walrath, Benton Turner.

There are now seventy four posts, with a membership of 2,500, in the State. The present officers are: Department commander, A. S. Fowler; senior vice commander, John Vaughan; junior vice commander, E. A. Ellis; medical director, T. G. Miller; chaplain, T. R. Early.

The council of administration includes A. A. Whissen, Thomas Boles, W. S. Bartholomew, R. E. Renner and I. B. Lawton. The following were the appointments on the staff of the department commander: Assistant adjutant-general, N. W. Cox; assistant quartermaster-general, Stephen Wheeler; judge advocate, S. J. Evans; chief mustering officer, S. K. Robinson; department inspector, R. S. Curry. Headquarters were established at Little Rock, Ark.

There are other bodies in the State whose aims and purposes differ materially from those previously mentioned. Among these is the Arkansas Bureau of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture, which was organized as a State institution at the session of the legislature in 1889. The governor appointed M. F. Locke commissioner, the latter making M. W. Manville assistant. They at once proceeded to organize the department and open an office in the State-house. The legislature appropriated for the next two years for the bureau the sum of $18,000.

This action of the legislature was in response to a demand from all parts of the State, which, growing in volume for some time, culminated in the meeting in Little Rock of numerous prominent men, and the organization of the Arkansas State Bureau of Immigration, January 31, 1888. A demand from almost every county prompted Gov. Senior P. Hughes to issue a call for a State meeting. The meeting was composed only of the best representative citizens. Gov. Hughes, in his address, stated that "the State should have an agricultural, mining and manufacturing bureau, which should be a bureau of statistics and immigration, also." Hon. Logan H. Roots was elected president of the convention. He voiced the purposes of the meeting still further when he said, "We want to educate others on the wealth-making properties of our State." A permanent State organization was effected, one delegate from each county to constitute a State Board of Immigration, and the following permanent officers were chosen: Logan H. Roots, of Little Rock, president; Dandridge McRae, of Searcy, vice-president; H. L. Remmel, of Newport, secretary; George R. Brown, of Little Rock, treasurer; J. H. Clendening, of Fort Smith, A. M. Crow, of Arkadelphia, W. P. Fletcher, of Lonoke, additional executive committee. The executive committee issued a strong address and published it extensively, giving some of the many inducements the State had to offer immigrants. The legislature could not fail to properly recognize such a movement of the people, and so provided for the long needed bureau.

Arkansas Agricultural Association was organized in 1885. It has moved slowly so far, but is now reaching the condition of becoming a great and prosperous institution. The entire State is soon to be made into sub-districts, with minor organizations, at least one in each Congressional district, with a local control in each, and all will become stockholders and a part of the parent concern. A permanent State fair and suitable grounds and fixtures are to be provided in the near future, when Arkansas will successfully vie with any State in the Union in an annual display of its products.

The officers of the Agricultural Association for 1889, are as follows: Zeb. Ward, president, Little Rock; B. D. Williams, first vice-president, Little Rock; T. D. Culberhouse, vice-president First Congressional district; D. McRae, vice president Second Congressional district; W. L. Tate, vice-president Third Congressional district; J. J. Sumpter, vice president Fourth Congressional district; J. H. Vanhoose, vice president Fifth Congressional district; M. W. Manville, secretary; D. W. Bizzell, treasurer.

Arkansas State Horticultural Society was organized May 24, 1879, and incorporated January 31, 1889. Under its completed organization the

first fair was held in Little Rock, commencing Wednesday, May 15, 1889. President, E. F. Babcock; secretary, M. W. Manville; executive committee, S. H. Nowlin, chairman, Little Rock; George P. C. Rumbough, Little Rock; Rev. S. H. Buchanan, Little Rock; E. C. Kinney, Judsonia, and Fred Dengler, Hot Springs, constitute the official board.

In 1881 three farmers of Prairie County met and talked over farm matters, and concluded to organize a society for the welfare of the farming community. The movement grew with astonishing rapidity. It was organized as a secret, non-political society, and in matters of trade and commerce proposed to give its members the benefit of combination. In this respect it advocated action in concert with all labor unions or organizations of laborers. A State and National organization was effected, and the sub-organizations, extending to the smallest school districts, were required to obtain authority and report to the State branch and it in return to the National head. Thus far its originators sought what they believed to be the true co-operative method in their business affairs.

The next object was to secure beneficial legislation to farmers—each one to retain his political party affiliations, and at the ballot box to vote for either farmers or those most closely identified with their interests as might be found on the respective party tickets.

The officers of the National society are: Isaac McCracken, president, Ozone, Ark., and A. E. Gardner, secretary and treasurer, Dresden, Tenn. The Arkansas State Wheel officers are: L. P. Featherstone, president, Forrest City; R. H. Morehead, secretary, White Chapel, and W. H. Quayle, treasurer, Ozan.

The scheme was inviting to honest farmers and the humble beginning soon grew to be a most prosperous society—not only extending over the State, but reaching boldly across the line into other States. When at the zenith of its prosperity, it is estimated there were 60,000 members of the order in Arkansas. This was too tempting a prospect for the busy political demagogues, and to the amazement of the better men in the society, they soon awoke to the fact that they were in the hands of the wily politicians. It is now estimated that the ranks in Arkansas are reduced to 20,000 or less—all for political causes. The movement now is to purge the society of politics and in the near future to meet the Farmer's Alliance in St. Louis, and form a combination of the two societies. It is hoped by this arrangement to avoid the demagogues hereafter, and at the same time form a strong and permanent society, which will answer the best interests of the farming community.

As stated elsewhere, the location of a capital for Arkansas early occupied the attention of its citizens. On November 20, 1821, William Russell and others laid off and platted Little Rock as the future capital of the Territory and State. They made a plat and a bill of assurances thereto, subdividing the same into lots and blocks. They granted to Pulaski County Lots 3 and 4 in trust and on the conditions following, viz.: "That the said county of Pulaski within two years" should erect a common jail upon said Lots 3 and 4. Out of this transaction grew a great deal of litigation. The first jail was built of pine logs in 1823. It stood until 1837, when it was burned, and a brick building was erected in its stead. This stood for many years, but through the growth of the city, it in time became a public nuisance and was condemned, and the location moved to the present site of the stone jail.

The Territory was organized by Congress in 1819, and the seat of government located at the Post of Arkansas. In the early part of 1820 arose the question of a new site for the seat of government, and all eyes turned to Pulaski County. A capital syndicate was formed and Little Rock Bluff fixed upon as the future capital. The one trouble was that the land at this point was not yet in market, and so the company secured "sunk land scrip" and located this upon the selected town site. The west line of the Quapaw Indian reservation struck the Arkansas River at "the Little Rock" and therefore the east line of the contemplated capital had to be west of this Quapaw line. This town survey "west of the point of rocks,

Respectfully
James P. Eagle

GOVERNOR OF ARKANSAS.

immediately south of the Arkansas River, and west of the Quapaw line," was surveyed and returned to the recorder at St. Louis as the new town site and Territorial capital—called Little Rock. The dedication of the streets, etc., and the plat as laid off, was dated November 10, 1821. Grounds were given for a State house, and other public buildings and purposes, and for "the permanent seat of justice of said county (Pulaski)" was dedicated an entire half square, "bounded on the north by Markham Street and on the west by Spring Street and on the south by Cherry (now Second) Street" for court house purposes. In return the county was to erect a court house and jail on the lots specified for these purposes, "within ten years from the date hereof." A market house was to be erected by the city on Lots 4 and 5, Block 99. The latter in time was built on these lots, the upper story containing a council chamber, which was in public use until 1864, when the present city hall was erected.

By an act of the legislature, October 24, 1821, James Billingsly, Crawford County, Samuel C. Roane, Clark County, and Robert Bean, Independence County, were appointed commissioners, "to fix on a proper place for the seat of justice of the County of Pulaski;" the act further specifying "they shall take into consideration donations and future divisions." The latter part of the sentence is made still more important by the fact that at that time the western boundary of Pulaski County was 100 miles west, at the mouth of Petit Jean, and the eastern boundary was a few miles below Pine Bluff.

October 18, 1820, the Territorial seat of government was removed from the Post of Arkansas to the Little Rock, the act to take effect June 1, 1821. It provided "that there shall be a bond * * * for the faithful performance of the promise and good faith by which the seat of government is moved."

In November, 1821, about the last of the belongings of the Territorial capital at the Post were removed to Little Rock. It was a crossing point on the river of the government road leading to Missouri, and the place had often been designated as the "Missouri Crossing," but the French had generally called it Arkapolis.

During the short time the Territorial capital was at Arkansas Post, no effort was made to erect public buildings, as from the first it was understood this was but a temporary location. When the capital came to Little Rock a one-story double log house was built, near the spot where is now the Presbyterian Church, or near the corner of Scott and Fifth Streets. This building was in the old style of two rooms, with an open space between, but all under the same roof. In 1826 the log building was superseded by a one-story frame. March 2, 1831, Congress authorized the Territory to select ten sections of land and appropriate the same toward erecting capitol buildings; and in 1832 it empowered the governor to lease the salt springs. With these different funds was erected the central building of the present capitol, the old representative hall being where is now the senate chamber. In 1836, when Arkansas became a State, there was yet no plastering in any part of the brick building, and in the assembly halls were plain pine board tables and old fashioned split bottomed chairs, made in Little Rock.

In 1886, at the remarkably small cost of $35,000, were added the additions and improvements and changes in the capitol building, completing it in its present form. And if the same wisdom controls the State in the future that has marked the past, especially in the matter of economy in its public buildings, there will be only a trifling additional expenditure on public buildings during the next half century. The State buildings are sufficient for all public needs; their plainness and cheapness are a pride and glory, fitting monuments to the past and present generation of rulers and law makers, testifying to their intelligence and integrity.

The State library was started March 3, 1838, at first solely as a reference and exchange medium. It now has an annual allowance of $100, for purchasing books and contains 25,000 volumes, really more than can suitably be accommodated.

The Supreme Court library was established in January, 1851. It has 8,000 volumes, including

all the reports and the leading law works. The fees of attorneys' license upon admission to the bar, of ten dollars, and a dollar docket fee in each case in court, constitute the fund provided for the library.

The State Medical Society, as now constituted, was formed in May, 1875. It held its fourteenth annual session in 1889, at Pine Bluff. Edward Bentley is the acting president, and L. P. Gibson, secretary. Subordinate societies are formed in all parts of the State and are represented by regular delegates in the general assemblies. In addition to the officers for the current year above given are Z. Orts, assistant secretary, A. J. Vance, C. S. Gray, B. Hatchett and W. H. Hill, vice-presidents in the order named.

The State Board of Health was established by act of the legislature, March 23, 1881. It is composed of six commissioners, appointed by the governor, "a majority of whom are to be medical graduates and of seven years' practice in the profession." The board is required to meet once in every three months. The secretary is allowed a salary of $1,000 per annum, but the others receive no compensation except traveling expenses in the discharge of official duties.

The present board is composed of Dr. A. L. Breysacher, president; Dr. Lorenzo R. Gibson, secretary; Doctors J. A. Dibrell, P. Van Patton, W. A. Cantrell and V. Brunson.

The beginning which resulted in the present elegant State institution for deaf mutes was a school established near the close of the late war, in Little Rock, by Joseph Mount, an educated mute, who gathered a few of these unfortunate ones together and taught a private school. The State legislature incorporated the school and made a small provision for it, July 17, 1868, the attendance that year being four pupils. The buildings are on the beautiful hill just west of the Union Depot, the improvement of the grounds being made in 1869. The attendance in 1870 was 43 pupils, which in the last session's report, 1888, reached the number of 109; and the superintendent, anticipating an attendance for the current two years of 150, has solicited appropriations accordingly.

The board of trustees of the Deaf Mute Institute includes: Hon. George E. Dodge, president; Col. S. L. Griffith, vice president; Maj. R. H. Parham, Jr., secretary; Hon. W. E. Woodruff, treasurer; Maj. George H. Meade and Col. A. R. Witt. The officers are: Principal, Francis D. Clarke; instructors: John W. Michaels, Mrs. I. H. Carroll, Miss Susan B. Harwood, Miss Kate P. Brown, Miss Emma Wells, S. C. Bright; teacher of articulation, Miss Lottie Kirkland. Mrs. M. M. Beattie is matron; Miss Lucinda Nations, assistant; Miss Clara Abbott, supervises the sewing, and Mrs. Amanda Harley is housekeeper. The visiting physician is J. A. Dibrell, Jr., M. D.; foreman of the printing office, T. P. Clarke; foreman of the shoe shop, U. G. Dunn. Of the total appropriations asked for the current two years, $80,970, $16,570 is for improvements in buildings, grounds, school apparatus, or working departments.

The Arkansas School for the Blind was incorporated by act of the legislature, February 4, 1859, and opened to pupils the same year in Arkadelphia. In the year of 1868 it was removed to Little Rock, and suitable grounds purchased at the foot of Center Street, on Eighteenth Street.

This is not an asylum for the aged and infirm, nor a hospital for the treatment of disease, but a school for the young of both sexes, in which are taught literature, music and handcraft Pupils between six and twenty-six years old are received, and an oculist for the purpose of treating pupils is a part of its benefits; no charge is made for board or tuition, but friends are expected to furnish clothing and traveling expenses.

It is estimated there are 300 blind of school age in the State. The legislature has appropriated $140 a year for each pupil. On this allowance in two years the steward reported a balance unexpended of $1,686.84. In 1886 was appropriated $6,000 to build a workshop, store room, laundry and bake oven. In 1860 the attendance was ten—five males and five females; in 1862, seven males and six females. The year 1888 brought the attendance up to fifty males and fifty-two females, or a total of 102. During the last two years six have graduated here three in the

industrial department, and three in the industrial and literary department. Four have been dismissed on account of recovered eyesight.

The trustees of the school are: J. R. Right sell, S. M. Marshall, W. C. Ratcliffe, J. W. House, and D. G. Fones; the superintendent being John H. Dye.

Another commendable institution, carefully providing for the welfare of those dethroned of reason, is the Arkansas State Lunatic Asylum, which was authorized by act of the legislature of 1873, when suitable grounds were purchased, and highly improved, and buildings erected. The in stitution is three miles west of the capitol and one-half mile north of the Mount Ida road. Eighty acres of ground were originally purchased and enclosed and are now reaching a high state of improvement. The resident population of the asylum at present is 500 souls, and owing to the crowded conditions an additional eighty acres were purchased in 1887, making in all 160 acres. A careful inquiry shows there are in the State (and not in the asylum, for want of room) 198 insane persons, entitled under the law to the benefits of the insti tution. Of the 411 patients in the asylum in 1888, only four were pay patients.

John G. Fletcher, R. K. Walker, A. L. Breysacher, John D. Adams and William J. Little are trustees of the institution, while Dr. P. O. Hooper is superintendent.

In 1885 the legislature made an appropriation of $92,500 for the erection of additional buildings and other needed improvements. This fund was not all used, but the remainder was returned into the State treasury. The total current expenses for the year 1887 aggregated $45,212.60. The current expenses on patients the same year were $29,344.80. The comfort of the unfortunates—the excellence of the service, the wholesome food given them, and at the same time the minimum cost to the tax payers, prove the highest possible commendation to those in charge.

The Arkansas Industrial University is the prom ise, if not the present fulfillment, of one of the most important of State institutions. It certainly deserves the utmost attention from the best people of the State, as it is destined to become in time one of the great universities of the world. It should be placed in position to be self-supporting, because education is not a public pauper and never can be permanently successful on charity. Any education to be had must be earned. This law of nature can no more be set aside than can the law of gravitation, and the ignorance of such a simple fact in statesmen and educators has cost our civilization its severest pains and penalties.

The industrial department of the institution was organized in June, 1885. The act of incorporation provided that all males should work at manual labor three hours each day and be paid therefor ten cents an hour. Seven thousand dollars was appropriated to equip the shops. Prac tical labor was defined to be not only farm and shop work, but also surveying, drawing and laboratory practice. Mechanical arts and engineering became a part of the curriculum. The large majority of any people must engage in industrial pursuits, and to these industrial development and enlightenment and comfort go hand in-hand. Hence the real people's school is one of manual training. Schools of philosophy and literature will take care of themselves; think of a school (classical) endeavoring to train a Shakespeare or Burns! To have compelled either one of these to graduate at Oxford would have been like clipping the wings of the eagle to aid his upward flight. In the education at least of children nature is omnipotent and pitiless, and it is the establishment of such training schools as the Arkansas Industrial University that gives the cheering evidence of the world's progress. In its continued prosperity is hope for the near future; its failure through ignorance or bigotry in the old and worn out ideas of the dead past, will go far toward the confirmation of the cruel cynicism that the most to be pitied animal pell melled into the world is the new born babe.

The University is situated at Fayetteville, Washington County. It was organized by act of the legislature, based on the "Land Grant Act" of Congress of 1862, and supplemented by liberal donations from the State, the County of Wash ington, and the city of Fayetteville. The school

was opened in 1872. March 30, 1877, the legislature passed the act known as the "Barker Bill," which made nearly a complete change in the purview of the school and brought prominently forward the agricultural and mechanical departments. "To gratify our ambitious" [but mistaken] "youth," says the prospectus, "we have, under Section 7 of the act, provided for instruction in the classics."

Under the act of Congress known as the "Hatch Bill," an Agricultural Experimental Station has been organized. Substantial buildings are now provided, and the cost of board in the institution is reduced to $8 per month. The attendance at the present time is ninety-six students, and steps are being taken to form a model stock-farm. The trustees, in the last report, say: "We recommend that girls be restored to the privileges of the institution." The law only excludes females from being beneficiaries, and females may still attend as pay students.

A part of the University is a branch Normal School, established at Pine Bluff, for the purpose of educating colored youth to be school teachers. These Normal Schools have for some years been a favorite and expensive hobby in most of the Northern States. There is probably no question that, for the promotion of the cause of education among the negroes, they offer unusual attractions.

The following will give the reader a clear comprehension of the school and its purposes. Its departments are:

Mechanic arts and engineering, agriculture, experiment station, practical work, English and modern languages, biology and geology, military science and tactics, mathematics and logic, preparatory department, drawing and industrial art, and music.

To all these departments is now added the medical department, located at Little Rock. This branch was founded in 1871, and has a suitable building on Second Street. The tenth annual course of lectures in this institution commenced October 3, 1888; the tenth annual commencement being held March 8, 1889. The institution is self-supporting, and already it ranks among the foremost medical schools in the country. The graduating class of 1888 numbered twenty.

The State Board of Visitors to the medical school are Doctors W. W. Hipolite, W. P. Hart, W. B. Lawrence, J. M. Keller, I. Folsom.

The debt of Arkansas is not as large as a cursory glance at the figures might indicate. The United States government recently issued a statistical abstract concerning the public debt of this State that is very misleading, and does it a great wrong. In enumerating the debts of the States it puts Arkansas at $12,029,100. This error comes of including the bonds issued for railroad and levee purposes, that have been decided by the Supreme Court null and void, to the amount of nearly $10,000,000. They are therefore no part of the State indebtedness.

The real debt of the State is $2,111,000, including principal and accumulated interest. There is an amount in excess of this, if there is included the debt due the general government, but for all such the State has counter claims, and it is not therefore estimated in giving the real indebtedness.

# CHAPTER VIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR—AN ANALYTIC VIEW OF THE PROFESSION OF LAW—SPANISH AND FRENCH LAWS—ENGLISH COMMON LAW—THE LEGAL CIRCUIT RIDERS—TERRITORIAL LAW AND LAWYERS—THE COURT CIRCUITS—EARLY COURT OFFICERS—THE SUPREME COURT—PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE STATE BENCH AND BAR THE STANDARD OF THE EXECUTION OF LAW IN THE STATE.

Laws do not put the least restraint
Upon our freedom, but maintain 't;
Or if they do, 'tis for our good,
To give us freer latitude;
For wholesome laws preserve us free
By stinting of our liberty.—*Butler.*

THE Territory when under Spanish or French rule was governed by much the same laws and customs. The home government appointed its viceroys, who were little more than nominally under the control of the king, except in the general laws of the mother country. The necessary local provisions in the laws were not strictly required to be submitted for approval to the master powers before being enforced in the colony. Both governments were equally liberal in bestowing the lands upon subjects, and as a rule, without cost. But the shadow of feudal times still lingered over each of them, and they had no conception that the real people would want to be small landholders, supposing that in the new as in the old world they would drift into villanage, and in some sense be a part of the possession of the landed aristocracy. Hence, these governments are seen taking personal charge as it were of the colonies; providing them masters and protectors, who, with government aid, would transport and in a certain sense own them and their labor after their arrival. The grantee of certain royal rights and privileges in the new world was responsible to the viceroy for his colony, and the viceroy to the king. The whole was anti democratic of course, and was but the continued and old, old idea of "the divine rights of rulers."

The commentaries of even the favorite law-writers to day in this democratic country are blurred on nearly every page with that monstrous heresy, "the king can do no wrong"—the governing power is infallible, it needs no watching, no jealous eye that will see its errors or its crimes; a fetich to be blindly worshiped, indiscriminately, whether it is an angel of mercy or a monster of evil. When Cannibal was king he was a god, with no soul to dictate to him the course he pursued. "The curiosities of patriotism under adversity" just here suggests itself as a natural title-page to one of the most remarkable books yet to be written.

The bench and bar form a very peculiar result

of modern civilization—to day fighting the most heroic battles for the poor and the oppressed; tomorrow, perhaps, expending equal zeal and eloquence in the train of the bloody usurper and tyrant. As full of inconsistencies as insincerity itself, it is also as noted for as wise, conservative and noble efforts in behalf of our race as ever distinguished patriot or sage.

The dangers which beset the path of the lawyer are a blind adherence to precedent, and a love of the abstruse technicalities of the law practice. When both or either of these infirmities enter the soul of the otherwise young and rising practitioner, his usefulness to his fellow man is apt to be permanently impaired. He may be the "learned judge," but will not be the great and good one.

The history of the bench and bar should be an instructive one. The inquirer, commencing in the natural order of all real history, investigating the cause or the fountain source, and then following up the effects flowing from causes, is met at the threshold with the question, Why? What natural necessity created this vast and expensive supernumerary of civilization? The institution in its entirety is so wide and involved, so comprehensive and expensive, with its array of court officials, great temples, its robes, ermine and wool sacks; its halls, professors, schools and libraries, that the average mind is oppressed with the attempt to grasp its outlines. In a purely economic sense it produces not one blade of grass. After having elucidated this much of the investigation as best he can, he comes to a minor one, or the details of the subject. For illustration's sake, let it be assumed that he will then take up the consideration of grand juries, their origin, history and present necessity for existence. These are mere hints, but such as will arrest the attention of the student of law of philosophical turn of mind. They are nothing more than the same problems that come in every department of history. The school of the lawyer is to accept precedent, the same as it is a common human instinct to accept what comes to him from the fathers—assuming everything in its favor and combating everything that would dispute "the old order." It is the exceptional mind which looks ancient precedent in the face and asks questions, Whence? Why? Whither? These are generally inconvenient queries to indolent content, but they are the drive-wheels of moving civilization.

One most extraordinary fact forever remains, namely, that lawyers and statesmen never unfolded the science of political economy. This seems a strange contradiction, but nevertheless it is so. The story of human and divine laws is much alike. The truths have not been found, as a rule, by the custodians of the temples. The Rev. Jaspers are still proclaiming "the world do move." Great states men are still seriously regulating the nation's "balance of trade," the price of interest on money, and through processes of taxation enriching peoples, while the dear old precedents have for 100 years been demonstrated to be myths. They are theoretically dead with all intelligent men, but are very much alive in fact. Thus the social life of every people is full of most amusing curiosities, many of them harmless, many that are not.

The early bench and bar of Arkansas produced a strong and virile race of men. The pioneers of this important class of community possessed vigorous minds and bodies, with lofty ideals of personal honor, and an energy of integrity admirably fitted to the tasks set before them.

The law of the land, the moment the Louisiana purchase was effected, was the English common law, that vast and marvelous structure, the growth of hundreds of years of bloody English history, and so often the apparent throes of civilization.

The circuit riders composed the first bench and bar here, as in all the western States. In this State especially the accounts of the law practice—the long trips over the wide judicial circuits; the hardships endured, the dangers encountered from swollen streams ere safe bridges spanned them; the rough accommodations, indeed, sometimes the absence of shelter from the raging elements, and amid all this their jolly happy-go lucky life, their wit and fun, their eternal electioneering, for every lawyer then was a politician; their quickened wits and schemes and devices to advantage

each other, both in and out of the courts, if all could be told in detail, would read like a fascinating romance. These riders often traveled in companies of from three to fifteen, and among them would be found the college and law school graduates, and the brush graduates, associated in some cases and opposed in others. And here, as in all the walks of life, it was often found that the rough, self-educated men overmatched the graduates in their fiercest contests. While one might understand more of the books and of the learned technicalities of law, the other would know the jury best, and overthrow his antagonist. In the little old log cabin court rooms of those days, when the court was in session, the contest of the legal gladiators went on from the opening to the closing of the term. Generally the test was before a jury, and the people gathered from all the surrounding country, deeply interested in every movement of the actors. This was an additional stimulus to the lawyer politicians, who well understood that their ability was gauged by the crowd, as were their successes before the jury. Thus was it a combination of the forum and "stump." Here, sometimes in the conduct of a noted case, a seat in Congress would be won or lost. A seat in Congress, or on the "wool sack," was the ambition of nearly every circuit rider. Their legal encounters were fought out to the end. Each one was dreadfully in earnest—he practiced no assumed virtues in the struggle; battling as much at least for himself as his client, he would yield only under compulsion, even in the minor points, and, unfortunately, sometimes in the heat of ardor, the contest would descend from a legal to a personal one, and then the handy duello code was a ready resort. It seems it was this unhappy mixture of law and politics that caused many of these bloody personal encounters. In the pure practice of the law, stripped of political bearings, there seldom, if ever, came misunderstandings.

They must have been a fearless and earnest class of men to brave the hardships of professional life, as well as mastering the endless and involved intricacies of the legal practice of that day. The law then was but little less than a mass of unmeaning technicalities. A successful practitioner required to have at his fingers' ends at least Blackstone's Commentaries and Chitty's Pleadings, and much of the wonders contained in the Rules of Evidence. Libraries were then scarce and their privations here were nearly as great as in the common comforts for "man and beast." There have been vast improvements in the simplifying of the practice, the abolition of technical pleadings especially, since that time, and the young attorney of to day can hardly realize what it was the pioneers of his profession had to undergo.

A judicial circuit at that early day was an immense domain, over which the bench and bar regularly made semi annual trips. Sometimes they would not more than get around to their starting point before it would be necessary to go all over the ground again. Thus the court was almost literally "in the saddle." The saddle bags were their law offices, and some of them, upon reaching their respective county seats, would signalize their brief stays with hard work all day in the court-room and late roystering at the tavern bar at night, regardless of the demurrers, pleas, replications, rejoinders and sur-rejoinders, declarations and bills that they knew must be confronted on the morrow. Among these jolly sojourners, "during court week" in the villages, dignity and circumspection were often given over exclusively to the keeping of the judge and prosecutor. Circumstances thus made the bench and bar as social a set as ever came together. To see them returning after their long journeyings, sunburned and weatherbeaten, having had but few advantages of the laundry or bathtub, they might have passed for a returning squad of cavalry in the late war. One eccentric character made it a point never to start with any relays to his wardrobe. When he reached home after his long pilgrimage it would be noticed that his clothes had a stuffed appearance. The truth was that when clean linen was needed he bought new goods and slipped them on over the soiled ones. He would often tell how he dreaded the return to his home, as he knew that after his wife attended to his change of wardrobe he was "most sure to catch cold."

On one occasion two members of the bar met at a county seat where court was in session a week. They had come from opposite directions, one of them riding a borrowed horse seventy miles, while the other on his own horse had traveled over 100 miles. Upon starting home they unwittingly exchanged horses, and neither discovered the mistake until informed by friends after reaching their destination. The horses could hardly have been more dissimilar, but the owners detected no change. It was nearly the value of the animals to make the return exchange, yet each set out, and finally returned with the proper horse. No little ingenuity must have been manifested in finally unraveling the great mystery of the affair.

Surrounded as they were with all these ill conditions, as a body of men they were nevertheless learned in the law, great in the forum, able and upright on the bench. Comparisons are odious, but it is nothing in disparagement to the present generation of courts and lawyers, to say that to be equally great and worthy with these men of the early bench and bar of Arkansas, is to exalt and ennoble the profession in the highest degree.

Sixty years have now passed since the first coming of the members of this calling to the State of Arkansas. In 1819 President Monroe appointed James Miller, governor, Robert Crittenden, secretary, and Charles Jouitt, Andrew Scott and Robert P. Letcher, judges of the Superior Court, for the new Territory of Arkansas. All these, it seems, except Gov. Miller, were promptly at the post of duty and in the discharge of their respective offices. In the absence of Mr. Miller, Mr. Crittenden was acting governor. These men not only constituted the first bench and bar, but the first Territorial officials and the first legislature. They were all located in the old French town of Arkansas Post. The lawyers and judges were the legislative body, which enacted the laws to be enforced in their respective districts. At their first legislative session they established but five statute laws, and from this it might be inferred that there were few and simple laws in force at that time, but the reader will remember that from the moment of the Louisiana purchase all the new territory passed under the regulation and control of the English common law substantially the same system of laws then governing England.

It is a singular comment on American jurisprudence that this country is still boasting the possession of the English habeas corpus act, wrung by those sturdy old barons from King John,—a government by the people, universal suffrage, where the meanest voter is by his vote also a sovereign, and therefore he protects himself against whom?—why, against himself by the English habeas corpus act, which was but the great act of a great people that first proclaimed a higher right than was the "divine right of kings." When these old Englishmen presented the alternative to King John, the writ or the headsman's ax, he very sensibly chose the lesser of the two great inconveniences. And from that moment the vital meaning of the phrase "the divine right of kings" was dead in England.

In America, where all vote, the writ of habeas corpus has been time and time again suspended, and there are foolish men now who would gladly resort to this untoward measure, for the sake of party success in elections. There is no language of tongue or pen that can carry a more biting sarcasm on our boasted freemen or free institutions than this almost unnoticed fact in our history.

One of the acts of the first legislative session held in August, 1819, was to divide the Territory into two judicial circuits. As elsewhere stated, the counties of Arkansas and Lawrence constituted the First circuit; Pulaski, Clark and Hempstead Counties forming the Second.

The judges of the Superior Courts were assigned to the duties of the different circuits. At the first real Territorial legislature, composed of representatives elected by the people, the Territory was divided into three judicial circuits. The courts, however, for the different circuits, were all held at the Territorial capital. There was no circuit riding, therefore, at this time.

Judicial circuits and judges residing therein were not a part of judiciary affairs until 1823. The judges of the First circuit from that date, with time of appointment and service, were: T. P. Eskridge,

December 10, 1823; Andrew Scott, April 11, 1827; Sam C. Roane, April 17, 1829 36. The list of prosecuting attorneys includes: W. B. R. Horner, November 1, 1823; Thomas Hubbard, November 5, 1828, to February 15, 1832; G. D. Royston, September 7, 1833; Shelton Watson, October 4, 1835; A. G. Stephenson, January 23, 1836.

Of the Second circuit the judges were: Richard Searcy, December 10, 1823, and J. W. Bates, November, 1825, to 1836; while the prosecuting attorneys were R. C. Oden, November 1, 1823; A. H. Sevier, January 19, 1824 (resigned); Sam C. Roane, September 26, 1826; Bennett H. Martin, January 30, 1831; Absalom Fowler, ——; D. L. F. Royston, July 25, 1835; Townsend Dickinson, November 1, 1823; A. F. May, March 29, 1825 (died in office); W. H. Parrott, April 21, 1827; S. S. Hall, August 31, 1831; J. W. Robertson, September 17, 1833; E. B. Ball, July 19, 1836.

Samuel S. Hall was judge of the Third circuit, serving from December, 1823, to 1836. As prosecuting attorneys, are found the names of T. Dickinson, January 10, 1823; A. D. G. Davis, June 21, 1829; S. G. Sneed, November 11, 1831; David Walker, September 13, 1833; Thomas Johnson, October 4, 1835; W. F. Denton, January 23, 1836.

The appointment of Charles Caldwell as judge of the Fourth circuit dates from December 27, 1828; while E. T. Clark, February 13, 1830; J. C. P. Tolleson, February 1, 1831; and W. K. Sebastian, from January 25, 1833, served as prosecuting attorneys.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas has ever comprised among its members men of dignity, wisdom and keen legal insight. The directory of these officials contains the names of many of those whose reputation and influence are far more than local. It is as follows:

Chief justices: Daniel Ringo, 1836; Thomas Johnson, 1844; George C. Watkins, 1852 (resigned); E. H. English, 1854 (also Confederate); T. D. W. Yonley, 1864 (Murphy constitution); E. Baxter, 1864 (under Murphy regimè); David Walker, 1866 (ousted by military); W. W. Wilshire, 1868 (removed); John McClure, 1871, (removed); E. H. English, 1874. Sterling R. Cockrill is present chief justi-

Associate justices: Thomas J. Lacey, 1836; Townsend Dickinson, 1836; George W. Paschal, 1842; W. K. Sebastian, 1843; W. S. Oldham, 1845; Edward Cross, 1845; William Conway, 1846; C. C. Scott, 1848; David Walker, 1847 and 1874; Thomas B. Hanley, 1858 (resigned); F. I. Batson, 1858 (resigned); H. F. Fairchild, 1860 (died); Albert Pike, 1861 (also Confederate); J. J. Clendenin, 1866 (ousted); T. M. Bowen, 1868; L. Gregg, 1868; J. E. Bennett, 1871; M. L. Stephenson, 1872; E. J. Searle, 1872; W. M. Harrison, 1874; J. T. Bearden, 1874 (appointed); Jesse Turner, 1878; J. R. Eakin, 1878; W. W. Smith, 1882; B. B. Battle, 1885, re elected. By law three additional judges were elected April 2, 1889: Simon B. Hughes, W. E. Hemingway and Mont. H. Sandels.

Reporters: Albert Pike, N. W. Cox, E. H. English, J. M. Moore, L. E. Barber, B. D. Turner and W. W. Mansfield (present incumbent).

Clerks: H. Haralson, L. E. Barber, N. W. Cox, and W. P. Campbell (in office).

Special chief justices: William Story, F. W. Compton, J. L. Witherspoon, S. H. Hempstead, C. B. Moore, Thomas Johnson, R. A. Howard, George A. Gallagher, B. B. Battle, Sam W. Williams, A. B. Williams, G. N Cousin, Isaac Strain, N. Haggard, Edward Cross, R. C. S. Brown, L. A. Pindall, Sam C. Roane, George Conway, Sackfield Macklinin, John Whytock, C. C. Farrelley, W. W. Smith, W. I. Warwick, B. B. Morse, B. D. Turner, George W. Caruth, S. H. Harrington.

In this list are the names of nearly all early members of the Arkansas bar. Commencing here as young attorneys in their profession, many of them have left illustrious names—names that adorn the history of the State and Nation, and time will not dim nor change the exalted esteem now given them. Not one of them but that was an example of that wonderful versatility of American genius—the young lawyer becoming great in the practice of his profession in the wild wood; or celebrated on the bench for decisions that came to the

world like beacon lights from the unknown land; or as senators holding civilized people spell bound by their wisdom and eloquence; and all, at all times, listening for their country's call to play as conspicuous a part in camp and field as they had in the walks of civil life. To undertake all these things is not wonderful with a people so cosmopolitan as those of the west, but to be pre eminent in each or all alike is most remarkable.

Of this brilliant galaxy of pioneer legal lights —giants indeed—there now remain as a connecting link with the present generation only the venerable Gen. Albert Pike, of Washington City, and Judge Jesse Turner, of Van Buren.

Writing in a reminiscent way of the bench and bar, Albert Pike says: "When I came to the bar there were William Cummins, Absalom Fowler, Daniel Ringo, Chester Ashley, and Samuel Hall, at Little Rock. I served on a jury in 1834 where Robert Crittenden was an attorney in the case; the judge was Benjamin Johnson, who died in December, 1834, at Vicksburg. Parrott and Oden died before I went to Little Rock. Judge William Trimble was an old member of the bar when I entered it, as was Col. Horner, of Helena. Thomas B. Hanley had recently come to Helena from Louisiana. I think Maj. Thomas Hubbard and George Conway were practicing at Washington in 1835. Judge Andrew Scott had been Territorial judge, but retired and lived in Pope County. Frederick W. Trapnall and John W. Cocke came from Kentucky to Little Rock in 1836, and also William C. Scott and his partner, Blanchard. I think Samuel H. Hempstead and John J. Clendenin came in 1836. John B. Floyd lived and practiced law in Chicot County." Gen. Pike further mentions Judge David Walker, John Linton, Judges Hoge and Sneed, John M. Wilson, Alfred W. Wilson, Archibald Yell. Judge Fowler, Judge Richard C. S. Brown, Bennett H. Martin, Philander Little, Jesse Turner and Sam W. Williams as among the eminent lawyers of the early courts of Arkansas.

The list of those who have occupied positions as circuit judges and prosecuting attorneys in the various circuits, will be found of equal interest with the names mentioned in connection with a higher tribunal. It is as below, the date affixed indicating the beginning of the term of service:

Judges of the First circuit: W. K. Sebastian, November 19, 1840; J. C. P. Tolleson, February 8, 1843; John T. Jones, December 2, 1842; Mark W. Alexander, ———; George W. Beasley, September 6, 1855; C. W. Adams, November 2, 1852; Thomas B. Hanley, ———; E. C. Bronough, August 25, 1858; O. H. Oates, March 3, 1859; E. C. Bronough, August 23, 1860; Jesse M. Houks, September 17, 1865; John E. Bennett, July 23, 1868; C. C. Waters, February 23, 1871; M. L. Stephenson, March 24, 1871; W. H. H. Clayton, March 10, 1873; J. N. Cypert, October 31, 1874; M. T. Saunders, October 30, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: W. S. Mosley, November 14, 1840; A. J. Greer, November 9, 1841; S. S. Tucker, January 20, 1840; Alonzo Thomas, August 5, 1842; W. N. Stanton, December 2, 1842; N. M. Foster, December 4, 1843; A. H. Ringo, March 2, 1849; H. A. Badham, March 12, 1851; L. L. Mack, September 6, 1855; S. W. Childress, August 30, 1856; Lincoln Featherstone, August 23, 1860; Z. P. H Farr, December 1, 1862; B. C. Brown, January 7, 1865; P. O. Thweat, October 15, 1866; C. B. Fitzpatrick, March 16, 1871: W. H. H. Clayton, March 23, 1871; Eugene Stephenson, April 23, 1873; C. A. Otey, October 31, 1874; D. D. Leach, October 13, 1876; P. D. McCulloch (three terms); Greenfield Quarles, October 30, 1884; S. Brundridge, October 30, 1886.

Judges of the Second circuit: Isaac Baker, November 23, 1840; John C. Murray, August 18, 1851; W. H. Sutton, January 11, 1845; John C. Murray, August 22, 1858; Josiah Gould, February 26, 1849; W. M. Harrison, May 17, 1865; T. F. Sorrells, August 22, 1853; W. C. Hazeldine, April 14, 1871; J. F. Lowery, December 12, 1863; L. L. Mack, October 31, 1874; William Story, July 23, 1868; W. F. Henderson, April 26, 1874; J. G. Frierson, October 31, 1882; W. A. Case, vice Frierson, deceased, March 17, 1884, elected September 1, 1884; J. E. Riddick, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: John S. Roane, November 15, 1840; Samuel Wooly, September 19, 1842; J. W. Bocage, November 20,

1843; S. B. Jones, April 20, 1846; T. F. Sorrells, February 26, 1849; W. P. Grace, August 22, 1853; S. F. Arnett, August 23, 1856; D. W. Carroll, August 30, 1860; C. C. Godden, May 17, 1865; W. F. Slemmons, October 15, 1866; D. D. Leach, December 16, 1868; R. H. Black, May 6, 1873; J. E. Riddick, October 13, 1876; W. A. Cate, October 14, 1878; E. F. Brown, May 5, 1870; W. B. Edrington (four terms), October 30, 1880; J. D. Block, October, 1888.

Judges of the Third circuit: Thomas Johnson, November 13, 1840; William Conway, November 15, 1844; W. C. Scott, December 11, 1846; R. H. Nealy, February 28, 1851; W. C. Bevins, August 23, 1856; W. R. Cain, August 23, 1860; L. L. Mack, March 15, 1866; Elisha Baxter, July 23, 1868; James W. Butler, March 10, 1873; William Byers, October 30, 1874; R. H. Powell (three terms), October 30, 1882; J. W. Butler, May, 1887. Prosecuting attorneys: N. Haggard, November 30, 1840; S. S. Tucker, January 20, 1842; S. H. Hempstead, February, 1842; A. R. Porter, December 2, 1842; S. C. Walker, December 2, 1846; J. H. Byers, March 5, 1849; W. K. Patterson, August 30, 1856; F. W. Desha, August 30, 1860; L. L. Mack, July 8, 1861; T. J. Ratcliff, July 9, 1865; M. D. Baber, October 15, 1866; W. A. Inman, December 8, 1868; J. L. Abernathy, October 31, 1874; Charles Coffin, October 14, 1878; M. N. Dyer (two terms), October 30, 1882; W. B. Padgett, October 30, 1886; J. L. Abernathy. October, 1888.

Judges of the Fourth circuit: J. M. Hoge, November 13, 1840; S. G. Sneed, November 18, 1844; A. B. Greenwood, March 3, 1851; F. I. Batson, August 20, 1853; J. M. Wilson, February 21, 1859; J. J. Green, August 23, 1860; Y. B. Sheppard, May 9, 1863; Thomas Boles, August 3, 1865; W. N. May, April 24, 1868; M. L. Stephenson, July 23, 1868; C. B. Fitzpatrick, March 23, 1871; J. Huckleberry, April 10, 1872; J. M. Pittman, October 31, 1874; J. H. Berry, October 21, 1878; J. M. Pittman (three terms), October 31, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: Alfred M. Wilson, November 13, 1840; A. B. Greenwood, January 4, 1845; H. F. Thomasson, September 6, 1853; Lafayette Gregg, August 23, 1856; B. J. Brown, December 1, 1862; J. E. Cravens, January 7, 1865; Squire Boon, October 15, 1866; Elias Harrell, August 11, 1868; S. W. Peel, April 26, 1873; E. I. Stirman, October 13, 1876; H. A. Dinsmore (three terms), October 14, 1878; J. Frank Wilson, October 30, 1884; J. W. Walker, October 30, 1866; S. M. Johnson, October 30, 1888.

Judges of the Fifth circuit: J. J. Clendenin, December 28, 1840; W. H. Field, December 24, 1846; J. J. Clendenin, September 6, 1854; Liberty Bartlett, November 12, 1854; E. D. Ham, July 23, 1868; Benton J. Brown, September 30, 1874; W. W. Mansfield, October 31, 1874; Thomas W. Pound, September 9, 1878; W. D. Jacoway, October 31, 1878; G. S. Cunningham (three terms), October 31, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: R. W. Johnson, December 29, 1840; George C. Watkins, January 11, 1845; J. J. Clendenin, February 17, 1849, to 1854; J. L. Hollowell, September 8, 1858, to 1860; Sam W. Williams, May 10, 1860; Pleasant Jordan, September 7, 1861; Sam W. Williams, July 6, 1863; John Whytock, December 19, 1865; R. H. Dedman, October 15, 1866; N. J. Temple, August 15, 1868; Arch Young, August 24, 1872; Thomas Barnes, April 23, 1873; J. P. Byers, October 31, 1873; A. S. McKennon, October 14, 1878; J. G. Wallace (two terms), October 31, 1882; H. S. Carter, October 30, 1886.

Sixth circuit—judges: William Conway, December 19, 1840; John Field, February 3, 1843; George Conway, August 1, 1844; John Quillin, March 2, 1849; Thomas Hubbard, August 22, 1854; A. B. Smith, February 7, 1856; Shelton Watson, September 26, 1858; Len B. Green, April 5, 1858; A. B. Williams, January 28, 1865; J. T. Elliott, October 2, 1865; J. J. Clendenin, October 31, 1874; J. W. Martin. October 31, 1878; F. T. Vaughan, October 31, 1882; J. W. Martin, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: G. D. Royston, November 11, 1840; O. F. Rainy, June 12, 1843; Isaac T. Tupper, January 18, 1844; A. W. Blevins, January 11, 1847; E. A. Warner, March 3, 1851; Orville Jennings, August 23, 1853; E. W. Gantt, August 22, 1854; James K. Young, August 30, 1860; Robert Carrigan, September 13,

1865; J. F. Ritchie, October 15, 1866; T. B. Gibson, January 11, 1868; Charles C. Reid, Jr., April 30, 1871; F. T. Vaughan, September 18, 1876; T. C. Trimble, September 30, 1878; F. T. Vaughan, September 30, 1880; T. C. Trimble, October 31, 1882; R. J. Lea, October 30, 1884; Gray Carroll, October 30, 1886; R. J. Lea, October 30, 1888.

Seventh circuit—judges: R. C. S. Brown, 1840; W. W. Floyd, November 30, 1846. (December 20, 1849, the State was re districted into six circuits. Hence this was abolished for the time.) William Byers, July 8, 1861; R. H. Powell, May 11, 1866; John Whytock, July 23, 1868; J. J. Clendenin, May 29, 1874; Jabez M. Smith, October 31, 1874; J. P. Henderson (three terms), October 31, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: John M. Wilson, November 20, 1840; J. M. Tebbetts, December 5, 1844; Elisha Baxter, December 7, 1861; W. B. Padgett, August 29, 1865; W. R. Coody, October 15, 1866; E. W. Gantt, July 31, 1868; J. M. Harrell, May 5, 1873; M. J. Henderson, October 31, 1874; James B. Wood, October 14, 1878; J. P. Henderson (three terms), October 31, 1882; W. H. Martin, October 30, 1888.

Eighth circuit—judges: C. C. Scott, December 2, 1846; William Davis, July 3, 1848 (abolished December 20, 1849); James D. Walker, July 25, 1861; Elias Harrell, May 8, 1865; William Story, March 27, 1867; E. J. Earle, July 23, 1868; T. G. T. Steele, February 23, 1873; L. J. Joyner, October 31, 1874; H. B. Stuart, October 31, 1878; R. D. Hearn, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: Richard Lyons, February 5, 1847; N. W. Patterson, October 25, 1865; C. G. Reagan, January 7, 1865; J. C. Pratt, July 23, 1868; T. M. Gunter, October 15, 1866; Duane Thompson, January 4, 1874; George A. Kingston, July 26, 1871; J. D. McCabe, October 31, 1874; J. H. Howard, April 26, 1873; Rufus D. Hearn (three terms), July 6, 1874; Lafayette Gregg, November 13, 1862; W. M. Green (three terms), October 30, 1884.

Ninth circuit—judges: H. B. Stuart, November 28, 1862; W. N. Hargrave, ——, 1865; E. J. Searle, February 25, 1867; G. W. McCowan, July 23, 1868; J. T. Elliott, April 26, 1873; J. K. Young, October 31, 1874; C. F. Mitchell, October 31, 1882; L. A. Byrne, November 4, 1884; A. B. Williams, vice Mitchell, resigned, September 10, 1884; C. E. Mitchell, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: A. J. Temple, July 8, 1861; A. T Craycraft, January 7, 1865; E. J. Searle, February 19, 1866; R. C. Parker, October 15, 1866; N. J. Temple, January 20, 1867; J. R. Page, January 9, 1869; J. M. Bradley, April 26, 1873; Dan W. Jones, October 31, 1874; B. W. Johnson, October 13, 1876; John Cook, October 14, 1880; T. F. Webber (four terms), October 31, 1882.

Judges of the Tenth circuit: H. P. Morse, July 23, 1868; D. W Carroll, October 28, 1874; T. F. Sorrells, October 31, 1874; J. M. Bradley, October 30, 1882; C. D. Wood, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: J. McL. Barton, March 29, 1869; H. King White, April 20, 1871; M. McGehee, April 29, 1873; J. C. Barrow, October 31, 1874; C. D. Woods, October 30, 1882; M. L. Hawkins, *vice* Woods, October 10, 1886; R. C. Fuller, October 30, 1888.

Eleventh circuit—judges: J. W. Fox, April 30, 1873; H. N. Hutton, July 24, 1874; John A. Williams, October 31, 1874; X. J. Pindall, October 31, 1878; J. A. Williams (two terms), October 30, 1882. Prosecuting attorneys: H. M. McVeigh, April 26, 1873; Z. L. Wise, October 31, 1874; T. B. Martin, October 10, 1878; J. M. Elliott (five terms), October 10, 1880.

Twelfth circuit—judges: P. C. Dooley, April 26, 1873; J. H. Rogers, April 20, 1877; R. B. Rutherford, October 2, 1882; John S. Little, October 20, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: D. D. Leach, April 26, 1873; John S. Little (three terms), April 2, 1877; A. C. Lewers (two terms), September 20, 1884; J. B. McDonough, October 30, 1888.

Thirteenth circuit judges: M. D. Kent, April 26, 1873; B. F. Askew, October 30, 1882; C. W. Smith, October 30, 1886. Prosecuting attorneys: W. C. Langford, April 26, 1873; W. F. Wallace, June 5, 1883; H. P. Snead (three terms), October 30, 1884.

Fourteenth circuit judges: George A. Kingston, April 26, 1873; R. H. Powell, May, 1887. Prosecuting attorneys: Duane Thompson, April 26, 1873; De Ross Bailey, May, 1887.

L. D. Belden was appointed judge of the Fifteenth circuit April 26, 1873, the prosecuting attorney being G. G. Lotta, elected April 23, 1873.

Sixteenth circuit—judge: Elisha Mears, April 26, 1873. Prosecuting attorneys: H. N. Withers, September 27, 1873; V. B. Shepard, April 30, 1874.

By an act of April 16, 1873, the State was divided into sixteen judicial circuits, but two years later a reduction to eleven in number was made.

# CHAPTER IX.

THE LATE CIVIL WAR—ANALYTICAL VIEW OF THE TROUBLOUS TIMES—PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION—THE CALL TO ARMS—THE FIRST TROOPS TO TAKE THE FIELD—INVASION OF THE STATE BY THE FEDERAL ARMY—SKETCHES OF THE REGIMENTS—NAMES OF OFFICERS OUTLINE OF FIELD OPERATIONS—CLAIBOURNE AND YELL—EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE MEMORANDA—EVACUATION OF THE STATE—RE-OCCUPATION—THE WAR OF 1812—THE MEXICAN WAR—STANDARD OF AMERICAN GENERALSHIP.

The cannon's hush'd! nor drum nor clarion sound;
Helmet and hauberk gleam upon the ground;
Horsemen and horse lie weltering in their gore;
Patriots are dead, and heroes dare no more;
While solemnly the moonlight shrouds the plain,
And lights the lurid features of the slain.—*Montgomery.*

ARKANSAS was not among the States that may be called leaders in inaugurating the late war. It only passed a secession ordinance May 6, 1861, nearly a month after hostilities had commenced, and Lincoln had issued his call for 75,000 ninety-day troops "to put down the rebellion." The reluctance with which the State finally joined its sister States is manifested by the almost unanimous refusal of the State convention, which met in March, 1861 the day Lincoln was inaugurated and nearly unanimously voted down secession and passed a series of conservative resolutions, looking to a national convention to settle in some way the vexed question of slavery, and then voting a recess of the convention. When this re-assembled war was upon the country, and the ordinance of secession was passed, only, however, after full discussion, pro and con. There was but one vote against secession finally, and that was given by Isaac Murphy—afterward the military governor of Arkansas.

Local authorities received instructions to arm and equip forty regiments of State troops. The ruling minds of the State were averse to war, and resisted it until they were forced into the position of siding with their neighbors or with the Union cause. In the South, as in the North, there were inconsiderate hot heads, who simply wanted war for war's sake—full of false pretexts, but eager for war with or without a pretext. These extremists of each party were, unconsciously, per-

haps, but in fact, the two blades of the pair of scissors, to cut asunder the ties of the Union of States. Slavery, possibly not directly the cause of the war, was the handiest pretext seized upon at the time, with such disastrous results. In the dispensations of heaven, had the fanatics of the North and the fire eaters of the South been hung across the clothes line, as a boy sometimes hangs cats, and left in holy peace to fight it out, what a blessing for mankind it would have been!

The history of the late war cannot yet be written. Its most profound effects are not yet evolved. The actual fighting ceased nearly a generation ago, and the cruel strife is spoken of as over. It is the effects that true history observes. The chronicler records the dates and statistics, and files these away for the future historian. It is highly probable that there is no similar period in history where the truth will be so distorted as by him who tells "the story of the war."

Anyone can begin to see that there are many things now that were unknown before the war. Great changes are still being worked out, and whether or not yet greater ones are to come, no one knows. The abolitionists thirty years ago hated the slave owners,—the slave holders loved slavery. The former thought to forever end slavery on this continent by liberating the slaves, and now the once alarmed slave owner has discovered that the great benefits of the abolition of slavery have been to the whites far more than to the blacks.

There is little idea of what the real historian one hundred years from now will be compelled to say of these "blessed times." He will most probably smile in pity upon all this self laudation and wild boast. If men could have known the effects to follow in all the important movements of peoples, it is highly probable there would have been no civil war. Those who "sectionally hated" may sleep quietly in their graves, because they died unconscious as to whether their supposed bloody revenge, driven hurtling at the enemy, was a bullet or a boomerang.

The Southern individual may look with envy to the pension fund now being poured out in Northern States, while, instead of this, he should only remember that the Southern soldier is making his way unaided in the world. It should not be forgotten that the rapid development of the South is sadly in want of the constant labor of thousands of immigrants, and that the New South is just entering upon a period of surprising and unexampled prosperity, which certainly must continue.

In Arkansas, as in Illinois, when Fort Sumter was fired on, instantly there was a storm of excitement to "let slip the dogs of war." Action took the place of argument. The best men in the community, those who had so long talked and pleaded against war, closed their mouths, and with sore hearts turned their eyes away from the sad outlook. The young and the inconsiderate seized the power to rule, and (though they knew it not) to ruin. Bells were rung, drums were beaten, and fifes made strident martial music, and people rushed into the streets. Open air meetings for the Confederate cause gathered, and songs and speeches inflamed the wildest passions of men. Poor men! they little recked the cruel fate into which they were plunging their country not only themselves, but generations to come. A fifer and drummer marching along the streets, making harsh and discordant noises, were soon followed by crowds of men, women and children. Volunteers were called for by embryo captains, and from these crowds were soon recruited squads to be crystallized into armies with heavy tramp and flying banners—the noisy prologue to one of the bloodiest tragedies on which time has ever rung up the curtain.

The first official action of the State was that authorizing the raising and equipping of seven regiments. These were soon ready to report with full ranks. Seven regiments! Even after the war was well on foot, men were forming companies in hot haste, in fear that before they could reach the field of action the war would be over. And after they were mustered in and at their respective rendezvous, without uniforms and with sticks for guns, learning the rudiments of drill, they were restless, troubled seriously with the fear that they would never see or feel the glory of battle. The youths of the State had rushed to the recruiting stations with the eager thoughtlessness with which

they would have put down their names for picnic, hunting or fishing expeditions, and the wild delights of a season of camp life. Perhaps to some came indistinct ideas of winning glory on the field and a triumphant return home, to be met by the happy smiles of a people saved when the bells would ring and flowers be strewn in the highway.

The seven regiments first authorized by the military board (the board consisting of the governor, Col. Sam W. Williams and Col. B. C. Totten) had hardly been formed when more soldiers were wanted. Ten additional regiments were authorized, and of the ten seven were recruited and organized. Fourteen infantry regiments be sides the cavalry and artillery had been a strong demand on the people, but the calls for men were increased. By voluntary enlistments twenty-one infantry regiments were finally in the field. In cluding cavalry and artillery, Arkansas had about 25,000 volunteer soldiery.

Then came the remorseless conscription. The glamour of soldiering was now all gone. Ragged, hungry, wounded and worn with hard marches, men had suffered the touch of the hand of the angel of destruction. The relentless conscripting went on. The number of years before old age exempted was lengthened, and the age of youth exempting was shortened, until as said by Gen. Grant, they were "robbing the cradle and the grave" to recruit their decimated ranks in the army.

There are no records now by which can be told the number of men Arkansas had in the Confederate army, but it is supposed by those best informed to have had nearly 40,000. In addition to this the State furnished soldiers to the Union army. In the history of wars it is doubtful if there is anything to exceed this in the heroic sacrifices of any people.

The original seven regiments were authorized as the first exuberant war expression of the State. They were State troops, armed and equipped by the State; but the fact is that the poorest men went into the army at their individual expense and armed and equipped themselves. This was the rule not by men only who were fighting for their slave property, but largely by men who had never owned or expected to own a slave. When the Union army under Gen. Curtis was bearing down to invade Ar kansas, ten more regiments were authorized and responded to this call, and seven additional regiments were raised and mustered into the State's service.

A military board had been provided for, con sisting of three men, the governor and two advisors, who had a general supervision in organizing and equipping the army.

The first regiment raised in the State is known as the Pat Cleburne regiment. Patrick A. Cleburne, colonel, was soon made a general, and took his brigade east of the Mississippi River. The gal lant and dashing leader was killed in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. At the first call to arms he raised a company and named it the Yell Rifles, of which he was first captain, and on the formation of the first regiment he became colonel, rising up and up by rapid promotions to a major-generalship.

The names of Yell and Pat Cleburne are entwined closely in the hearts of the people of Arkansas. Yell was killed at the bloody battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, at the head of his charging column. The military lives and deaths of the two men were much alike. Their names and fames are secure in history. There is a touch of romance about Pat Cleburne's life in Arkansas. A Tipperary boy, of an excellent family, born in 1828, he had, when not more than sixteen years of age, joined the English army, where he was for more than a year before his whereabouts became known. His friends secured his release from the army, when he at once bade adieu to his native land and sailed for America. Stopping in 1849, a short time in Cincinnati, he was for a while a drug clerk. In 1859 he came to Helena, Ark., and engaged here also as a prescription clerk, in the meantime reading law; he was made a licensed attorney in 1856. In the bloody street affray soon after, between Hindman and Dorsey Rice, he was drawn into the fracas and was shot through the body by a brother of Rice's, who came upon the ground during the melée. The latter noticed the encounter, and seeing that Cleburne stood at one side, pistol in hand, fired. On

turning to see who had shot him, Cleburne saw James Marriott, a brother-in-law of Dorsey Rice, with pistol in hand, and under the mistake that he was the assailant, shot him dead. Cleburne lingered a long time from his wound but finally recovered.

In the yellow fever scourge in Helena, in 1855, he was at one time about the only well person remaining to care for the sick and dying. He was a strict member of the church and for some years a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal Church, Helena. He was engaged to wed Miss Tarleton, of Mobile, when he fell upon the battle field, and the dead soldier lay upon the ground, with his arms folded over his breast, as if even in death he would protect the sacred tokens of love that he wore next his heart.

The military board elected two brigadier generals– James Yell and N. B. Pierce. The latter was sent to Northwestern Arkansas, where was fought the first battle on Arkansas soil—Pea Ridge, or as it is better known in the South, Elkhorn. This was a severe engagement, and a decisive one.

There is yet some confusion in referring to the respective numbers of the Arkansas regiments. Gen. Pierce, supposing he had full power, gave numbers Third, Fourth and Fifth to what the board, the proper and only authority, designated as numbers Second, Third and Fourth. The following shows the board's numbering and names of the colonels:

First, Col. P. H. Cleburne; Second, Col. Gratiot; Third, Col. Dockery; Fourth, Col. Davis Walker; Fifth, Col. D. C. Cross; Sixth, Col. Lyon; Seventh, Col. Shaver; Eighth, Col. W. K. Patterson; Ninth, Col. John Roane; Tenth, Col. T. D. Merrick; Eleventh, Col. Jabez M. Smith; Twelfth, Col. E. W. Gantt; Thirteenth, Col. J. C. Tappan; Fourteenth, Col. W. C. Mitchell, (never completed); Fifteenth, Col. Dawson; Seventeenth, Col. G. W. Lamar, Lieut.-Col. Sam W. Williams.

In the scraps of records now to be found there are mentioned as the different arms in the Confederate service of Arkansas men, in addition to those above given, the following: Light artillery, Hill's; batteries, Blocher's, Brown's, Etter's, Hughey's, Marshall's and West's; cavalry battalions, Chrisman's, Crawford's, Hill's, Witherspoon's; detached companies, Brown's, Coarser's, Desha's, Ranger's, Fitzwilliam's, Miller's and Palmer's; regiments, Carroll's, Dobbins', Newton's; infantry, regiments from one to thirty nine, inclusive.

Four regiments of infantry of Federal recruits were raised in Arkansas, the First commanded by Col. M. La Rue Harrison; the Fourth by Elisha Baxter. The First Arkansas Light Artillery was 150 strong. The Arkansas Infantry Brigade was under command of Col. James M. True. August 5, 1863, Adj't Gen. Thomas made a trip to the Southwest for the purpose of gathering in all the negroes possible by scouting bands, and to enlist the able bodied men. The First Arkansas Battery was commanded by Capt. Dent D. Stark, and the First Arkansas Cavalry by Maj. J. J. Johnson. The Second Arkansas Cavalry is mentioned. Lieut.-Col. E. J. Searle, authorized to raise the Third Arkansas Cavalry, reported 400 strong. The Fourth Arkansas Cavalry comprised nine companies, commanded by Capt. W. A. Martin.

The Second and Third Arkansas colored infantry regiments are mentioned, in addition to the Second and Third white regiments.

In the spring of 1861, the Richmond government authorized Col. T. B. Flournoy to raise a regiment. It was collected in and about Little Rock and Col. Fagan was elected commander. This command went to Virginia. Gen. Churchill organized the first regiment of cavalry, with rendezvous at Little Rock. Gen. T. C. Hindman organized Hindman's Legion. It consisted of infantry and cavalry and had fifteen companies. He took his command east of the river. Under the direction of the military board Col. Rosey Carroll's regiment of cavalry was raised. The Second Arkansas Regiment of Mounted Infantry was mustered at Osage Springs, by Col. Dandridge McRea. James McIntosh became colonel and Capt. H. H. Brown, major. J. P. Eagle was first lieutenant-colonel and afterward colonel. Col. McIntosh was killed at Pea Ridge, but had been promoted a brigadier general a few days before his death.

The absence of war archives from the State,

the most of them that were preserved until after the war being now in Washington, and the passing away of so many of the prominent participants, and a common fault of human memory, make it well-nigh impossible to gather for permanent form any satisfactory roster of the different Confederate commands or the order of their organization. No Arkansan so far, which is much to be regretted, has attempted to write a history of the State in the civil struggle.

Gov. J. P. Eagle happened to keep duplicates of certain reports he made while in the service, and discovered them recently where they had been laid away and forgotten among old papers. Fortunately when he made the reports the idea occurred to him to keep a copy for himself, that some day he might look over them and be interested.

"This is a list of the killed and wounded in my regiment," he remarked, "the Second Arkansas, from May 8 to August 31, 1864, and the other is a report of the same from November 26, 1864, to March 21, 1865."

The Second Arkansas at the beginning of the war was a mounted regiment, commanded by Col. James McIntosh. It was dismounted early in the conflict. Col. McIntosh was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general in the spring of 1862. He led his brigade bravely into the heaviest fighting at the battle of Elkhorn (Pea Ridge), where he was killed. He was succeeded by Col. Embry, who was soon after succeeded by Col. Flannagin, afterwards the "War Governor" of Arkansas. Flannagin was succeeded by Col. James Williamson, who lost a leg at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864. Col. J. T. Smith then became colonel. He was killed July 28 following, in the fight at Lick Skillet Road, and J. P. Eagle, now governor of Arkansas, became colonel. Col. Eagle had been wounded at Moore's Mills, and at the time of his promotion was not with the famous regiment. He remained in command until the regiment was consolidated with other regiments and the whole formed into one regiment, with Col. H. G. Bunn commanding. Gov. Eagle became lieutenant-colonel and George Wells, major.

The battle of Elkhorn checked the advance of Curtis' army into Arkansas, and the Federals remained hovering in the southwest of Missouri and northwest of Arkansas for some time. Immediately after the fight Van Dorn's forces were withdrawn and taken east of the Mississippi to resist the Federal advance down the river to Vicksburg. Gen. T. C. Hindman returned and took command of the Confederates in Arkansas and established headquarters at Little Rock and slightly fortified the place.

Gen. Curtis then moved with the Federal army down the valley of White River, acting in conjunction with the river fleet, and when he reached Cotton Plant a flank attack was made on his army and the battle of Cotton Plant was fought. The Confederates were repulsed, and Curtis moved on and took possession of Helena, the Confederates retiring. Northern and Northeastern Arkansas were then in the possession of the Union army. The Federals were in the possession of the Mississippi down to a point just above Vicksburg. The Confederates made a futile effort to re-capture Helena, July 4, 1863, but heavy rains, swollen streams and impassable roads thwarted every move.

June 2, 1862, Gov. Rector issued the following:

"It being essential that but one military organization shall exist within the Trans-Mississippi department, all Arkansas troops are hereby transferred to the Confederate service." (Signed) H. M. Rector,
Gov. & Pres. Mil. Board.

The authorities at Richmond, as well as in the Trans-Mississippi district, were anxiously awaiting news of the war steamer, "Arkansas," then building up the mouth of Red River. June 2, 1862, she steamed out of that river and passed the fleet guarding the river for the purpose of capturing the rebel steamer. The attempt and success in running the fiery gauntlet was one of the most exciting scenes ever witnessed on western rivers. Proudly the vessel kept on her course, sending volleys into every vessel to the right and left, and at nearly every turn of her wheels encountering new enemies. A Federal surgeon of the Union fleet said that wonderful trip of the "Arkansas" reminded him

of the Irishman's advice on going into the "free fight"—"wherever you see a head hit it." The Confederate reports say two Federal gun-boats were captured and others disabled.

August 7, following, the "Arkansas," when five miles above Baton Rouge on her way down the river, again encountered Federal gun-boats. Her machinery being disabled, after she had fought long and well, her crew "blew her up, and all escaped."

January 3, 1863 Gen. J. M. Schofield wrote to Gen. Curtis, from Fayetteville, Ark.: "The operations of the army since I left it have been a series of blunders, from which it narrowly escaped disaster * * At Prairie Grove (fought in December, 1862) Blunt and Herron were badly beaten in detail and owed their escape to a false report of my arrival with re enforcements." It now is revealed that Hindman did not know the extent of his victory, but supposed he was about to be overwhelmed by the enemy. Thus the two armies were as secretly as possible running away from each other.

July 13, 1863, Gen. E. Kirby Smith wrote from Shreveport, headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi district, to Govs. Thomas C. Reynolds, F. R. Lubbock, H. Flannagin and Thomas O. Moore, calling on these, as the heads of their respective States, to meet him at Marshall, Tex., August 15, following: "I have attempted to impartially survey the field of my labor. * * I found on my arrival the headquarters of Arkansas district at Little Rock. * * Vicksburg has fallen. The enemy possesses the key to this department. * * The possession of the Mississippi River by the enemy cuts off this department from all communication with Richmond, consequently we must be self-sustaining, and self reliant in every respect. * * With God's help and yours I will cheerfully grapple with the difficulties that surround us," etc.

This was a gloomy but a correct view of the situation west of the Mississippi River after the fall of Vicksburg.

On January 11, 1863, from Helena, Gen. Fiske reported to Washington: "Found Gorman actively organizing expedition to go up White River to co operate with Gen. McClernand on Arkansas River. Twenty-five transports are waiting the signal to start."

From "Prairie Landing, twenty-five miles up Arkansas, January 13, 1863," Amos F. Eno, secretary *pro tem* of Arkansas and adjutant general, telegraphed Staunton: "Left Helena on 11th, and took with me books and papers of office of military government of Arkansas."

January 14, 1863, the Federals captured St. Charles, the Confederates evacuating the day before.

January 18, Gen. W. A. Gorman occupied Devall's Bluff, which the Confederates had also evacuated.

These captures and evacuations were the preliminary movements looking toward Little Rock, the Federals clearing out the small outposts, and the Confederates gathering in their forces.

On August 5, 1863, Gen. Frederick Steele "assumed the command of the army to take the field from Helena, and advance upon Little Rock."

In his order for movement mention is made of the following: First division—cavalry under command of Gen. J. W. Davidson; Second division—Eighteenth, Forty third, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-first, One Hundred and Sixth, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth regiments, Illinois Infantry; Twelfth Michigan, Twenty-second Ohio, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin, Third Minnesota, Fortieth Iowa and Forty-third Indiana Infantry regiments; Third division—Twenty ninth, Thirty third and Thirty-sixth Iowa, Forty-third Indiana, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, and Seventy-first Ohio Infantry regiments; and the Fifth Kansas, First Indiana Cavalry, and a brigade under Col. Powell Clayton. Four batteries of field pieces—five wagons to each regiment; 160 rounds of ammunition, 40 rounds to each cartridge-box; 400 rounds to each piece of artillery, and sixty days' rations for the whole army, were the supplies granted these forces.

Gen. Steele was occupied in the expedition from Helena to Little Rock, from August 5 to September 10. The cavalry under Gen. Davidson had to scour the country to the right and left as they made their slow advance. Twelve miles east of Little Rock, at Bayou Meta bridge, was a heavy

skirmish, indeed, a regular battle, being the first serious effort to check the Federal advance upon the capital. Again there was heavy fighting six miles east of Little Rock, at what is now the Brugman place. Here Confederate Col. Coffee, of Texas, was killed. This was the last stand made in defense of the city, and in a short time Davidson's cavalry appeared in Argenta, and trained their field pieces on the city, and fired a few shots, when the place was surrendered by the civil authorities, September 10, 1863. The Confederates had evacuated but a few hours before the Federal cavalry were galloping through the streets, and posting sentinels here and there.

There was no confusion, no disorder, and none of the usual crimes of war under similar circumstances. In an hour after Gen. Steele was in possession of the city he had it under strict control, and order prevailed. Gen. Reynolds was put in command of Little Rock.*

The Confederates wisely retreated to Arkadelphia. They were pursued by the Federals as far as Malvern, but no captures were made and no heavy skirmishing occurred.

It is said that Price evacuated Little Rock under the impression that his force was far inferior to that of Gen. Steele. Those who were Confederate officers and in Little Rock now believe that his force was equal at least in numbers to Steele's.

*Abstract from consolidated tri-monthly report of the Army of Arkansas, Maj.-Gen. Frederick Steele commanding, for September 10, 1863; headquarters, Little Rock:

| Command. | Present for duty. | | Aggregate pres't. | Aggregate pres'nt and absent. | Pieces of artillery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officers. | Men. | | | |
| First Division Davidson | 200 | 3,328 | 5,572 | 7,735 | 18 |
| Second Division Englemann | 140 | 2,047 | 2,990 | 6,885 | ..... |
| Third Division Rice | 123 | 1,683 | 2,916 | 4,007 | ..... |
| Infantry Brigade True | 89 | 1,706 | 2,250 | 2,825 | 6 |
| Cavalry Brigade Clayton | 30 | 445 | 735 | 1,200 | 5 |
| Artillery (Hayden | 15 | 195 | 607 | 814 | 28 |
| Cavalry escort (McLean) | 4 | 64 | 91 | 127 | ..... |
| Total | 619 | 9,854 | 14,362 | 23,620 | 57 |

Gen Price had not made a mistake of the comparative strength of the two armies. The commissary informs me that on the morning of the evacuation he issued 8,000 rations—full number.

They think that Price had based his idea of the enemy's numbers by allowing the usual proportion of armies of infantry and artillery to cavalry. They believe also that the Confederates at Little Rock at the evacuation had between 11,000 and 12,000 men present not the number for duty—basing this upon the number of rations issued that day.

After the occupation of Little Rock the Federals dominated all that portion of the State north and east of the Arkansas River, and yet their actual occupied posts were the only grounds over which Confederate rangers were not frequently roving with impunity.

The Confederates exercised ruling power all south and west of the Ouachita River, and for quite a while the territory between the Arkansas and Ouachita Rivers was a kind of "No Man's Land" so far as the armies were concerned.

Steele early in 1864, having been re-enforced, began to move on Arkadelphia. Price retreated to Camden, where the Confederates had several factories for the manufacture of war materials.

Price made a stand against Steele and fought the battle of Prairie D'Ann, but there was nothing decisive in this engagement, although it was a severe one. Price withdrew and fell back on Rondo, in the southwest corner of the State.

In the meantime Banks' expedition was ascending Red River, the plan being to catch Price between Banks and Steele, and destroy the Confederate army. Price and Gen. Dick Taylor did not wait for Banks, but met and overwhelmingly defeated him. Having defeated Banks, they turned and gave Steele battle at Jenkins' Ferry, and defeated him. This was the great and decisive battle of the Trans Mississippi district.

Steele retreated and fell back on Little Rock, his superior generalship being shown in extricating his badly crippled army and saving it on the withdrawal.

The Federal expeditions were well planned for "bagging" the whole Confederate Trans-Mississippi army, but the vicissitudes of war ordained otherwise. Banks' expedition and its overwhelming misfortunes ruined him as a military man throughout

the North, while the brilliant successes of Price raised the hopes of the Confederacy. Some, however, still criticise.

Price failed to follow up his advantage and either destroy or capture Steele's entire army. Had he fully known the condition of affairs at Richmond possibly he might have adopted that course. The Federals were confined within their fortified posts and Confederate bands were again scouring over the State.

Price, losing no time, then started on his raid back into Missouri to carry out his long cherished hope of re-possessing that State. The history of that raid and the dissolution and end of the Confederacy are a familiar part of the country's history.

Other wars than that mentioned have occupied the attention of people of this section, though perhaps not to such an extent as the great civil strife. There were not people in Arkansas to go to the War of 1812, and the State becomes connected with that struggle chiefly because Archibald Yell, the brave young hero, was at the battle of New Orleans, and afterward became one of the most prominent citizens of Arkansas. He was born in North Carolina, in August, 1797, and consequently was but fifteen years of age when the second war with England began. But the lad then and there won the inalienable friendship of Gen. Jackson.

Arkansas acquired no little fame in the Mexican War, chiefly, however, through the gallantry and death of Gov. Yell, the leader of the Arkansas forces. When troops were called for in the year 1846, in the war with Mexico, Yell was a member of Congress. A regiment of cavalry was raised and he was asked to take the command, and obedient to this request he promptly resigned his seat to assume leadership. Albert Pike was a captain in the regiment.

At the battle of Buena Vista, on February 22, 1847, Yell led his cavalry command in one of the most desperate charges in the annals of war. In his enthusiasm he spurred on his horse far in advance of his men. He was charging the enemy, which outnumbered his force more than five to one. He reached the ranks of the enemy almost alone, and raising himself in the saddle commenced to slash right and left, totally unmindful that it was one against thousands. Just as the foremost of his men came up he was run through the body and killed. William A. L. Throckmorton, of Fayetteville, it is agreed, was the first to reach the side and catch the falling form of his loved leader. Mr. Throckmorton says he saw the man who gave the fatal thrust and quickly killed him, thus avenging so far as the wretched greaser's life could go the life of as gallant and noble a knight as ever responded to bugle call. He was the dashing cavalier, great in peace, superb in war. Leading his trusty followers in any of the walks of life, death alone could check him, nothing could conquer him.

After the war was over the government brought his remains and delivered them to his friends in Fayetteville, his home, who lovingly deposited them beneath the cold white marble shaft which speaks his fame. The burial ceremony occurred August 3, 1847, and a vast concourse of people, the humblest and highest in the State, were the sincere and deep mourners on the occasion.

Arkansas won everlasting laurels through its gallant soldiers in the Mexican War.

Omitting all reference to the Revolutionary War, there are conclusions to be drawn from the wars our countrymen have been engaged in since the days when Gen. Jackson was the national hero. None of these were significant enough to be used by the philosophic historian from which to draw conclusions as to the character of modern or contemporary Americans as warriors, or their distinguishing characteristics as a warlike nation The late Civil War, however, furnishes a wide and ample field for such investigation. An impartial view of the late struggle presents first of all this remarkable fact. In by far the longest and greatest war of modern times, neither side has given the age a great captain, as some call greatness, though one furnished Grant, the other, Lee, both men without a superior; whilst in the ranks and among the sub commands, no battles in history are at all comparable for excellence and superior soldiership to those of the great Civil War. On both sides there were any number of great field

commanders, as great as ever drew a sword. But they received orders, did not give them, and in the execution of orders never were excelled. Lee, Grant, Jackson, Sherman, Hancock, Johnston. Sheridan and hundreds of others on both sides, to the humblest in the ranks, were immortal types of the soldier in the field. These men were like Napoleon's marshals—given a command or order they would risk life itself to execute it. But on neither side was there the least exhibition of the qualities of a Napoleon or Von Moltke.

Napoleon was his own secretary of war, government, cabinet, and commander in the field, and for this very reason, he was Von Moltke's inferior as a great commander, whose genius saw the weak point, the point of victory on the map of the enemy's country, and struck it with a quick and decisive blow.

Our Civil War and the Franco-German War were closely together in time. War was hardly over in America when it commenced in Europe. Any student of German history who has studied the German-Prussian war, can not but know that Von Moltke was the pre-eminent captain in all the histories of wars. Had Washington or Richmond had his peer at the commencement of our struggle, the high probabilities are that the war would have been over before the first twelve months had expired.

In war, it is a fact, that it is the strategy before the armies meet in battle array which decides the struggle. It is only thus that one man can become more powerful than a million with guns in their hands. It is in this sense this application of the science of modern warfare, that a commander wins battles and decides victories. He conquers enemies, not by drawing his sword, but, studying his maps in his quiet den when others sleep, he directs the movements of his armies and leaves the details of the actual fight to others. He is indifferent to the actual fighting part of it, because he has settled all that long beforehand by his orders.

In all actual battles, as was testified by the Federal commanders before Congress about the battle of Gettysburg, if victory is not organized beforehand, all is chance, uncertainty, and both armies are little else than headless mobs ignorant of whether they are whipping or being whipped. The field commander may save the day and turn the tide and gain a victory, but what is it after all, —so many men killed and captured on either side, and then recruited up, and rested a little, only to repeat the bloody carnage again and again.

Let it be assumed that the absence of great military genius on both sides is the highest compliment that can be paid to American civilization. War is barbarism. The higher civilization will eradicate all practical knowledge of the brutality of warfare from men's minds. Then there will be no wars, save that of truth upon the false—intelligence upon ignorance How grandly divine will be, not only the great leaders in this holy struggle for victory, but the humblest of all privates!

# CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES—THE REAL ESTATE BANK OF ARKANSAS—STATE ROADS AND OTHER HIGHWAYS—THE MILITARY ROADS NAVIGATION WITHIN THE STATE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT—DECADENCE OF STATE NAVIGATION STEAMBOAT RACING—ACCIDENTS TO BOATS—THE RISE AND GROWTH OF THE RAILROAD SYSTEMS—A SKETCH OF THE DIFFERENT LINES—OTHER IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS.

From the blessings they bestow
Our times are dated, and our eras move.—*Prior.*

THE first session of the new State legislature, among other acts, incorporated the State Bank, and as if further determined to show that the legislature was at least in the front in those days of wild-cat bank enterprises, proceeded to make money cheap and all rich by incorporating the celebrated Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. Already John Law's Mississippi bubble had been forgotten—the old continental money and the many other distressing instances of those cruel but fascinating fictions of attempts to make credits wealth. No statesman in the world's history has ever yet made an approach to the accomplishment of such an impossibility, and still nearly all financial legislation is founded upon this basic idea. State and national banks have been the alluring will o' the-wisps in this persistent folly. All experience teaches that the government that becomes a money-changer soon becomes the powerful robber, and the places of just rulers are filled with tax bandits—there the lordly rulers are banditti, and the people the most wretched of slaves.

The State Bank was, as were all such institutions of that day in any of the States, demoralizing in the financial affairs of the people, encouraging extravagance and debt, and deceiving men with the appearances of wealth to their ultimate ruin.

The Real Estate Bank, as its name indicates, was for the purpose of loaning money on real estate security. Up to that time the American farmer had not learned to base his efforts upon anything except his labor. To produce something and sell it was the whole horizon of his financial education. If, while his crop was maturing, he needed subsistence he went to his merchant and bought the fewest possible necessities on credit. It was an evil hour when he was tempted to become a speculator. Yet there were some instances in which the loans on real estate resulted in enabling men to make finely improved cotton plantations. But the rule was to get people in debt and at the same time exhaust the cash in the bank. The bank could collect no money, and the real estate owner was struggling under mortgages he could not pay. Both lender and borrower were sufferers, and the double infliction was upon them of a public and individual indebtedness. The Real Estate

Bank made an assignment in 1842, and for years was the source of much litigation. It practically ceased to do business years before it had its doors closed and was wound up, and the titles to such lands as it had become the possessor of passed to the State.

The old State Bank building, in front of the State house, is the only reminder of the institution which promised so much and did so little for the public. The old building is after the style of all such buildings—a low, two-story brick or stone, with huge Corinthian columns in front, having stone steps to ascend to the first floor. Similar structures can be found in Illinois, Missouri and all the Western and Southern States. The one in Little Rock is unsightly and gloomy and does little else but cumber the ground. It is in the way, owing to a difficulty in the title, of such a modern and elegant building as would be in keeping with the rapidly advancing and beautiful "City of Roses."

Roads and highways have always occupied public consideration. Being so crossed with rivers passing from the west toward the Mississippi River, the early settlers all over the confines of this State passed up the streams and for some time used these as the only needed highways. In the course of time they began to have bridle-paths crossing from settlement to settlement.

The United States military road from Western Missouri passed through Arkansas and led on to Shreveport, La. This extended through Eastern Arkansas, and Arkansas Post was an important point on the route. It was surveyed and partially cut out early in the nineteenth century. A monthly mail proceeded over the route on horse back, the mail rider generally being able to carry the mail in his pocket.

A trail at first was the road from the mouth of the White River to Arkansas Post. This portage soon became a highway, as much of the business and travel for the Post was landed at the mouth of White River and transported across to the Red River.

In 1821 Congress authorized the survey and opening of a public highway from Memphis, via Little Rock, to Fort Smith. The work was completed in 1823. This was the first highway of any importance in the Territory. The other routes mentioned above were nothing more than trails, or bridle-paths. A weekly mail between Little Rock and Memphis was established in 1829.

In 1832 a government road leading on a direct line from Little Rock to Batesville was cut out, and the Indians removed from Georgia were brought by water to the capital and taken over this road. At that time it was the best public course as well as the longest in the State, and became in time the main traveled road from the northern part of the State to its center.

Arkansas was settled sparsely along the Mississippi River some years before Fulton invented the steamboat. The first steamboat ever upon western waters passed down that river in the latter part of 1811—the "Orleans," Capt. Roosevelt.

The Indians had their light cedar bark canoes, and were remarkably expert in handling them. These were so light that the squaws could carry them on their backs, and in their expeditions in ascending the streams frequently saved much time by traveling across the great bends of the river and carrying their conveyances. Of course in going with the current, they kept the stream, skimming over the waters with great speed. At one time the migratory Indians at stated seasons followed the buffalo from the Dakotas to the Gulf, the buffalo remaining near, and the Indians on the streams. The latter could thus out-travel the immense herds and at certain points make forays upon them and so keep an abundant supply of meat. The buffalo had the curious habit of indulging in long stops when they came to a large river in their course, as if dreading to take to the water and swim across. They would gather on the bank of the river at the selected crossing-place, and after having devoured everything near at hand and hunger began to pinch, would collect into a close circle and begin to move, circling round and round, the inside ones ever crowding the outside ones closer and closer to the water. This continued until some one, crowded into the deep water, had to make the plunge, when all followed.

These animals when attacked by other animals, or when danger threatened, formed in a compact circle, with the cows and calves on the inside and the bulls on the outer ring. In this battle array there was nothing in the line of beasts that dared molest them.

The white man came and to the canoe he added the skiff, the pirogue, the raft, the keel boat and the flat boat. The raft never made but one trip and that was down stream always, and when its destination was reached it was sold to be converted into lumber. Other water crafts could be hauled back by long tow lines, men walking on the banks and pulling them up stream. There are those now living who can remember when this was the only mode of river navigation. The younger people of this generation can form no adequate idea of the severity of the toil and the suffering necessarily involved in the long trips then made by these hardy pioneers. If the people of to day were compelled to procure the simple commodities of life at such hard sacrifices, by such endurance, they would do without them, and go back to fig leaves and nuts and roots for subsistence.

When Fulton and Livingston had successfully navigated their boat from Pittsburg to New Orleans, they made the claim of a sort of royal patent to the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. This claim was put forth in perfect good faith and it was a new question as well as a serious one for the courts, when these claimants arrested Captain Shreve upon his arrival in New Orleans with his boat, and carried him before the court to answer in damages for navigating by steam the river that belonged to them as the first steam navigators. This curious incident indicates how little even the inventor of the steamboat appreciated of what vast importance to civilization his noble invention really was. To him and his friend it was but a small personal right or perquisite a licensed monopoly, out of which they could make a few dollars, and when they passed away probably the invention too would die and be forgotten. How infinitely greater had the noble, immortal originator builded than he knew! The revolving paddles of the steamboat were but the wheels now whirling so rapidly beneath the flying railroad trains over the civilized world. From this strange, rude craft, the "Orleans," have evolved the great steamships, iron-clad war vessels, and the palatial steamboats plying the inland waters wherever man's wants or luxuries are to be supplied. The genius and glory of such men as Fulton belong to no age, much less to themselves—they and theirs are a part of the world, for all time.

In 1812 Jacob Barkman opened up a river trade between Arkadelphia and New Orleans, carrying his first freights in a pirogue. It took six months to make a round trip. He conveyed to New Orleans bear skins and oil, pelts, and tallow secured from wild cattle, of which there were a great many; these animals had originally been brought to the country by the Spaniards and French, and had strayed away, and increased into great herds, being as wild and nearly as fleet as the deer. He brought back sugar, coffee, powder, lead, flints, copperas, camphor, cotton and wool cards, etc., and soon after embarking was able to own his negro crews. He purchased the steamboat "Dime" and became one of the most extensive and enterprising men in the State. With his boat he ascended rivers, and purchased the cotton, owning his cargo, for a return trip.

In 1819, James Miller, the first governor of the Territory, and a military suite of twenty persons, embarked at Pittsburg in the United States keel boat, "Arkansas," for Arkansas Post. The trip occupied seventy days, reaching the point of destination January 1, 1820. It was difficult to tell which excited the greatest curiosity among the natives the new governor or the keel-boat.

The flood-tide of western river navigation reached its highest wave soon after the close of the late war. The Mississippi River and tributaries were crowded with craft, and the wharves of cities and towns along the banks were lined with some of the finest boats ever built, all freighted to the water's edge and crowded with passengers. Builders vied with each other in turning out the most magnificent floaters, fitted with every elegance and luxury money could procure. The main point after

elegance, in which they rivaled most, was the speed of their respective craft. From the close of the war to 1870, steamboating was the overshadowing business on western waters. Of the boats of this era, some will go into history, noted for their fleetness, but unlike the fleet horses of history, they could not leave their strain in immortal descendants, rivaling their celebrated feats. Racing between boats that happened to come together on the river was common, and sometimes reckless and dangerous, as well as exciting. Occasionally a couple of "tubs," as the boys called a slow boat, engaged in a race and away they would go, running for hours side by side, the stokers all the time piling in the most inflammable material they could lay hands on, especially pine knots and fat bacon, until the eager flames poured out of the long chimney tops; and it was often told that the captain, rather than fall behind in the race, would seat a darkey on the end of the lever of the safety valve, and at the same time scream at the stokers to pile on the bacon, pine knots, oil, anything to make steam. Roustabouts, officers, crew and passengers were all as wildly excited as the captain, and as utterly regardless of dangers. From such recklessness accidents of course did happen, but it is wonderful there were so few.

Not infrequently commanders would regularly engage beforehand for a race of their boats; fixing the day and time and as regularly preparing their vessels as a jockey trains and grooms his race-horse. The two most noted contests of this kind on the Mississippi River were, first, in the early times, between the "Shotwell" and "Eclipse," from Louisville to New Orleans. The next and greatest of all was just at the time of the commencement of the decline in steamboating, between the steamers "Robert E. Lee" and "Natchez," from New Orleans to St. Louis. The speed, the handling of these boats, the record they made, have never been equaled and probably never will be, unless steamboating is revived by some new invention. The race last mentioned took place in 1868.

Fearful steamboat calamities, from explosions and from fires, like the awful railroad accidents, have marked the era of steam navigation.

The most disastrous in history occurred in 1865, in the loss of the "Sultana," on the Mississippi, a few miles above Memphis, a part of the navigable waters of Arkansas. The boat was on her way up stream from New Orleans laden principally with soldiers, some of them with their families, and several citizens as passengers. There were 2,350 passengers and crew on the vessel. A little after midnight the sudden and awful explosion of the boilers came, literally tearing the boat to pieces, after which the wreck took fire. Over 2,000 people perished.

The early decline of the steamboat industry kept even pace with the building of railroads over the country. Main lines of railroads were soon built, the streams being used as natural road beds through the rock hills and mountains. In passing over the country in trains one will now often see the flowing river close to the railroad track on one hand, when from the opposite window the high rock mountain wall may almost be touched. Then, too, the large towns were along the navigable rivers, lakes and ocean. The sage conclusion of the philosopher when he went out to look at the world, and was impressed with the curious coincidence that the rivers ran so close by the big towns, is a trite one: A great convenience to those who used water.

The first railroad built in Arkansas was the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad. Work was commenced with the intention of first constructing it from Little Rock to Devall's Bluff, on White River, whence passengers might proceed by boat to Memphis. It was started at both ends of the line and finished in 1859, the next year being extended to St. Francis River, and then in 1860 completed to the river opposite Memphis. When the Federal army took possession of the Mississippi River, and their forces began to possess the northeastern portion of the State, the Confederates as they retired toward Little Rock destroyed the road and burned the bridges. Indeed, when the war ended in 1865, Arkansas was without a mile of railroad. Soon after the war closed the road was rebuilt and put in operation, and for some time was the only one in the State.

The next was the old Cairo & Fulton Railroad, now the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Road. It was organized in 1853, and in 1854 55 obtained a large Congressional land grant in aid of the enterprise, and built first from Fulton to Beebe, in 1872; it was completed to Texarkana in 1873, and soon came to be the most important line in the State. The Camden branch, from Gurdon to Camden, was completed in 1882. The Memphis branch, from Bald Knob to Memphis, ninety-three miles, was finished and the first passenger train passed over the line May 10, 1888. The branch from Newport to Cushman, a distance of forty six miles, was built in 1882. The Helena branch, from Noble to Helena, 140 miles, was completed in 1882.

The main line of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad enters the State on the north, at Moark (combination for Missouri and Arkansas), and passes out at Texarkana (combination for Arkansas and Texas). The distance between these two points is 305 miles.

The first section of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad, from Clarendon to Jonesboro, was built in 1882, and the next year completed to Texarkana. It was built as a narrow gauge and made a standard gauge in 1886. Its northern terminus for some time was Cairo, where it made its St. Louis connection over the St. Louis & Cairo Narrow Gauge Road, now a standard, and a part of the Mobile & Ohio system. The Magnolia branch of this road runs from McNeal to Magnolia, about twenty miles, and was built in 1885. The Altheimer branch, from Altheimer to Little Rock, was constructed and commenced operation in 1888. The main line of this road enters the State from the north in Clay County, on the St. Francis River, penetrating into Texas at Texarkana.

The Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, now in course of construction, is a much needed road from Little Rock to Pine Bluff, on to Warren and Mississippi, and will form an important outlet for Arkansas toward the Gulf. This was built from Arkansas City to Pine Bluff, and then completed to Little Rock in 1880.

The Pine Bluff & Swan Lake Railroad was built in 1885. It is twenty-six miles long, and runs between the points indicated by its name.

The Arkansas Midland Railroad, from Helena to Clarendon, was built as a narrow gauge and changed to a standard road in 1886.

The Batesville & Brinkley Railroad is laid as far as Jacksonport. It was changed in 1888 to a standard gauge, and is now in course of construction on to Batesville.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad enters the State at Mammoth Spring, and runs to West Memphis. Its original name was Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad. It now is a main line from Kansas City to Birmingham, Ala.

Work was commenced on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad in 1871 at Little Rock, and built to Ozark; later it was finished to Van Buren, there using a transfer, and was completed to Fort Smith.

The Hot Springs Railroad, from Malvern, on the main line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, to Hot Springs, was built and is owned by "Diamond Joe" Reynolds. Operations were commenced in 1874.

The line of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad passes near the west line of Arkansas adjacent to Fort Smith. There is a branch road of this line from Jensen to Mansfield, sixteen miles long.

It looks a little as though the sponsor for the name of the Ultima Thule, Arkadelphia & Mississippi Railroad intended to use the name for a main track through the State. It was built in 1887 for the use of the Arkadelphia Lumber Company. Eureka Springs branch runs from Seligman to Eureka Springs. Another branch goes from Rogers to Bentonville. Still another, extending from Fayetteville to St. Paul, is thirty-five miles in length. The branch from Fayetteville is now in course of building.

The Russellville & Dardanelle Railroad is four miles long, extending from the south bank of the Arkansas River to Russellville.

The Southwestern, Arkansas & Indian Territory Railroad indicates that there is nothing in a name, as this road is but twenty-seven miles long,

running from Southland to Okolona on the west, and also extending east from the main line.

A line is being surveyed and steps actively taken to build a road from Kansas City to Little Rock, which is to cross the Boston Mountains near the head waters of White River.

Several other important lines are at this time making preparations to build in the near future. Charters for nearly 100 routes in the State have been secured since 1885. There is not only plenty of room, but a great necessity for yet hundreds of miles of new roads here. They will greatly facilitate the development of the immense resources of this favored locality.

# CHAPTER XI.

THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE—THEIR FORMATION AND CHANGES OF BOUNDARY LINES, ETC.—THEIR COUNTY SEATS AND OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST CONCERNING THEM—DEFUNCT COUNTIES—NEW COUNTIES—POPULATION OF ALL THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE AT EVERY GENERAL CENSUS.

Not chaos like, together crush'd and bruised;
But as the world, harmoniously confused:
Where order in variety we see,
And where, though all things differ, they agree.—*Pope.*

PERHAPS to many, no more interesting subject in the history of the State can be presented than that referring to the name, organization, etc., of each county within its limits. Careful research has brought forth the following facts presented in a concise, but accurate manner:

Arkansas County was formed December 13, 1813. As the first municipal formation within the boundary of the State, in Lower Missouri Territory, it was first a parish under Spanish rule and then under French. October 23, 1821, a part of Phillips County was added to it; the line between Pulaski and Arkansas was changed October 30, 1823; Quapaw Purchase divided between Arkansas and Pulaski October 13, 1827; line between Arkansas and Phillips defined November 21, 1829; boundaries defined November 7, 1836. County seat, De Witt; first county seat, Arkansas—opposite Arkansas Post.

Ashley, formed November 30, 1848, named for Hon. Chester Ashley, who died a United States Senator; line between Chicot changed January 19, 1861. County seat, Hamburg.

Baxter, March 24, 1873; line between Izard and Fulton defined October 16, 1875; line between Marion changed March 9, 1881. County seat, Mountain Home.

Benton, September 30, 1836, named in honor of Hon. Thomas H. Benton. County seat, Bentonville.

Boone, April 9, 1869; named for Daniel Boone; line between Marion defined December 9, 1875. Harrison, county seat.

Bradley, December 18, 1840; part of Calhoun

attached October 19, 1862; part restored to Ashley County January 1, 1859. Warren, county seat.

Calhoun, December 6, 1850; named for John C. Calhoun; part added to Union and Bradley November 19, 1862. County seat, Hampton.

Carroll, November 1, 1833; named in honor of the signer of the declaration; boundary defined December 14, 1838; line between Madison defined January, 11, 1843, and again January 20, 1843; line between Marion defined December 18, 1846; line between Madison defined December 29, 1854, and again January 16, 1857; part of Madison attached April 8, 1869. Berryville, county seat.

Chicot, October 25, 1823; boundary defined November 2, 1835; part attached to Drew December 21, 1846; line between Ashley changed January 19, 1861; line between Drew changed November 30, 1875; line changed between Desha February 10, 1879. Lake Village, county seat.

Clark, December 15, 1818, while Lower Missouri Territory; named in honor of Gov. Clark, of Missouri; the line between Pulaski and Clark, changed October 30, 1823; divided November 2, 1829; line between Hot Springs and Dallas changed April 3, 1868; line between Pike defined April 22, 1873; line between Montgomery changed April 24, 1873; line between Pike changed March 8, 1887. Arkadelphia, county seat.

Clay, March 24, 1873; named for Henry Clay. This county, formed as Clayton County, was changed to Clay on December 6, 1875. The act of March 24, 1873, changed the boundaries of a large number of counties. Boydsville and Corning, county seats.

Cleburne, formed February 20, 1883; named in honor of Gen. Patrick A. Cleburne. Heber is the county seat.

Cleveland, formed in 1885; named for President Cleveland; was formed as Dorsey County. Toledo, county seat.

Columbia, December 17, 1852; part of Union County added December 21, 1858; line between Nevada defined April 19, 1873. Magnolia, county seat.

Conway, December 7, 1825; named after the noted Conways; the northeast boundary defined October 27, 1827; line between Pulaski and Conway defined October 20, 1828; part of Indian purchase added October 22, 1828; line between Conway, Pulaski and Independence defined November 5, 1831; part added to Pope January 6, 1853; part added to White January 11, 1853; act of March, 1873; line between Pope defined May 28, 1874. County seat, Morrillton.

Craighead, formed February 19, 1850. Jonesboro, county seat.

Crawford, October 18, 1820; boundary was changed October 30, 1823; divided and county of Lovely established October 13, 1827; part of the Cherokee Country attached to, October 22, 1828; boundary defined December 18, 1837; line between Scott defined; line between Washington defined November 24, 1846; line between Franklin defined March 4, 1875; line changed between Washington March 9, 1881. Van Buren, county seat.

Crittenden, October 22, 1825; named for Robert Crittenden; St. Francis River declared to be the line between St. Francis and Crittenden Counties November, 1831; portion attached to Mississippi County January, 1861; act, March, 1873. Marion, county seat.

Cross, November 15, 1862, 1866, 1873. Wittsburg, the county seat.

Dallas, January 1, 1845; line between Hot Springs and Clark changed April 3, 1869. Princeton the county seat.

Desha, December 12, 1838; named for Hon. Ben Desha; portion attached to Drew January 21, 1861; part of Chicot attached February 10, 1879; also of Lincoln, March 10, 1879. Arkansas City, county seat.

Drew, November 26, 1846; part Chicot attached December 21, 1846; part of Desha attached January 21, 1861; March, 1873; line between Chicot changed November 30, 1875. Monticello, county seat.

Faulkner, April 12, 1873; line defined Decem- 7, 1875. Conway, county seat.

Franklin, December 19, 1837; line between Johnson defined December 14, 1833; line between Crawford defined March 4, 1875. Ozark, county seat.

Fulton, December 21, 1842; part attached to Marion County January 18, 1855; part of Lawrence attached January 18, 1855, March, 1873; line between Baxter and Izard defined February 16, 1875. County seat, Salem.

Garland, April 5, 1873; named after Gov. A. H. Garland. Hot Springs, county seat.

Grant, February 4, 1869. Sheridan, county seat.

Greene, November 5, 1833; act March, 1873. Paragould, county seat.

Hempstead, December 15, 1818, when this was Lower Missouri Territory; Lafayette County carved out of this territory October 15, 1827; line between Pike defined December 14, 1838. Washington, county seat.

Hot Spring, November 2, 1829; certain lands attached to March 2, 1838; Montgomery taken out of December 9, 1842; line between Saline defined December 23, 1846; line between Montgomery changed December 27, 1848; line between Saline changed February 19, 1859, and changed again January 10, 1861; line between Clark and Dallas changed April 3, 1869; March, 1873. Malvern, county seat.

Howard, April 17, 1873. County seat, Centre Point.

Independence, October 20, 1820; part of eastern boundary defined October 30, 1823; Izard County formed of October 27, 1825; part of Independence added October 22, 1828; line between Independence and Izard defined November 5, 1831; line between Independence and Conway, November 5, 1831; between Independence and Jackson, November 8, 1836; between Izard February 21, 1838; December 14, 1840; Lawrence changed December 26, 1840; March, 1873; Sharp County defined February 11, 1875. Batesville, county seat.

Izard, October 27, 1825; western boundary line extended October 13, 1827; part of the Indian purchase added October 22, 1828; between Independence and Izard defined November 5, 1831; between Conway and Izard, November 5, 1831; southern boundary established November 11, 1833; line between Independence defined February 21, 1838, and December 14, 1838, and December 21, 1840; western boundary line defined December 24, 1840, March, 1873; between Baxter and Fulton defined February 16, 1875; between Sharp changed March 9, 1877. Melbourne, county seat.

Jackson, November 5, 1829; line between Independence defined November 8, 1836; part of St. Francis attached January 10, 1851. Jacksonport, county seat.

Jefferson, November 2, 1829; boundaries defined November 3, 1831, and again October 29, 1836; line changed between Lincoln and Desha March 20, 1879. Pine Bluff, county seat.

Johnson, November 16, 1833; southern line defined November 3, 1835; east line defined October 5, 1836; line between Franklin defined December 14, 1838, 1848; between Pope February 19, 1859, again March 27, 1871; line between Pope re established on March 6, 1875; between Pope changed March 9, 1877. Clarksville, county seat.

Lafayette, October 15, 1827: the line between Union defined November 26, 1846. Lewisville, county seat.

Lawrence, on January 15, 1815, while Lower Missouri Territory; east line defined October 30, 1823; between Independence changed December 20, 1840; part attached to Fulton January 18, 1855; part attached to Randolph January 18, 1861; nearly half the county cut off the west side to form Sharp County, 1868. Powhatan, county seat.

Lee, April 17, 1873. Marianna, county seat.

Lincoln, March 28, 1871; part transferred to Desha County, March 10, 1879. Star City, county seat.

Little River, March 5, 1867. Richmond is the county seat.

Logan, originally Sarber County, March 22, 1871; amended, February 27, 1873; changed to Logan, December 14, 1875; line between Scott changed, March 21, 1881. Paris, county seat.

Lonoke, April 16, 1873; named for the lone oak tree, by simply spelling phonetically—the suggestion of the chief engineer of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. Line between Prairie defined November 30, 1875, and again, December 7, 1875. Lonoke, county seat.

Lovely, October 13, 1827; abolished October 17, 1828.

Madison, September 30, 1836; west boundary changed on November 26, 1838; between Carroll defined January 11, 1843, and again January 20, 1843, 1846; between Newton, December 21, 1848; between Carroll, April 8, 1869. Huntsville, county seat.

Marion, September 25, 1836; originally Searcy County; changed to Marion, September 29, 1836 (Searcy County created out of December 13, 1838); west boundary defined November 18, 1837; between Carroll defined December 18, 1846; part of Fulton attached January 18, 1855; between Van Buren and Searcy defined January 20, 1855, and March, 1873; line between Boone defined December 9, 1875; line between Baxter changed March 9, 1881. Yellville, county seat.

Miller, April 1, 1820; the greater portions fell within the limits of Texas; county abolished therefore, 1836; re-established, December 22, 1874, and eastern boundary extended. Texarkana, county seat.

Mississippi, November 1, 1833, 1859; portion of Crittenden attached, January 18, 1861. Osceola, county seat.

Monroe, November 2, 1829; boundaries defined December 25, 1840; line between Prairie changed December 7, 1850; line changed April 12, 1869, March, 1873, April, 1873, and May 27, 1874. Clarendon, county seat.

Montgomery, December 9, 1842; line between Yell defined January 2, 1845; between Perry, December 23, 1846; between Perry re-established December 21, 1848; between Hot Spring changed December 27, 1848; between Polk changed February 7, 1859, March, 1873; between Clark changed April 24, 1873; line between Pike defined December 16, 1874. Mount Ida, county seat.

Nevada, March 20, 1871; line between Columbia defined April 10, 1873. Prescott, county seat.

Newton, December 14, 1842; line between Madison defined December 21, 1848; between Pope January 10, 1853. Jasper, county seat.

Ouachita, November 29, 1842; line between Union changed January 6, 1853. Camden, county seat.

Perry, December 18, 1840; line between Pulaski, Saline and Montgomery defined December 23, 1846; old line between Montgomery re-established December 21, 1848. Perryville, county seat.

Phillips, May 1, 1820; part attached to Arkansas County October 23, 1881; west boundary defined October 30, 1823; act to divide and create Crittenden County October 22, 1825; divided and St. Francis County created October 13, 1827; line between Arkansas County defined November 21, 1828, 1840, March, 1873. Helena, county seat.

Pike, November 1, 1833; line between Sevier defined November 15, 1833; between Hempstead, December 14, 1838; between Clark, April 22, 1873; between Montgomery, December 16, 1874; between Clark defined March 8, 1877. Murfreesboro, county seat.

Poinsett, February 28, 1838, 1859. Harrisburg, county seat.

Polk, November 30, 1844; line between Montgomery changed February 7, 1859; part of Sebastian County added by ordinance of convention, June 1, 1861. Dallas, county seat.

Pope, November 2, 1829; part added to Yell January 5, 1853; part of Conway attached January 6, 1853; line between Newton, January 10, 1853; part of Van Buren attached January 12, 1853; between Van Buren defined February 17, 1859; between Johnson, October 19, 1859, March, 27, 1871; between Conway, May 28, 1874; between Johnson re-established March 6, 1875; between Johnson changed March 9, 1877. Dover, county seat.

Prairie, October 25, 1846; between Pulaski changed December 30, 1848; between Monroe changed December 7, 1850; line changed April 12, 1869; between White defined April 17, 1873; line changed April 26, 1873, May 27, 1874; between Lonoke changed November 30, 1875; separated into two districts, 1885. Devall's Bluff, county seat.

Pulaski, December 15, 1818, while a part of Lower Missouri Territory; line between Arkansas and Pulaski October 30, 1823; between Clark changed October 30, 1823; divided October 20, 1825; Quapaw Purchase divided—Arkansas and

Pulaski, October 13, 1827; northwest boundary defined October 23, 1827; between Pulaski and Conway, October 20, 1828; line between Saline defined February 25, 1838, December 14, 1838; between White changed February 3, 1843; between Saline defined December 21, 1846; between Perry defined December 23, 1846; between Prairie changed December 30, 1848; between Saline defined April 12, 1873; again, December 7, 1875. Little Rock, county seat.

Randolph, October 29, 1835; part of Lawrence attached January 18, 1864, March, 1873. Pocahontas, county seat.

Saline, November 2, 1835; boundaries defined November 5, 1836; between Pulaski, February 25, 1838, December 14, 1838, December 21, 1846; between Hot Spring, December 23, 1846, February 19, 1859, January 19, 1861; between Pulaski, April 12, 1873, December 17, 1875. Benton, county seat.

Scott, November 5, 1833; boundaries defined October 24, 1835; between Crawford, December 16, 1838; part of Sebastian attached by convention June 1, 1861; line between Logan changed March 21, 1873. Waldron, county seat.

Searcy, November 5, 1835; boundaries defined September 26, 1836; name changed to Marion September 29, 1836; county created out of Marion December 13, 1838; between Van Buren defined October 2, 1853; between Van Buren and Marion defined October 20, 1855, March, 1873. Marshall, county seat.

Sebastian, January 6, 1851; part attached to Scott and Polk by the convention June 1, 1861. Fort Smith and Greenwood, county seats.

Sevier, October 17, 1828; boundaries defined November 8, 1833; between Pike, November 15, 1833; southeast boundary defined October 29, 1836. Lockesburg, county seat.

Sharp, July 18, 1868; act March 3, 1873; between Independence defined February 11, 1875; line between Izard changed March 9, 1877, 1883. Evening Shade, county seat.

St. Francis, October 13, 1827; St. Francis River declared boundary line between Crittenden November 3, 1831; part attached to Jackson January 1, 1851, March, 1873. Forrest City, county seat.

Stone, April 21, 1873. Mountain View, county seat.

Union, November 2, 1829; boundaries defined November 5, 1836; line between Lafayette, November 26, 1846; line between Ouachita changed January 6. 1853; part added to Columbia, December 21, 1851; part of Calhoun attached October 19, 1862. El Dorado, county seat.

Van Buren, November 11. 1833; boundaries defined November 4, 1836; part attached to Pope January 12, 1853; between Searcy and Marion defined January 20, 1855; between Pope defined February 17, 1859. Clinton, county seat.

Washington, October 17, 1828; certain lands declared to be in Washington County October 26, 1831; line between Crawford defined November 24, 1846; line changed between Crawford March 8, 1883. Fayetteville. county seat.

White, October 23, 1835; line between Pulaski changed February 3, 1843; part of Conway attached January 11, 1853; line between Prairie defined April 17, 1873. Searcy, county seat.

Woodruff, November 26, 1862; but vote, in pursuance to ordinance of conventions 1861, 1866, 1869; line changed April 26, 1873. Augusta, county seat.

Yell, December 5, 1840; northern boundary, December 21, 1840; line between Montgomery, January 2, 1845; part Pope attached January 6, 1853. Danville and Dardanelle, county seats.

The following table will prove valuable for comparison in noting the growth in population of the counties throughout the State in the various decades from their organization:

AGGREGATE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

| Counties in the State. | 1880 | 1870 | 1860 | 1850 | 1840 | 1830 | 1820 | 1810 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 802,525 | 484,471 | 435,450 | 209,897 | 97,574 | 30,388 | 14,255 | 1,062 |
| Arkansas | 8,038 | 8,238 | 8,884 | 3,245 | 1,346 | 1,426 | 1,260 | 1,062 |
| Ashley | 10,156 | 8,042 | 8,590 | 2,058 | | | | |
| Baxter | 6,004 | | | | | | | |
| Benton | 20,327 | 13,831 | 9,306 | 3,710 | 2,228 | | | |
| Boone | 12,146 | 7,032 | | | | | | |
| Bradley | 6,285 | 8,646 | 8,388 | 3,829 | | | | |
| Calhoun | 5,071 | 3,853 | 4,103 | | | | | |
| Carroll | 13,337 | 5,780 | 9,383 | 4,617 | 2,814 | | | |
| Chicot | 10,117 | 7,214 | 9,234 | 5,115 | 3,806 | 1,165 | | |
| Clark | 15,771 | 11,953 | 9,735 | 4,070 | 2,300 | 1,369 | 1,040 | |
| Clay | 7,213 | | | | | | | |
| Columbia | 14,090 | 11,397 | 12,459 | | | | | |
| Conway | 12,755 | 8,112 | 6,697 | 3,583 | 2,892 | 982 | | |
| Craighead | 7,037 | 4,577 | 3,066 | | | | | |
| Crawford | 14,740 | 8,957 | 7,850 | 7,960 | 4,266 | 2,440 | | |
| Crittenden | 9,415 | 3,831 | 4,920 | 2,648 | 1,561 | 1,272 | | |
| Cross | 5,050 | 3,915 | | | | | | |
| Dallas | 6,505 | 5,707 | 8,283 | 6,877 | | | | |
| Desha | 8,873 | 6,125 | 6,459 | 2,911 | 1,598 | | | |
| Dorsey | 8,370 | | | | | | | |
| Drew | 12,231 | 9,960 | 9,087 | 3,276 | | | | |
| Faulkner | 12,786 | | | | | | | |
| Franklin | 14,951 | 9,627 | 7,298 | 3,972 | 2,665 | | | |
| Fulton | 6,720 | 4,843 | 4,024 | 1,819 | | | | |
| Garland | 9,023 | | | | | | | |
| Grant | 6,185 | 3,943 | | | | | | |
| Greene | 7,480 | 7,573 | 5,843 | 2,593 | 1,586 | | | |
| Hempstead | 19,015 | 13,768 | 13,989 | 7,672 | 4,921 | 2,512 | 2,246 | |
| Hot Spring | 7,775 | 5,877 | 5,635 | 3,609 | 1,907 | 458 | | |
| Howard | 9,917 | | | | | | | |
| Independence | 18,086 | 14,566 | 14,307 | 7,767 | 3,669 | 2,031 | | |
| Izard | 10,857 | 6,806 | 7,215 | 3,212 | 2,240 | 1,266 | | |
| Jackson | 10,877 | 7,268 | 10,493 | 3,086 | 1,540 | 333 | | |
| Jefferson | 22,386 | 15,733 | 14,971 | 5,834 | 2,566 | 772 | | |
| Johnson | 11,565 | 9,152 | 7,612 | 5,227 | 3,433 | | | |
| Lafayette | 5,730 | 9,139 | 8,464 | 5,220 | 2,280 | 748 | | |
| Lawrence | 8,782 | 5,981 | 9,372 | 5,274 | 2,835 | 2,806 | 5,592 | |

AGGREGATE POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

| Counties in the State. | 1880 | 1870 | 1860 | 1850 | 1840 | 1830 | 1820 | 1810 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 802,525 | 484,471 | 435,450 | 209,897 | 97,574 | 30,388 | 14,255 | 1,062 |
| Lee | 13,288 | | | | | | | |
| Lincoln | 9,255 | | | | | | | |
| Little River | 6,405 | 3,246 | | | | | | |
| Logan | 14,885 | | | | | | | |
| Lonoke | 12,146 | | | | | | | |
| Madison | 11,455 | 8,231 | 7,740 | 4,823 | 2,775 | | | |
| Marion | 7,907 | 3,979 | 6,192 | 2,308 | 1,325 | | | |
| Miller | 9,919 | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | 7,142 | 3,633 | 3,895 | 2,368 | 1,410 | | | |
| Monroe | 9,574 | 8,336 | 5,657 | 2,049 | 936 | 461 | | |
| Montgomery | 5,729 | 2,984 | 3,633 | 1,958 | | | | |
| Nevada | 12,959 | | | | | | | |
| Newton | 6,120 | 4,374 | 3,393 | 1,758 | | | | |
| Ouachita | 11,758 | 12,975 | 12,936 | 9,591 | | | | |
| Perry | 3,872 | 2,685 | 2,465 | 978 | | | | |
| Phillips | 21,262 | 15,372 | 14,877 | 6,935 | 3,547 | 1,152 | 1,197 | |
| Pike | 6,345 | 3,788 | 4,025 | 1,861 | 969 | | | |
| Poinsett | 2,192 | 1,720 | 3,621 | 2,308 | 1,320 | | | |
| Polk | 5,857 | 3,376 | 4,262 | 1,263 | | | | |
| Pope | 14,322 | 8,386 | 7,883 | 4,710 | 2,850 | 1,483 | | |
| Prairie | 8,435 | 5,604 | 8,854 | 2,097 | | | | |
| Pulaski | 32,616 | 32,066 | 11,699 | 5,657 | 5 350 | 2,395 | 1,921 | |
| Randolph | 11,724 | 7,466 | 6,261 | 3,275 | 2,196 | | | |
| St. Francis | 8,389 | 6,714 | 8,672 | 4,457 | 2,499 | 1,505 | | |
| Saline | 8,953 | 3,911 | 6,540 | 3,903 | 2,061 | | | |
| Scott | 9,174 | 7,483 | 5,142 | 3,083 | 1,694 | | | |
| Searcy | 7,278 | 5 613 | 5,271 | 1,979 | 936 | | | |
| Sebastian | 19,560 | 12,940 | | | | | | |
| Sevier | 6,192 | 4,492 | 10,516 | 4,240 | 2,810 | 634 | | |
| Sharp | 9,047 | 5,400 | | | | | | |
| Stone | 5,089 | | | | | | | |
| Union | 13,419 | 10,571 | 12,288 | 10,298 | 2,889 | 640 | | |
| Van Buren | 9,565 | 5,107 | 5,357 | 2,864 | 1.518 | | | |
| Washington | 23,884 | 17,266 | 14,673 | 9,970 | 7,148 | 5.182 | | |
| White | 17,794 | 10,347 | 8,316 | 2,619 | 920 | | | |
| Woodruff | 8.646 | 6,981 | | | | | | |
| Yell | 13,852 | 8,048 | 6,333 | 3,341 | | | | |

# CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATION—THE MENTAL TYPE CONSIDERED—TERRITORIAL SCHOOLS, LAWS AND FUNDS—CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR EDUCATION—LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS—PROGRESS SINCE THE WAR—THE STATE SUPERINTENDENTS—STATISTICS—ARKANSAS LITERATURE—THE ARKANSAW TRAVELER.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot;
To pour the fresh instructions o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast.— *Thomson.*

THERE is one subject at least in the economic institutions of our country where men do not divide on political lines. To the historian it is a restful and refreshing oasis in the arid desert. From the Canadas to the Gulf communities and States earnestly vie with each other in the establishment of the best public schools. The present generation has nearly supplanted the former great universities with the free public high schools. A generation ago the South sent its boys to the North to school; the North sent its boys to the old universities of Europe. Oxford and Heidelburg received the sons of ambitious, wealthy Americans of the North, while Yale, Harvard and Jefferson Colleges were each the *alma mater* of many of the youths of the South. The rivalry in the schools between the two sections at that time was not intense, but the educated young men of the South met in sharpest rivalry in the halls of Congress the typical Northern man. As the highest types of the North and the South in active political life may be placed Thomas Jefferson and Daniel Webster. In peace or in war the differences in the intellectual advancement of the two sections were more imaginary than real. The disadvantage the South met was the natural tendency to produce an aristocratic class in the community. Cotton and the negro were impediments in the Southern States that clogged the way to the advancement of the masses. They retarded the building of great institutions of learning as well as the erection of large manufactories. This applied far more to collegiate education than to the common or public school system. The Southern man who was able to send his children away from his State to school realized that he gave them two advantages over keeping them at home; he aided them in avoiding negro contact and association, and provided the advantage of a better knowledge of different peoples in different sections.

Arkansas may have lagged somewhat in the cause of education in the past, but to-day, though young as a State, it is far in advance of many older communities who are disposed to boast greatly of their achievements in this direction.

When still a Territory the subject of education received wise and considerate attention. March 2, 1827, Congress gave the State seventy-two

sections of land for the purpose of establishing "a seminary of learning." A supplemental act was passed by Congress, June 23, 1836, one week after it became a State, offering certain propositions for acceptance or rejection: 1. The sixteenth section of every township for school purposes. 2. The seventy two sections known as the saline lands. By article 9, section 4, State constitution of 1869, these lands were given to the free schools. 3. The seventy-two sections, known as the seminary lands, given to the Territory in 1827, were vested and confirmed in the State of Arkansas for the use of said seminary. October 18, 1836, the State accepted the propositions entire; and the legislature passed the act known as "the ordinance of acceptance and compact." December 18, 1844, the general assembly asked Congress for a modification of the seminary grant, so as to authorize the legislature to appropriate these seventy-two sections of land for common school purposes. Congress assented to this on July 29, 1846, and the lands were added to the free school fund. These congressional land grants formed the basis of the State's free school system.

The first State constitution of 1836 recognized the importance of popular education, and made it the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are, or may be, granted by the United States for the use of schools, and to pass such laws as "shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement."

The general assembly of 1842 established a system of common schools in the State, which was approved and became a law February 3, 1853, providing for the sale of the sixteenth section, and election of school trustees in each township, to expend the money from the sale of land in the cause of education. The act required schools to be maintained in each township "for at least four months in each year, and orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic and good morals should be taught." The trustees were required to visit the schools once in each month, and the school age was fixed at from five to twenty-one years. The act also provided for the establishment of manual labor schools. It went to the extent of appropriating a sum of money for the purchase of text-books. This was a long step in advance of any other portion of the country at that time. To the fund arising from lands the act added "all fines for false imprisonment, assault and battery, breach of the peace, etc." This act of the assembly placed the young State in the vanguard of States in the cause of free schools. It is an enduring monument to the men of that legislature. Under this law the reports of the county commissioners of education were ordered to be made to the State auditor, but if so made none can be found in the State archives.

A State board of education was provided for by the act of 1843, and the board was required to make a complete report of educational matters, and also to recommend the passage of such laws as were deemed advisable for the advancement of the cause of education. By an act of January 11, 1853, the secretary of State was made *ex officio* State commissioner of common schools, and required to report to the governor the true condition of the schools in each county; which report the governor presented to the general assembly at each regular session. The provisions of an act of January, 1855, relate to the sale of the sixteenth section, and defined the duties of the school trustees and commissioners. Article 8, in the constitution of 1867, is substantially the same as the provisions of the law of 1836.

From 1836 to 1867, as is shown by the above, the provisions of the law were most excellent and liberal toward the public schools; legislative enactments occur at frequent intervals, indicating that the State was well abreast of the most liberal school ideas of the time, and large funds were raised sacred to the cause.

Investigation shows that from the date of the State's admission into the Union, until 1867, there were many and admirable stipulations and statutes, by which large revenues were collected from the sale of lands, but the records of the State department give no account of the progress of free schools during this period, leaving the inference that but little practical benefit accrued to the

cause from these wise and liberal measures put forth by Congress and the State.

By act approved May 18, 1867, the legislature made a marked forward movement in the cause of education. Considering the chaotic conditions of society, and the universal public and private bankruptcy, the movement is only the more surprising. The act stipulated that a tax of 20 cents on every $100 worth of taxable property should be levied for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a system of public schools. The second section made this fund sacred—to be used for no other purpose whatever. The fourth section provided for a superintendent of public instruction and defined his duties. The eighth section provided for a school commissioner, to be chosen by the electors of each county, who should examine any one applying for a position as school teacher; granting to those qualified to teach a certificate, without which no one could be legally employed to teach. Prior to this a license as teacher was not considered essential, and there was no one authorized to examine applicants or grant certificates. The Congressional township was made the unit of the school district, the act also setting forth that in the event of the trustees failing to have a school taught in the district at least three months in the year, the same thereby forfeited its portion of the school revenue. These wise and liberal arrangements were made, it must be remembered, by a people bankrupt by war and suffering the hard trials of reconstruction.

No regular reports were made—at least none can be found—prior to 1867, the date of the appointment of a superintendent. Though reports were regularly received from the year mentioned, the most of them were unsatisfactory and not reliable.

The constitution of 1868 created some wise amendments to the previous laws. It caused the schools to become free to every child in the State; school revenues were increased, districts could have no part of the school fund unless a free school had been taught for at least three months. The legislature following this convention, July 23, 1868, amended the school laws to conform to this constitutional provision. In addition to State superintendent, the office of circuit superintendent was created, and also the State board of education.

The constitutional convention of 1874 made changes in the school law and provided for the school system now in force in the State. The act of the legislature, December 7, 1876, was passed in conformity with the last preceding State convention. This law with amendments is the present school law of Arkansas.

Hon. Thomas Smith was the first State superintendent, in office from 1868 to 1873. The present incumbent of that position, Hon. Woodville E. Thompson, estimates that the commencement of public free schools in Arkansas may properly date from the time Mr. Smith took possession of the office—schools free to all; every child entitled to the same rights and privileges, none excluded; separate schools provided for white and black; a great number of schools organized, school houses built, and efficient teachers secured. Previous to this time people looked upon free schools as largely pauper schools, and the wealthier classes regarded them unfavorably.

Hon. J. C. Corbin, the successor of Mr. Smith, continued in office until December 13, 1875.

Hon. B. W. Hill was appointed December 18, 1875, and remained in office until 1878. It was during his term that there came the most marked change in public sentiment in favor of public schools. He was a zealous and able worker in the cause, and from his report for 1876 is learned the following: State apportionment. $213,000; district tax, $88,000; school population, 189,000. Through the directors' failure to report the enrollment only shows 16,000. The total revenue of 1877 was $270,000; of 1878, $276,000.

Mr. Hill was succeeded in 1878 by Hon. J. L. Denton, whose integrity, earnestness and great ability resulted in completing the valuable work so well commenced by his predecessor removing the Southern prejudices against public schools. He deserves a lasting place in the history of Arkansas as the advocate and champion of free schools.

The present able and efficient State superintendent of public instruction, as previously men-

tioned, is Hon. Woodville E. Thompson. To his eminent qualifications and tireless energy the schools of Arkansas are largely indebted for the rapid advance now going on, and which has marked his past term of office. From his biennial report are gleaned most of the facts and statistics given below.

The growth of the institution as a whole may be defined by the following statistics: In 1879 the revenue raised by the State and county tax was $271,000; in 1880, $285,000; in 1881, $710,000; in 1882, $722,000; in 1883, $740,000; in 1884, $931,000; in 1885, $1,199,000; in 1886, $1,327,000. The district tax in 1884 was $346,521; in 1885, $343,850, and in 1886, $445,563. The district tax is that voted by the people.

Arkansas to-day gives the most liberal support to her free schools, all else considered, of any State in the Union. It provides a two mill tax, a poll tax, and authorizes the districts to vote a five mill tax. This is the rule or rate voted in nearly all the districts, thus making a total on all taxable property of seven mills, besides the poll tax.

The persistent neglect of school officers to report accurate returns of their school attendance is to be regretted. The number of pupils of school age (six to twenty one years) is given, but no account of attendance or enrollment. This leaves counties in the unfavorable light of a large school population, with apparently the most meager attendance. The following summaries exhibit the progress of the public schools: Number of school children, 1869, 176,910; 1870, 180,274; 1871, 196,237; 1872, 194,314; 1873, 148,128; 1874, 168,929; 1875, 168,929; 1876, 189,130; 1877, 203,567; 1878, 216,475; 1879, 236,600; 1880, 247,547; 1881, 272,841; 1882, 289,617; 1883, white, 227,538; black, 76,429; total, 304,962; 1884, white, 247,173; black, 76,770; total, 323,943; 1885, white, 252,290; black, 86,213; total, 338,506; 1886, white, 266,188; black, 91,818; total, 358,006; 1887, white, 279,224; black, 98,512; total, 377,736; 1888, white, 288,381; black, 99,747; total, 388,129. The number of pupils enrolled in 1869 was 67,412; 1888, 202,754, divided as follows: White, 152,184; black, 50,570. Number of teachers employed 1869, 1,335; number employed 1888, males, 3,431, females, 1,233. Total number of school houses, 1884, 1,453; erected that year, 263. Total number school houses, 1888, 2,452; erected in that year, 269. Total value of school houses, 1884, $384,827.73. Total value, 1888, $705,276.92. Total amount of revenues received, 1868, $300,669.63. For the year, 1888: Amount on hand June 30, 1887, $370,942.25; received common school fund, $315,403.28; district tax, $505,069.92; poll tax, $146,604.22; other sources, $45,890.32; total, $1,683,909.32.

While there were in early Territorial days great intellectual giants in Arkansas, the tendency was not toward the tamer and more gentle walks of literature, but rather in the direction of the fiercer battles of the political arena and the rostrum. Oratory was cultivated to the extreme, and often to the neglect apparently of all else of intellectual pursuits. The ambitious youths had listened to the splendid eloquence of their elders—heard their praises on every lip, and were fired to struggle for such triumphs. Where there are great orators one expects to find poets and artists. The great statesman is mentally cast in molds of stalwart proportions. The poet, orator, painter, and eminent literary character are of a finer texture, but usually not so virile.

Gen. Albert Pike gave a literary immortality to Arkansas when it was yet a Territorial wilderness. The most interesting incident in the history of literature would be a true picture of that Nestor of the press, Kit North, when he opened the mail package from that dim and unknown savage world of Arkansas, and turned his eyes on the pages of Pike's manuscript, which had been offered the great editor for publication, in his poem entitled "Hymn to the Gods." This great but merciless critic had written Byron to death, and one can readily believe that he must have turned pale when his eye ran over the lines—lines from an unknown world of untamed aborigines, penned in the wilderness by this unknown boy. North read the products of new poets to find, not merit, but weak points, where he could impale on his sharp and pitiless pen the daring singer. What a play must

have swept over his features as his eye followed line after line, eager and more eager from the first word to the last. To him could this be possible—real—and not the day dream of a disturbed imagination. This historical incident in the literature of the wild west—the pioneer boy not only on the outer confines of civilization, but to the average Englishman, in the impenetrable depths of a dark continent, where dwelt only cannibals, selecting the great and severe arbiter of English literature to whom he would transmit direct his fate as a poet; the youth's unexpected triumph in not only securing a place in the columns of the leading review of the world, but extorting in the editorial columns the highest meed of praise, is unparalleled in the feats of tyros in literature. The supremacy of Pike's genius was dulled in its brilliancy because of the versatility of his mental occupations. A poet, master of *belles lettres*, a lawyer and a politician, as well as a soldier, and eminent in all the varied walks he trod, yet he was never a bookmaker—had no ambition, it seems, to be an author. The books that he will leave, those especially by which he will be remembered, will be his gathered and bound writings thrown off at odd intervals and cast aside. His literary culture could produce only the very highest type of effort. Hence, it is probable that Lord North was the only editor living to whom Pike might have submitted his "Hymn to the Gods" with other than a chance whim to decide its fate.

There was no Boswell among the early great men of Arkansas, otherwise there would exist biographies laden with instruction and full of interest. There were men and women whose genius compelled them to talk and write, but they wrote disconnected, uncertain sketches, and doubtless often published them in the columns of some local newspaper, where they sank into oblivion.

The erratic preacher-lawyer, A. W. Arrington, wrote many and widely published sketches of the bench and bar of Arkansas, but his imagination so out ran the facts that they became mere fictions—very interesting and entertaining, it is said, but entirely useless to the historian. Arrington was a man of superior natural genius, but was so near a moral wreck as to cloud his memory.

Years ago was published Nutall's History of Arkansas, but the most diligent inquiry among the oldest inhabitants fails to find one who ever heard of the book, much less the author.

Recently John Hallum published his History of Arkansas. The design of the author was to make three volumes, the first to treat of the bench and bar, but the work was dropped after this volume was published. It contains a great amount of valuable matter, and the author has done the State an important service in making his collections and putting them in durable form.

A people with so many men and women competent to write, and who have written so little of Arkansas, its people or its great historical events, presents a curious phase of society.

A wide and inviting field has been neglected and opportunities have been lost; facts have now gone out of men's memories, and important historical incidents passed into oblivion beyond recall.

Opie P. Read, now of Chicago, will be known in the future as the young and ambitious literary worker of Arkansas. He came to Little Rock from his native State, Tennessee, and engaged in work on the papers at that city. He soon had a wide local reputation and again this soon grew to a national one. His fugitive pieces in the news papers gained extensive circulation, and in quiet humor and unaffected pathos were of a high order. He has written several works of fiction and is now running through his paper, The Arkansaw Traveler, Chicago, a novel entitled "The Kentucky Colonel," already pronounced by able critics one among the best of American works of fiction. Mr. Read is still a comparatively young man, and his pen gives most brilliant promise for the future. His success as an editor is well remembered.

# CHAPTER XIII.

THE CHURCHES OF ARKANSAS—APPEARANCE OF THE MISSIONARIES—CHURCH MISSIONS ESTABLISHED IN THE WILDERNESS—THE LEADING PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS—ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS - GENERAL OUTLOOK FROM A RELIGIOUS STANDPOINT.

No silver saints by dying misers giv'n
Here bribed the rage of ill-requited Heav'n;
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the Maker's praise.—*Pope.*

IN all histories of the early settlers the pioneer preachers and missionaries of the Church are of first interest. True missionaries, regardless of all creeds, are a most interesting study, and, in the broad principles of Christianity, they may well be considered as a class, with only incidental references to their different creeds. The essence of their remarkable lives is the heroic work and suffering they so cheerfully undertook and carried on so patiently and bravely. Among the first of pioneers to the homes of the red savages were these earnest churchmen, carrying the news of Mount Calvary to the benighted peoples. It is difficult for us of this age to understand the sacrifices they made, the privations they endured, the moral and physical courage required to sustain them in their work. The churches, through their missionaries, carried the cross of Christ, extending the spiritual empire in advance, nearly always, of the temporal empire. They bravely led the way for the hardy explorers, and ever and anon a martyr's body was given to the flames, or left in the trackless forests, food for ravenous wild beasts.

The first white men to make a lodgment in what is now Arkansas having been Marquette and Joliet, France and the Church thus came here hand in hand. The Spanish and French settlers at Arkansas Post were the representatives of Catholic nations, as were the French-Canadians who came down from the lakes and settled along the banks of the lower Mississippi River.

After 1803 there was another class of pioneers that came in Protestant English by descent if not direct, and these soon dominated in the Arkansas country. The Methodists, Baptists and Cumberland Presbyterians, after the building of the latter by Rev. Finis Ewing, were the prevailing pioneer preachers. Beneath God's first temples these missionaries held meetings, traveled over the Territory, going wherever the little column of blue smoke from the cabin directed them, as well as visiting the Indian tribes, proclaiming Christ and His cause. Disregarding the elements, swollen streams, the dim trails, and often no other guide on their dreary travels than the projecting ridges, hills and streams, the sun or the polar star; facing hunger, heat and cold, the wild beast and the far fiercer savage, without hope of money compen

sation, regardless of sickness and even death, these men took their lives in their hands and went forth. Could anything be more graphic or pathetic of the conditions of these men than the extract from a letter of one of them who had thus served his God and fellow-man more than fifty years: "In my long ministry I often suffered for food and I spent no money for clothing. * * The largest yearly salary I received was $100." Were ever men inspired with more zeal in the cause of their Master? They had small polish and were as rugged as the gnarled old oaks beneath whose branches they so often bivouacked. They never tasted the refinements of polite life, no doubt despising them as heartily as they did sin itself. Rude of speech, what eloquence they possessed (and many in this respect were of no mean order) could only come of their deep sincerity.

These Protestant missionaries trod closely upon the footsteps of the pure and gentle Marquette in the descent of the Mississippi, and the visits to the Indians amid the cane-brakes of the South. Marquette's followers had been the first to ascend the Arkansas River to its source in the far distant land of the Dakotas in the Northwest. Holding aloft the cross, they boldly entered the camps of the tribes, and patiently won upon them until they laid down their drawn tomahawks and brought forth the calumet of peace. These wild children gathered around those strange beings—visitors, as they supposed, from another world, and wherever a cross was erected they regarded it with fear and awe, believing it had supreme power over them and their tribes.

He who would detract from the deserved immortality of any of these missionaries on account of their respective creeds, could be little else than a cynic whose blood is acid.

Marquette first explored the Mississippi River as the representative of the Catholic Church.

The old church baptismal records of the mission of Arkansas Post extend back to 1764, and the ministrations of Father Louis Meurin, who signed the record as "missionary priest." This is the oldest record to be found of the church's recognition of Arkansas now extant. That Marquette held church service and erected the cross of Christ nearly one hundred years anterior to the record date in Arkansas is given in the standard histories of the United States. Rev. Girard succeeded Meurin. It may be gleaned from these records that in 1788 De La Valliere was in command of Arkansas Post. In 1786 the attending priest was Rev. Louis Guigues. The record is next signed by Rev. Gibault in 1792, and next by Rev. Jannin in 1796. In 1820 is found the name of Rev. Chaudorat. In 1834 Rev. Dupuy, and in 1838 Father Donnelly was the priest in charge. These remained in custody of the first mission at Arkansas Post. The second mission established was St. Mary's, now Pine Bluff. The first priest at that point was Rev. Saulmier. Soon after, another mission, St. Peter's, was established in Jefferson County, and the third mission, also in Jefferson County, was next established at Plum Bayou. In order, the next mission was at Little Rock, Rev. Emil Saulmier in charge; then at Fort Smith; then Helena, and next Napoleon and New Gascony, respectively.

The Catholic population of the State is estimated at 10,000, with a total number of churches and missions of forty. There are twenty two church schools, convents and academies, the school attendance being 1,600. The first bishop in the Arkansas diocese was Andrew Byrne, 1844. He died at Helena in 1862, his successor being the present incumbent, Bishop Edward FitzGerald, who came in 1867.

From a series of articles published in the Arkansas Methodist, of the current year, by the eminent and venerable Rev. Andrew Hunter, D. D., are gleaned the following important facts of this Church's history in Arkansas: Methodism came to Arkansas by way of Missouri about 1814, a company of emigrants entering from Southeast Missouri overland, and who much of the way had to cut out a road for their wagons. They had heard of the rich lands in Mound Prairie, Hempstead County. In this company were John Henrey, a local preacher, Alexander and Jacob Shook, brothers, and Daniel Props. In their long slow travels they reached the Arkansas River at Little Rock, and waited on the opposite bank for the comple-

tion of a ferry-boat then building. When these people reached their destination they soon set up a church, and erected the first Methodist "meeting-house" in Arkansas, called Henrey's Chapel. "Father Henrey," as he was soon known far and wide, reared sons, all preachers. This little colony were all sincere Methodists, and nearly all their first generation of sons became preachers, some of them eminent. Jacob Shook and three of his sons entered the ministry; Gilbert Alexander, his sons and grandsons, became ministers of God's word, as did two of Daniel Props' sons. The small colony was truly the seed of the church in Arkansas.

In 1838 two young ministers were sent from Tennessee to the Arkansas work, and came all the way to Mound Prairie on horseback.

The church records of Missouri show that the conference of 1817 sent two preachers to Arkansas—William Stevenson and John Harris. They were directed to locate at Hot Springs. It is conceded that these two missionaries "planted Methodism in Arkansas."

In 1818 the Missouri Conference sent four laborers to Arkansas, with William Stevenson as the presiding elder of the Territory. The circuits then had: John Shader, on Spring River; Thomas Tennant, Arkansas circuit; W. Orr, Hot Springs; William Stevenson and James Lowrey, Mound Prairie. What was called the Arkansas circuit included the Arkansas River, from Pine Bluff to the mouth. After years of service as presiding elder, Stevenson was succeeded by John Scripps; the appointments then were: Arkansas circuit, Dennis Willey; Hot Springs, Isaac Brookfield; Mound Prairie, John Harris; Pecan Point, William Townsend. The Missouri Conference, 1823, again made William Stevenson presiding elder, with three itinerants for Arkansas. In 1825 Jesse Hale became presiding elder. He was in charge until 1829. He was an original and outspoken abolitionist, and taught and preached his faith unreservedly; so much so that large numbers of the leading families left the Methodist Episcopal Church and joined the Cumberland Presbyterians. This was the sudden building up of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and nearly fatally weakened the Methodist Church. Some irreverent laymen designated Elder Jesse Hale's ministrations as the "Hail storm" in Arkansas. Fortunately Hale was succeeded by Rev. Jesse Green, and he poured oil on the troubled waters, and saved Methodism in Arkansas. "Green was our Moses."

The Tennessee Conference, 1831, sent eight preachers to Arkansas, namely: Andrew D. Smyth, John Harrell, Henry G. Joplin, William A. Boyce. William G. Duke, John N. Hammill, Alvin Baird and Allen M. Scott.

A custom of those old time preachers now passed away is worth preserving. When possible to do so they went over the circuit together, two and two. One might preach the regular sermon, when the other would "exhort." Under these conditions young Rev. Smyth was accompanying the regular circuit rider. He was at first diffident, and "exhorted" simply by giving his hearers "Daniel in the lion's den." As the two started around the circuit the second time, on reaching a night appointment, before entering the house, and as they were returning from secret prayer in the brush, the preacher said: "Say, Andy, I'm going to preach, and when I'm done you give 'em Daniel and the lions again." Evidently Andy and his lions were a terror to the natives. But the young exhorter soon went up head, and became a noted divine.

The Missouri Conference, 1832, made two districts of Arkansas. Rev. A. D. Smyth had charge of Little Rock district, which extended over all the country west, including the Cherokee and Creek Nations.

The formation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, occurred in 1844. This is a well known part of the history of our country. In Arkansas the church amid all its trials and vicissitudes has grown and flourished. The State now has fifteen districts, with 200 pastoral charges, and, it is estimated, nearly 1,000 congregations.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a comfortable church in Little Rock, and several good sized congregations in different portions of the State. This church and the Methodist Episcopal

Church, South, are separate and wholly distinct in their organization.

The Baptists are naturally a pioneer and frontier church people. They are earnest and sincere proselyters to the faith, and reach very effectively people in general. The Baptist Church in Benton celebrated, July 4, 1889, its fifty-third anniversary. Originally called Spring Church, it was built about two miles from the town. The organization took place under the sheltering branches of an old oak tree. One of the first churches of this order was the Mount Bethel Church, about six miles west of Arkadelphia, in Clark County. This was one of the oldest settled points by English speaking people in the State. The church has grown with the increase of population.

Rev. James M. Moore organized in Little Rock, in 1828, the first Presbyterian Church in Arkansas. He was from Pennsylvania, eminent for his ability, zeal and piety. For some time he was the representative of his church in a wide portion of the country south and west. He was succeeded by Rev. A. R. Banks, from the theological seminary of Columbia, S. C., who settled in Hempstead County in 1835 36 and organized and built Spring Hill Church, besides another at Washington. The next minister in order of arrival was Rev. John M. Erwin. He located at Jackson, near the old town of Elizabeth, but his life was not spared long after coming. He assisted Revs Moore and Banks in organizing the first presbytery in Arkansas.

In 1839 Rev. J. M. Moore, mentioned above, removed to what is now Lonoke County, and organized a congregation and built Sylvania Church. His successor at Little Rock was Rev. Henderson, in 1840. The death of Rev. Henderson left no quorum, and the Arkansas presbytery became *functus officio.*

Rev. Aaron Williams, from Bethel presbytery, South Carolina, came to Arkansas in 1842, and settled in Hempstead County, taking charge of a large new academy at that place, which had been built by the wealthy people of the locality. He at once re-organized the church at Washington, which had been some time vacant. Arkansas then belonged to the synod of Mississippi. In 1842, in company with Rev. A. R. Banks, he traveled over the swamps and through the forests 400 miles to attend the Mississippi synod at Port Royal. Their mission was to ask the synod to allow Revs. Williams, Moore, Banks and Shaw to organize the Arkansas presbytery. They obtained the permission, and meeting in Little Rock the first Sunday in January, 1843, organized the Arkansas presbytery. The Rev. Balch had settled in Dardanelle, and he joined the new presbytery. In the next few years Revs. Byington and Kingsbury, Congregational ministers, who had been missionaries to the Indians since 1818, also joined the Arkansas presbytery. The synod of Memphis was subsequently formed, of which Arkansas was a part. There were now three presbyteries west of Memphis: Arkansas, Ouachita and Indian. In 1836 Arkansas was composed of four presbyteries—two Arkansas and two Ouachita.

Rev. Aaron Williams assumed charge at Little Rock in 1843, where he remained until January, 1845. There was then a vacancy for some years in that church, when the Rev. Joshua F. Green ministered to the flock. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Fraser, who continued until 1859. All these had been supplies, and in 1859 Little Rock was made a pastorate, and Rev. Thomas R. Welch was installed as first pastor. He filled the position the next twenty-five years, and in 1885 resigned on account of ill health, and was sent as counsel to Canada, where he died. About the close of his pastorate, the Second Presbyterian Church of Little Rock was organized, and their house built, the Rev. A. R. Kennedy, pastor. He resigned in September, 1888, being succeeded by James R. Howerton. After the resignation of Dr. Welch of the First Church, Dr. J. C. Barrett was given charge.

Rev. Aaron Williams, after leaving the synod, became a synodical evangelist, and traveled over the State, preaching wherever he found small collections of people, and organizing churches. He formed the church at Fort Smith and the one in Jackson County.

A synodical college is at Batesville, and is highly prosperous.

# CHAPTER XIV.

NAMES ILLUSTRIOUS IN ARKANSAS HISTORY—PROMINENT MENTION OF NOTED INDIVIDUALS—AMBROSE H. SEVIER—WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF—JOHN WILSON—JOHN HEMPHILL—JACOB BARKMAN—DR. BOWIE—SANDY FAULKNER—SAMUEL H. HEMPSTEAD—TRENT, WILLIAMS, SHINN FAMILIES, AND OTHERS—THE CONWAYS—ROBERT CRITTENDEN ARCHIBALD YELL—JUDGE DAVID WALKER—GEN. G. D. ROYSTON—JUDGE JAMES W. BATES.

The gen'ral voice
Sounds him, for courtesy, behaviour, language
And ev'ry fair demeanor, an example;
Titles of honour add not to his worth,
Who is himself an honour to his title.—*Ford.*

NO history of Arkansas, worthy of the name, could fail to refer to the lives of a number of its distinguished citizens, whose relation to great public events has made them a part of the true history of their State. The following sketches of representative men will be of no little interest to each and every reader of the present volume.

Ambrose H. Sevier, was one of the foremost of the prominent men of his day, and deserves especial mention. The recent removal of the remains of Gen. John Sevier from Alabama to Knoxville, Tenn. (June 19, 1889), has awakened a wide-spread interest in this historic family name. The re-interment of the illustrious ashes of the first governor, founder and Congressman of Tennessee, by the State he had made, was but an act of long deferred justice to one of the most illustrious and picturesque characters in American history. He founded two States and was the first governor of each of them; one of these States, Tennessee, he had, in the spirit of disinterested patriotism, erected on the romantic ruins of the other—the mountain State of "Franklin." A distinguished Revolutionary soldier, he was the hero of King's Mountain, where he and four brothers fought. He was first governor of the State of "Franklin," six times governor of Tennessee, three times a member of Congress, and in no instance did he ever have an opponent to contest for an office. He was in thirty-five hard fought battles; had faced in bitter contest the State of North Carolina, which secretly arrested and abducted him from the new State he had carved out of North Carolina territory; was rescued in open court by two friends, and on his return to his adherents as easily defeated the schemes of North Carolina as he had defeated, in many battles, the Cherokee Indians. No man ever voted against "Nolichucky Jack," as he was familiarly called—no enemy ever successfully stood before him in battle. A great general, statesman, and patriot, he was the creator and builder of commonwealths west of the Alleghanies, and he guided as greatly and wisely as did Washington and Jefferson the

new States and Territories he formed in the paths of democratic freedom; and now, after he has slept in an obscure grave for three quarters of a century, the fact is beginning to dawn upon the nation that Gov. John Sevier made Washington, and all that great name implies, a possibility.

The name, illustrious as it is ancient, numerous and wide-spread, is from the French Pyrenees, Xavier, where it may be traced to remote times. St. Francis Xavier was of this family, and yet the American branch were exiles from the old world because of their revolt against papal tyranny. Sturdy and heroic as they were in the faith, their blood was far more virile, indeed stalwart, in defense of human rights and liberty, wherever or by whomsoever assailed.

In France, England and in nearly every Western and Southern State of the Union are branches of the Xaviers, always prominent and often eminent in their day and time. But it was reserved to the founder of the American branch of the Seviers to be the supreme head of the illustrious line. He builded two commonwealths and was impelled to this great work in defense of the people, and in resistance to the encroachments of the central powers of the paternal government.

In Arkansas the Seviers, Conways and Rectors were united by ties of blood as well as by the ever stronger ties of the sons of liberty, independence and patriotism. Here were three of the most powerful families the State has ever had, and in public affairs they were as one. The political friend and worthy model of Gov. John Sevier was Thomas Jefferson. Indeed, Gen. Sevier was the fitting and immortal companion piece to Jefferson in those days of the young and struggling republic. The Seviers of Arkansas and Missouri were naturally the admirers of Andrew Jackson champions of the people's rights, watchdogs of liberty.

Ambrose H. Sevier, was the son of John, who was the son of Valentine and Ann Conway Sevier, of Greene County, Tenn. Ann Conway was the daughter of Thomas and Ann Rector Conway. Thus this family furnished six of the governors of Arkansas.

In 1821, soon after Mr. Sevier's coming to Arkansas, he was elected clerk of the Territorial house of representatives. In 1823 he was elected from Pulaski County to the legislature, and continued a member and was elected speaker in 1827. He was elected to Congress in August, 1828, to succeed his uncle, Henry W. Conway, who had been killed in a duel with Crittenden. He was three times elected to Congress. When the State came into the Union, Sevier and William S. Fulton were elected first senators in Congress. Sevier resigned his seat in the Senate in 1848, to accept the mission of minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, and, in connection with Judge Clifford, negotiated the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. This was the last as well as crowning act of his life. He died shortly after returning from his mission. The State has erected a suitable monument to his memory in Mount Holly Cemetery, Little Rock, where sleeps his immortal dust.

How curiously fitting it was that the Sevier of Arkansas should follow so closely in the footsteps of the great governor of Tennessee, his lineal ancestor, and be the instrument of adding so immensely to the territory out of which have grown such vast and rich commonwealths. As builders of commonwealths there is no name in American history which approaches that of Sevier. A part of the neglect—the ingratitude, possibly of republics, is shown in the fact that none of the States of which they gave the Union so many bear their family name.

William E. Woodruff was in more than one sense a pioneer to Arkansas. He was among the distinguished men who first hastened here when the Territory was formed, and brought with him the pioneer newspaper press, and established the Arkansas Gazette. This is now a flourishing daily and weekly newspaper at the State capital, and one of the oldest papers in the country. Of himself alone there was that in the character and life of Mr. Woodruff which would have made him one of the historical pioneers to cross the Mississippi River, and cast his fortune and future in this new world. But he was a worthy disciple and follower of Ben. Franklin, who combined with the art preservative of arts, the genius that lays found-

ations for empires in government, and the yet far greater empires in the fields of intellectual life.

He was a native of Long Island, Suffolk County, N. Y. Leaving his home in 1818, upon the completion of his apprenticeship as printer, with the sparse proceeds of his earnings as apprentice he turned his face westward. Reaching Wheeling, Va., he embarked in a canoe for the falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, where he stopped and worked at his trade. Finding no sufficient opening to permanently locate in this place, he started on foot, by way of Russellville, to Nashville, Tenn., and for a time worked at his trade in that place and at Franklin. Still looking for a possible future home further west, he heard of the Act of Congress creating the Territory of Arkansas, to take effect July 4, 1819. He at once purchased a small outfit for a newspaper office and started to the newly formed Territory, determined if possible to be first on the ground. He shipped by keel boat down the Cumberland river, the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers to Montgomery's Point, at the mouth of White River; thence overland to Arkansas Post, the first Territorial capital. Montgomery Point was then, and for some years after, the main shipping point for the interior points of the Arkansas Territory. From this place to the capital, he found nothing but a bridle path. He therefore secured a pirogue, and with the services of two boatmen, passed through the cut off to Arkansas River and then up this to Arkansas Post, reaching his point of destination October 31, 1819. So insignificant was the Post that the only way he could get a house was to build one, which he did, and November 20, 1819, issued the first paper—the Arkansas Gazette. He was the entire force of the office—mechanical, clerical and editorial. Today his own work is his fitting and perpetual monument—linking his name indissolubly with that of Arkansas and immortality.

His genius was in the direct energy and the impelling forces which drove it with the sure certainty of fate over every opposing obstacle. Broad, strong and great in all those qualities which characterize men pre eminent in the varied walks of life; a true nation founder and builder, his useful life was long spared to the State, which will shed luster to itself and its name by honoring the memory of one of its first and most illustrious pioneers—William E. Woodruff.

Reference having been made to John Wilson in a previous chapter, in connection with his unfortunate encounter with J. J. Anthony, on the floor of the hall of the legislature, it is but an act of justice that the circumstances be properly explained, together with some account of the manner of man he really was.

John Wilson came from Kentucky to Arkansas in the early Territorial times, 1820. His wife was a Hardin, of the noted family of that State a sister of Joseph Hardin, of Lawrence County, Ark., who was speaker of the first house of representatives of the Territorial legislature. The Wilsons and Hardins were prominent and highly respectable people.

When a very young man, John Wilson was elected to the Territorial legislature, where he was made speaker and for a number of terms filled that office. He was a member of the first State legislature and again was elected speaker. He was the first president of the Real Estate Bank of Arkansas. Physically he was about an average-sized man, very quiet in his manner and retiring, of dark complexion, eyes and hair, lithe and sinewy in form, and in his daily walk as gentle as a woman. He was devoted to his friends, and except for politics, all who knew him loved him well. There was not the shadow of a shade of the bully or desperado about him. He was a man of the highest sense of personal honor, with an iron will, and even when aroused or stung by injustice or an attack upon his integrity his whole nature inclined to peace and good will. He was a great admirer of General Jackson there was everything in the natures of the two men where the "fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind."

The difficulty spoken of occurred in 1836. Wilson was a leader in the Jackson party. Anthony aspired to the lead in the Whig party. At that time politics among the active of each faction meant personality. It was but little else than open war, and the frontier men of those days generally went

armed, the favorite weapon being the bowie knife—a necessary part of a hunter's equipment. Unfriendly feelings existed between Wilson and Anthony.

Upon the morning of the homicide (in words the substance of the account given by the late Gen. G. D. Royston, who was an eye witness) Mr. Wilson came into the hall a little late, evidently disturbed in mind, and undoubtedly ruffled by reason of something he had been told that Mr. Anthony had previously said about him in discussing a bill concerning wolf-scalps. A serio comic amendment had been offered to the bill to make scalps a legal tender, and asking the president of the Real Estate Bank to certify to the genuineness of the same. Anthony had the floor. When Wilson took the speaker's chair he commanded Anthony to take his seat. The latter brusquely declined to do so. Wilson left the chair and approached his opponent, who stood in the aisle. The manner of the parties indicated a personal encounter. As Wilson walked down the aisle he was seen to put his hand in the bosom of his vest. Anthony drew his knife. Gen. Royston said that when he saw this, hoping to check the two men he raised his chair and held it between them, and the men fought across or over the chair. They struck at each other inflicting great wounds, which were hacking blows. Wilson's left hand was nearly cut off in warding a blow from Anthony's knife. Wilson was physically a smaller man than Anthony. Royston held the chair with all his strength between the two now desperate individuals. So far Anthony's longer arm had enabled him to give the greatest wounds, when Wilson with his shoulder raised the chair and plunged his knife into his antagonist, who sank to the floor and died immediately. It was a duel with bowie knives, without any of the preliminaries of such encounters.

Wilson was carried to his bed, where for a long time he was confined. The house expelled him the next day. The civilized world of course was shocked, so bloody and ferocious had been the engagement.

Wilson removed to Texas about 1842, locating at Cedar Grove, near Dallas, where he died soon after the close of the late war. Mrs. A. J. Gentry, his daughter, now resides in Clark County, Ark. The Hardins, living in Clark County, are of the same family as was Mrs. Wilson.

John Hemphill, a South Carolinian, was born a short distance above Augusta, Ga. He immigrated west and reached (now) Clark County, Ark., in 1811, bringing with him a large family and a number of slaves, proceeding overland to Bayou Sara, La., and from that point by barges to near where is Arkadelphia, then a settlement at a place called Blakeleytown, which was a year old at the time of Mr. Hemphill's location. He found living there on his arrival Adam Blakeley, Zack Davis, Samuel Parker, Abner Highnight and a few others.

Mr. Hemphill was attracted by the salt waters of the vicinity, and after giving the subject intelligent investigation, in 1814 built his salt works. Going to New Orleans, he procured a barge and purchased a lot of sugar kettles, and with these completed his preparations for making salt. His experiment was a success from the start and he carried on his extensive manufactory until his death, about 1825. The works were continued by his descendants, with few intermissions, until 1851. Jonathan O. Callaway, his son in-law, was, until that year, manager and proprietor.

There is a coincidence in the lives of the two men who were the founders of commerce and manufacturing in Arkansas, Hemphill and Barkman, in that by chance they became traveling companions on their way to the new country.

Two brothers, Jacob and John Barkman, came to Arkansas in 1811. They worked their passage in the barge of John Hemphill, from Bayou Sara, La., to Blakeleytown, near Arkadelphia. They were a couple of young Kentuckians, full of courage, hope, and strong sense, seeking homes in the wilderness. Their coming antedated that of the first steamboat on western waters, and the history of the river commerce of this State with New Orleans will properly credit Jacob Barkman with being its founder. Considering the times and realizing what such men as Jacob Barkman did, one is constrained to the belief that among the first settlers of Arkansas were men of enterprise, fore-

sight and daring in commerce that have certainly not been surpassed by their successors.

On a previous page the methods of this pioneer merchant in the conduct of his business have been noted. His miscellaneous cargo of bear oil, skins, pelts, tallow, etc., found a ready market in New Orleans, which place he reached by river, returning some six months later well laden with commodities best suited to the needs of the people. Indeed his "store" grew to be an important institution. He really carried on trade from New Orleans to Arkadelphia. In 1820 he purchased of the government about 1,200 acres of land on the Caddo, four miles from Arkadelphia, and farmed extensively and had many cattle and horses, constantly adding to the number of his slaves. Having filled the field where he was he sought wider opportunities, and in 1840, in company with J. G. Pratt, opened an extensive cotton commission business in New Orleans, building large warehouses and stores. Mr. Barkman next purchased the steamboat "Dime," a side wheeler, finely built and carrying 400 bales of cotton. He ran this in the interest of the New Orleans commission house; owned his crews, and loaded the boat with cotton from his own plantation. In 1844 his boat proudly brought up at New Orleans, well laden with cotton. The owner was on board and full of hope and anticipated joy at his trip, and also to meet his newly married wife (the second), when these hopes were rudely dashed by the appearance of an officer who seized the boat, cargo and slaves, everything and arrested Mr. Barkman and placed him in jail under an attachment for debts incurred by the commission house. His partner in his absence had wrecked the house.

To so arrange matters that he might get out of jail and return to his old home on the Caddo, with little left of this world's goods, was the best the poor man could do. He finally saved from the wreckage his fine farm and a few negroes, and, nothing daunted, again went to work to rebuild his fortune. He erected a cotton factory on the Caddo River, and expended some $30,000 on the plant, having it about ready to commence operating when the water came dashing down the mountain streams in a sudden and unusual rise, and swept it all away. This brave pioneer spent no hour of his life in idle griefs at his extraordinary losses. Though unscrupulous arts of business sharks and dire visitations of the elements combined to make worthless his superb foresight and business energy, he overcame all obstacles, and died about 1852, a wealthy man for that time.

When Arkansas was yet a Territory, among its early pioneers was Dr. William Bowie, whose name has become familiar to the civilized world, though not in the way that most men are emulous of immortality. Dr. Bowie had located, or was a frequent visitor, in Helena, Ark., and was a typical man of his times jolly, careless and social, and very fond of hunting and fishing.

Among the first settlers in Little Rock was a blacksmith, named Black. He possessed skill in working in iron and steel, and soon gained a wide reputation for the superior hunting knives he made. When nearly every man hunted more or less, and as a good knife was a necessity, it will be seen that Black was filling a general want. The material he worked into knives consisted of old files.

One day while he was just finishing a superior and somewhat new style of hunting knife, Dr. Bowie happened to enter the shop. The moment he saw the article he determined to possess it at any price. Black had not really made it to sell simply to gratify a desire to see how fine a blade he could make, and keep it. But a bargain was finally arranged, the blacksmith to complete it and put Bowie's name on the handle. The inscription being neatly done read: "Bowie's Knife." Its beauty and finish attracted wide attention, and all who could afford it ordered a similar one, the name of which was soon shortened into "Bowie Knife." Bowie died a patriot's death, fighting for the independence of Texas, by the side of David Crockett.

The one pre-eminent thing which entitles the Arkansas pioneer, Sandy Faulkner, to immortality is the fact that he is the real, original "Arkansaw Traveler." He was an early settler, a hunter, a wild, jolly, reckless spendthrift, and a splendid fiddler. He was of a wealthy Kentucky family, and settled

first in Chicot County and then on the river only a few miles below Little Rock. By inheritance he received two or three moderate fortunes, and spent them royally. Of a roving nature, a witty and rollicking companion, he would roam through the woods, hunting for days and weeks, and then enliven the village resorts for a while. He was born to encounter just such a character as he did chance to find, playing on a three stringed fiddle the first part of a particular tune. Now there was but one thing in this world that could touch his heart with a desire to possess, and that was to hear the remainder of the tune.

After meeting this rare character in the woods what a world of enjoyment Sandy did carry to the village on his next return! "With just enough and not too much," with fiddle in his hand, the villagers gathered about him while he repeated the comedy. His zest in the ludicrous, his keen wit and his inimitable acting, especially his power of mimicry and his mastery of the violin, enabled him to offer his associates an entertainment never surpassed, either on or off the mimic stage.

After the war Faulkner lived in Little Rock until his death in 1875, in straitened circumstances, residing with a widowed daughter and one son. Another son was killed in the war; the two daughters married and are both dead, and the son and only remaining child left this portion of the country some years ago.

When Faulkner died—over eighty years of age he held a subordinate office in the legislature then in session, which body adjourned and respectfully buried all that was mortal of the "Arkansaw Traveler," while the little *morceau* from his harmless and genial soul will continue to travel around the world and never stop, the thrice welcome guest about every fireside.

What a comment is here in this careless, aimless life and that vaulting ambition that struggles, and wars and suffers and sows the world with woe that men's names may live after death. Poor Sandy had no thought of distinction; his life was a laugh, so unmixed with care for the morrow and so merry that it has filled a world with its ceaseless echoes.

Though there may be in this country no titled aristocracy, there are nobles, whose remotest descendants may claim that distinction of race and blood which follows the memory of the great deeds of illustrious sires. It is the nobles whose lives and life's great work were given to the cause of their fellowmen in that noblest of all human efforts—liberty to mankind. There is something forever sacred lingering about the graves, nay, the very ground, where these men exposed their lives and struggled for each and all of us. All good men (and no man can really be called good who does not love liberty and independence above everything in the world) cannot but feel a profound interest in the lineal descendants of Revolutionary fathers. "My ancestor was a soldier in the war for independence!" is a far nobler claim to greatness than is that of the most royal blue blood in all heraldry.

W. P. Huddleston, of Sharp's Cross Roads, Independence County, has the following family tree: Israel McBee was for seven years a soldier in a North Carolina regiment in the Revolutionary War. He died in Grainger County, Tenn., aged 110 years. He was the father of Samuel McBee, who was the father of Rachel McBee, who married John Huddleston, the grand father of W. P. Huddleston, Jr. The McBees were originally from Scotland.

Samuel S. Welborn, of Fort Douglas, Johnson County, was the youngest son of Elias. Samuel was born December 30, 1842. His grandfather, Isaac Welborn, was seven years a soldier in a Georgia regiment, and died at Hazel Green, Ala., in 1833, aged eighty-four years.

Samuel H. Hempstead is a name illustrious in Arkansas outside of the fact that it is descended directly from a soldier in the war for independence. The above named was born in New London, Conn., in 1814, and died in Little Rock in 1862. He was a son of Joseph Hempstead, born in New London in 1778, and died in St. Louis in 1831. Joseph was a son of Stephen Hempstead, born in New London in 1742, and died in St. Louis in 1832. Stephen was a soldier in the American Revolution, serving under Col. Ledyard at the battle of Fort Griswold, near New London, when

these towns were captured by the British under Benedict Arnold, September 6, 1781. Hempstead was wounded twice during the engagement a severe gunshot wound in the left elbow disabling him in the arm for life. He wrote and published in the Missouri Republican in 1826, a detailed account of the battle.

Stephen Hempstead's father was also Stephen Hempstead, born in 1705 and died in 1774. The records of Connecticut, Vol. VII, show that he was made an ensign in a train band company, by the colonial council, in October, 1737, where he served with distinction through this war, known as King George's War. In May, 1740, he was made surveyor by the council. He was the son of Joshua Hempstead, born in 1678, and died in 1758. He was a representative in the Connecticut council in October, 1709; a member of the Royal council in October, 1712; ensign in train band company in 1721; lieutenant in same company in May, 1724; auditor of accounts in May, 1725. He was the son of Joshua Hempstead, Sr., born in 1649, and died in 1709; Joshua Hempstead, Sr., was a son of Robert Hempstead, born in 1600 and died in 1665. The last named was the immigrant to America, one of the original nine settlers of New London, Conn., the founder of the town first called Hempstead, on Long Island. In 1646 Robert Hempstead built a house at New London for a residence, which is still standing, an ancient relic of great interest. It is occupied by descendants of the builder, named Caits, from the female branches. Though much modernized the old house still shows the port holes used for defense against the Indians. A daughter of Robert Hempstead, Mary, was the first white child born in New London, March 26, 1647.

Fay and Roy Hempstead, Little Rock, are descendants of this family. Other descendants live in St. Louis, Mo.

Jesse Williams, of Prince William County, Va., enlisted under Dinwiddie's call in the French Indian War on the English settlers in 1754, under then Lieut. Col. Washington, of the First Virginia Regiment of 150 men. The command attempted to reach where is now Pittsburg to relieve Trent's command at that place. Two descendants of the Trents now live in Washington County. In this hard march to Fort Duquesne the men dragged their cannon, were without tents and scant of provisions, and deprived of material or means for bridging rivers. They fought at Fort Necessity. Washington cut a road twenty miles toward Duquesne. On July 3 the fight took place, and July 4 Washington capitulated on honorable terms.

In 1755 Jesse Williams again entered the service under Washington and joined Braddock at Fort Cumberland. In 1758 he was once more with Washington when Forbes moved on Fort Duquesne, being present at the capture, and helped raise the flag and name the place Pittsburg.

In the Revolutionary War he was one of the first to enlist from Virginia, and was commissioned captain, and was present in nearly all the battles of that long war.

The maternal ancestor of the Williams family was Thomas Rowe, of Virginia, a colonel in the war for independence, who was at the surrender of Yorktown.

David Williams, a son of Jesse, married Betsy Rowe. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served with distinction, and also in the Seminole War. He settled in Kentucky, Franklin County. His children were Jacob, Urban V., Betty, Millie, Hattie and Susan; the children of Urban V. Williams being John, Pattie and Minnie. Bettie married Jeptha Robinson, and had children, David, Owen, Austin, May, Hettie, Ruth, Sue, Jacob, Frank and Sallie. Hettie married Dr. Andrew Neat, and had children, Thomas, Estelle (Brinkley), Ella (Ford), Addis and Ben. Sue married George Poor, and had children, George, Lizzie, Sue and Minnie. Jacob Williams, the father of Mrs. Minnie C. Shinn (wife of Prof. J. H. Shinn, of Little Rock), Otis Williams and Mattie Williams, Little Rock; Joseph Desha Williams and Maggie Wells, Russellville; Lucian and Virgil, Memphis, are all of this family. Jacob Williams was a private in the Fifth Kentucky, in the late war, under Humphrey Marshall.

Among the pioneers of what is now the State of Arkansas, there was perhaps no one family that

furnished so many noted characters and citizens as the Conway family. Their genealogy is traced "back to the reign of Edward I, of England, in the latter part of the thirteenth century, to the celebrated Castle of Conway, on Conway River, in the north of Wales, where the lords of Conway, in feudal times presided in royal style." Thomas Conway came to America about the year 1740, and settled in the Virginia colony. Henry Conway was his only son. The latter was first a colonel and afterward a general in the Revolutionary War. His daughter, Nellie, after marriage, became the mother of President Madison, and his son, Moncure D., was brother in law to Gen. Washington.

Thomas Conway, another son of Gen. Henry Conway, settled, during the Revolutionary period, near the present site of Greenville, Tenn. He married Ann Rector, a native of Virginia, and member of the celebrated Rector family. To this union seven sons and three daughters were born, and all were well reared and well educated.

In 1818, Gen. Thomas Conway moved with his family from Tennessee to St. Louis, in the Territory of Missouri, and soon after to Boone County, where he remained until his death, in 1835. Henry Wharton Conway, the eldest son, was born March 18, 1793, in Greene County, Tenn., and served as a lieutenant in the War of 1812–15; subsequently, in 1817, he served in the treasury department at Washington, immigrated to Missouri with his father in 1818, and early in 1820, after being appointed receiver of public moneys, he immigrated in company with his next younger brother, James Sevier Conway, who was born in 1798, to the county of Arkansas, in the then Territory of Missouri. These two brothers took and executed large contracts to survey the public lands, and later on James S. became surveyor general of the Territory. During the twenties Henry W. Conway served two terms as a delegate in Congress, and received the election in 1827 for the third term, but on the 29th of October of that year, he was mortally wounded in a duel with Robert Crittenden, from the effects of which he died on the 9th of November, following. [See account of the duel elsewhere in this work.] A marble shaft with an elaborate inscription, erected by his brother, James S. Conway, stands over his grave in the cemetery at Arkansas Post.

James S. Conway became the first governor of the State of Arkansas, upon its admission into the Union, serving as such from 1836 to 1840, after which he settled on his princely possessions on Red River in the southern part of the State. He was a large slave holder and cotton planter. He died on the 3d of March, 1855, at Walnut Hill, his country seat, in Lafayette County.

Frederick Rector Conway, the third son of Gen. Thomas Conway, was a noted character in Missouri and Illinois. John Rector Conway, the fourth son, was an eminent physician, who died in San Francisco in 1868. William B. Conway was born at the old homestead in Tennessee, about 1806. He was thoroughly educated, read law under John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, and commenced the practice at Elizabethtown in that State. He moved to Arkansas in 1840, and in 1844 was elected judge of the Third circuit. In December, 1846, he was elected associate justice of the supreme court. He died December 29, 1852, and is buried by the side of his noble mother, in Mount Holly Cemetery, Little Rock. The sixth son, Thomas A., died in his twenty-second year in Missouri.

The seventh and youngest son, Gov. Elias N. Conway, was born May 17, 1812, at the old homestead in Tennessee, and in November, 1833, he left his parents' home in Missouri, and came to Little Rock, and entered into a contract to survey large tracts of the public lands in the northwestern part of the State. Having executed this contract, he was, in 1836, appointed auditor of State, a position which he held for thirteen years. In 1852 and again in 1856, he was elected on the Democratic ticket as governor of the State, and served his full two terms, eight years, a longer period than any other governor has ever served. Much could be said, did space permit, of the eminent services this man has rendered to Arkansas. Of the seven brothers named he is the only one now living. He leads a retired and secluded life in Little Rock, in a small cottage in which he has

resided for over forty years. He has no family, having never been married.

Robert Crittenden, youngest son of John Crittenden, a major in the Revolutionary War, was born near Versailles, Woodford County, Ky., January 1, 1797. He was educated by and read law with his brother, John J. Crittenden, in Russellville, that State. Being appointed first secretary of Arkansas Territory, he removed to Arkansas Post, the temporary seat of government, where on the 3d day of March, 1819, he was inaugurated and assumed the duties of his office. On the same day James Miller was inaugurated first governor of the Territory. It seems, however, that Gov. Miller, though he held his office until succeeded by Gov. George Izard, in March, 1825, was seldom present and only occasionally performed official duties. This left Crittenden to assume charge of the position as governor a great portion of the time while Miller held the office. Crittenden continued as secretary of the Territory until succeeded by William Fulton, in April, 1829, having served in that capacity a little over ten years. In 1827 he fought a duel with Henry W. Conway, the account of which is given elsewhere. According to Gen. Albert Pike, with whom he was intimately associated, "he was a man of fine presence and handsome face, with clear bright eyes, and unmistakable intellect and genius, frank, genial, one to attach men warmly to himself, impulsive, generous, warm hearted." He was the first great leader of the Whig party in the Territory, and continued as such until his death, which occurred December 18, 1834, at Vicksburg, Miss., whither he had gone on business. He died thus young, and before the Territory, which he had long and faithfully served, became a State.

Archibald Yell, not unfamiliar to Arkansans, was born in North Carolina, in August, 1797, and while very young immigrated to Tennessee, and settled in Bedford County. He served in the Creek War as the boy captain of the Jackson Guards, under Gen. Jackson, also under the same general in the War of 1812 13, participating in the battle of New Orleans, and also in the Seminole War. He was a man of moderate education, and when the War of 1812 closed, he read law and was admitted to the bar in Tennessee. After the close of the Seminole War, he located at Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tenn., and there practiced law until 1832, when President Jackson gave him the choice to fill one of two vacancies, governor of Florida or Territorial judge in the Territory of Arkansas. He chose the latter and in due time located at Fayetteville, in Washington County. He was a man of fine personal appearance, pleasant and humorous, and possessed the faculty of making friends wherever he went. He was elected and served as grand master of the Masonic fraternity in the jurisdiction of Arkansas; was a Democrat in politics, and the first member of Congress from the State of Arkansas; was governor of the State from 1840 to 1844; was elected again as a member of Congress in 1844, and served until 1846, when he resigned to accept the colonelcy of an Arkansas regiment of volunteers for the Mexican War. He was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, February 22, 1847.

In his race for Congress in 1844, he was opposed by the Hon. David Walker, the leader of the Whig party, and they made a joint canvass of the State. Yell could adapt himself to circumstances —to the different crowds of people more freely than could his antagonist. In 1847 the Masonic fraternity erected a monument to his memory in the cemetery at Fayetteville. Gov. Yell was a man of great ability, and one of the great pioneer statesmen of Arkansas.

The eminent jurist, Judge David Walker, descended from a line of English Quakers, of whom the last trans Atlantic ancestor in the male line was Jacob Walker, whose son George emigrated to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and settled in Brunswick County, Va. Here he married a lady, native to the manor born, and became the first American ancestor of a large and distinguished family. One of his sons, Jacob Wythe Walker, born in the decade that ushered in the Revolution, early in life removed to and settled in what is now Todd County, Ky. Here, on the 19th day of February, 1806, was born unto him and his wife, Nancy (Hawkins) Walker,

the subject of this sketch David Walker. Young Walker's opportunities for obtaining a school education in that then frontier country were limited, but, being the son of a good lawyer, he inherited his father's energetic nature, became self educated, read law and was admitted to the bar in Scottsville, Ky., early in 1829, and there practiced until the fall of 1830, when he moved to Little Rock, Ark., arriving on the 10th of October. Soon after this he located at Fayetteville, Washington County, and remained there, except when temporarily absent, until his death. From 1833 to 1835 he was prosecuting attorney in the Third circuit. He was one of the many able members of the constitutional convention of 1836. In 1840 he rode "the tidal wave of whiggery" into the State senate, in which he served four years. In 1844 he led the forlorn hope of his party in the ever memorable contest with Gov. Yell for Congress. In 1848, while on a visit to Kentucky, and without his knowledge, a legislature, largely Democratic, elected him associate justice of the supreme court over strong Democratic opposition, embracing such men as Judges English and William Conway, both of whom afterwards succeeded to the office.

He had always been a lover of the Union, but when the Civil War came on, having been born and reared in the South, and having become attached to its institutions, he finally chose rather to cast his fortunes with the proposed Confederacy than with the Federal Union. In February 1861, he was elected a delegate to the State convention which convened on the 4th of March, and finally, at its adjourned session, passed the ordinance of secession. He and Judge B. C. Totten were candidates for the chairmanship of this convention, the former representing the Union strength, and the latter the disunion element as it was then developed. Walker received forty out of the seventy five votes cast, and thereupon took the chair; but owing to the rapid change of sentiment all of the majority, save one, finally voted with the minority, and Arkansas formally withdrew from the Union, with Judge Walker as a leader. In 1866 he was elected chief justice of the State, but in less than two years was removed from the office by military power. At the close of the reconstruction period he was again elected to the supreme bench and served thereon until September, 1878, when he resigned at the age of seventy-two, and retired to private life. He died September 30, 1879. He was a pious and conscientious man, an able jurist, a pioneer of Arkansas, highly respected by its citizens.

Gen. Grandison D. Royston, a son of Joshua Royston and Elizabeth S. (Watson) Royston, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Virginia, and both of pure English descent, was born on the 9th of December, 1809, in Carter County, Tenn. His father was an agriculturist and Indian trader of great energy and character, and his mother was a daughter of that eminent Methodist divine, Rev. Samuel Watson, one of the pioneers of the Holstein conference in East Tennessee. He was educated in the common neighborhood schools and in a Presbyterian academy in Washington County, Tenn. In 1829 he entered the law office of Judge Emerson, at Jonesboro, in that State, and two years after was admitted to the bar. Subsequently he emigrated to Arkansas Territory, and in April, 1832, located in Fayetteville, Washington County, where he remained only eight months, teaching school five days in the week and practicing law in justices' courts on Saturdays. He then moved to Washington, in Hempstead County, where he continued to reside until his death. In the performance of his professional duties he traveled the circuits of the Territory and State in that cavalcade of legal lights composed of such men as Hempstead, Fowler, Trapnall, Cummins, Pike, Walker, Yell, Ashley, Bates, Searcy and others.

In 1833 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Third circuit, and performed the duties of that office for two years. In January, 1836, he served as a delegate from Hempstead County in the convention at Little Rock, which framed the first constitution of the State; and in the fall of the same year he was elected to represent his county in the first legislature of the State. After the expulsion of John Wilson, speaker of the house, who killed Representative John J. Anthony, Royston was on joint ballot elected to fill the vacant

speakership but declined the office. In 1841 President Tyler appointed him United States district attorney for the district of Arkansas, which office he held a short time and then resigned it. In 1858 he represented the counties of Hempstead, Pike and Lafayette in the State legislature, and became the author of the levee system of the State. In 1861 he was elected to the Confederate Congress, serving two years. In 1874 he was a delegate from Hempstead County to the constitutional convention, and was elected president of that body. In 1876 he represented the State at large in the National Democratic convention at St. Louis, and voted for Tilden and Hendricks. He was always a Democrat, a man of culture, refinement and winning manners, and enjoyed in a large degree the confidence of the people. He obtained his title as general by serving on the staff of Gov. Drew with the rank of brigadier-general. He died August 14, 1889, in his eightieth year. He, too, was one of the last prominent pioneers of Arkansas, and it is said he was the last surviving member of the constitutional convention of 1836.

Judge James Woodson Bates was born in Goochland County, Va., about the year 1788. He was educated in the Yale and Princeton Colleges, graduating from the latter about 1810. When quite young he attended the trial of Aaron Burr, for treason, at Richmond. Soon after graduating he read law. In the meantime his brother, Frederick Bates, was appointed first secretary of Missouri Territory, and was acting governor in the absence of Gov. Clark. About 1816 he followed his brother to the West, and settled in St. Louis. In 1820 he removed to the Post of Arkansas and there began the practice of his profession, but had scarcely opened his office when he was elected first delegate to Congress from Arkansas Territory. In 1823 he was a candidate for re election, but was defeated by the celebrated Henry W. Conway, an able man, who commanded not only the influence of his own powerful family, but that of the Rectors, the Johnsons, Roanes and Ambrose H. Sevier, and all the political adherents of Gen. Jackson, then so popular in the South and West. The influence and strength of this combined opposition could not be overcome.

After his short Congressional career closed, he moved to the newly settled town of Batesville, and resumed the practice of his profession. Batesville was named after him. In November, 1825, President Adams appointed him one of the Territorial judges, in virtue of which he was one of the judges of the superior or appellate court organized on the plan of the old English court in banc. On the accession of Gen. Jackson to the presidency, his commission expired without renewal, and he soon after removed to Crawford County, married a wealthy widow, and became stationary on a rich farm near Van Buren. In the fall of 1835 he was elected to the constitutional convention, and contributed his ability and learning in the formation of our first organic law as a State Soon after the accession of John Tyler to the presidency, he appointed Judge Bates register of the land office at Clarksville, in recognition of an old friend. He discharged every public trust, and all the duties devolved on him as a private citizen, with the utmost fidelity. Strange to say, whilst he possessed the most fascinating conversational powers, he was a failure as a public speaker. He was also a brother to Edward Bates, the attorney-general in President Lincoln's cabinet. He was well versed in the classics, and familiar with the best authors of English and American literature. He died at his home in Crawford County in 1846, universally esteemed.

# CHAPTER XV.

LEGAL AFFAIRS OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT THE PIONEER BAR—EARLY INCONVENIENCES AND EXPERIENCES—LAWYERS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO ORIGINAL TERRITORY OF THE SECOND DISTRICT—LITIGATION HON. SAMUEL C. ROANE OTHER PROMINENT PRACTITIONERS JOHN SELDEN ROANE JAMES YELL—MARTIN W. DORRIS—JUDGE EUCLID JOHNSON—JUDGE ISAAC W. BAKER HON. WILLIAM H. SUTTON HON. CHESTER ASHLEY—FREDERICK W. TRAPNELL ROBERT W. JOHNSON GEN. ALBERT PIKE RETROSPECTIVE.

He was not borne to shame;
Upon his brow shame is ashamed to sit;
For 'tis a throne where honour may be crowned
Sole monarch. *Shakspeare.*

AMONG the contributions devoted to literature in Arkansas, and the preservation of the memory of illustrious men, none are more worthy of mention than those of Judge J. W. Bocage, who, in articles entitled "Old Memories," has resurrected incidents and facts connected with pioneer legal affairs that cannot but prove of interest. They are, therefore, accorded a prominent place in the present volume.

When the history of the old time bench and bar of the Second judicial district of the State of Arkansas is written, those pioneers of the judicial bar are meant who broke the brush and laid the foundation of the work which is beheld to day—which, from the beginning, stood on as high a plane as any in all the land, and of which all thinking citizens are proud.

The men of the new as well as of the old may be possessed of manly vigor, heroic endurance, full of public spirit; possessing as many virtues, too, as is usually represented by honorable, brave, chivalric manhood; and yet, with all this, do they represent the active, impulsive and combative side of human nature so absolutely necessary to the pioneer judge or lawyer, at the same time schooled to exercise a passive, reflective and quiescent thought and demeanor at the proper moment? It is a difficult task to picture the pioneer lawyer, whose requirements were necessarily a contradiction, and from whose life may be taken lessons of self control, power of will, bravery and generosity well worth the learning.

He who supposes a lawyer's life journey, fifty years ago in Arkansas, was a smooth path of gentle declivity, set with roses, leading to a beautiful temple of justice, elaborately arranged with all the comforts and belongings of to day, will read with surprise the great tasks necessarily performed semi annually by their predecessors of 1836 and 1842, and will entertain a reverence and respect

for those noble spirits who planted the standard of justice in the wilderness, and thus made lighter the work of the bar of the present.

Fifty years ago steamboats plying the Arkansas River were few; trips were irregular, and could not be relied on to carry judge and lawyer with any degree of certainty as to departure or arrival. There were only four short lines of railroad in the United States not one mile in Arkansas. Morse had not begun to urge the importance of his tele graph. There were very few wagon roads in the district besides those parallel with the Arkansas River, branching from the military roads (which were established by the Unite l States government for military purposes). The Indian trail or neighborhood path, in which but one horse could go abreast, was the only line of communication from one settlement to another. To reach a point on a right line, distant only twenty miles, often required the travel of thirty. There were no bridges, and few ferries were established, often with only a canoe, for crossing a stream, by the side of which the lawyer's horse swam. If there was a flat boat it was usually a small affair, carrying one horse and rider, with his saddle bags, which contained his clothing, library and papers. The territory comprising this district was a wilderness, showing to perfection nature's grand handiwork, replete with towering forest trees of every wood valuable in commerce, underbrush, tangled vines, intermin able swamps and dense cane brakes, rivaling the famed jungles of India, with only a bridle path to mark the line of travel to some settlement hewed out of the wilderness.

The meet for the trip around the circuit was usually at Pine Bluff, the most central point, and was looked forward to with much interest; for the ordeal through which he must pass, his prepara tion and equipment must be of that character enabling him to surmount any difficulty; his horse must be a good swimmer as well as traveler, and was selected with great care; it must be strong and intelligent—able to swim high and be well gaited for the road under the saddle. At the spring term the waters of the Ouachita, Bartholomew, Saline, Moros, the Lagles and numberless creeks and bayous were usually very high, scarcely even a canoe could be had, and streams were crossed with the rider in his saddle, saddle bags across his shoulders, his steed his boat and propelling power. Traveling far into the night to get to his destination, he was compelled, if this was not reached, to select a spot as near water as possible, unsaddle and camp, supperless, unless some one more provident than the others secured a lunch at the last resting place. The inevitable blanket, the pioneer lawyer's boon companion, was spread for a bed, and with his saddle for a pillow and the song of a mosquito for a lullaby, sleep came to the weary traveler, and dreams of coming victory.

That part of the Louisiana purchase, which subsequently became the Second judicial district, in 1836 was inhabited by the descendants of Spanish, French and English settlers with migratory Indians, and an amalgamation of all, a very un usual mixture of blood combining many peculiar traits of character. Their written language was pure French and English, but their spoken lan guage was an almost incomprehensible idiom imperfectly understood by either Spanish, French or English immigrants, rendering it necessary that the settler possess himself of the idiomatic mode of expression in vogue. The lawyer to fully comprehend his client or the witness learned enough of this peculiar language to be sure of a correct understanding of his case.

The territory embraced in the old-time district covered many square miles, including what is now Jefferson, Arkansas, Desha, Lincoln, Chicot, Drew, Bradley, Ashley, Calhoun, Cleveland, Grant, Oua chita, Columbus and Union Counties, extending from White River to the Louisiana line north and south, and from Pulaski County to the Mississippi River east and west. Fifty years ago this entire territory comprised but four counties: Jefferson, Arkansas, Chicot and Union. Court was held semi annually then, as now, at Pine Bluff, Arkan sas Post, Columbia and Scarborough's Landing. There being no county court houses, court was held in log cabin store houses cleared of goods for the purpose. Pine Bluff, the seat of justice of Jefferson County, was recognized under the Terri

torial government as a county seat, a mere speck in the wilderness, which grew in time to a village, happily situated on the bank of the Arkansas River, in the center of the county commanding the fur and peltry trade of the surrounding country. In time its importance as a mercantile center for this trade became apparent. Pack ponies from the mouth of the White and Arkansas Rivers, and pirogues and keel boats pushed with poles and cordell lines from New Orleans, brought merchandise to be bartered for the product of trap and hunting. Settlements were made on the lands—fields were cleared and crops of cotton and corn grown. Trade increased and the fact clearly established that Pine Bluff was the center of trade and traffic for the entire country between Little Rock and the mouth of the Arkansas River. Population increased, and in 1836 it was deemed necessary to lay the site off into town lots, since which it has gradually extended its territory, increasing in importance as a trade center, and now, a city of the first class, it grasps the entire trade within its reach and sits the queen of trade and traffic for twenty counties, without fear of a rival.

The consequent litigation growing out of trade and traffic at great trade centers necessarily produces a bar of lawyers, whose capability is measured by the importance of the litigation to care for. The demand at Pine Bluff was for the highest legal talent. On his plantation near Pine Bluff resided the Hon. Samuel Calhoun Roane, the corner stone of the Pine Bluff judicial bar, and the Nestor of the bar of the State. He was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in December, 1792, and came to the Territory of Arkansas in 1819, and settling at the Post of Arkansas, there assisted by Mr. William E. Woodruff, published the first numbers of the Gazette. He removed to the village of Little Rock in 1820 and began the practice of law, laying the foundation of that prominence he subsequently attained among his associates as a land lawyer. In 1825 he married Miss Julia Embree, of Jefferson County. Joining the occupation of farmer to that of lawyer, he began opening up his cottonwood plantation near Pine Bluff, where he spent the remainder of his life. In his early life he was a near neighbor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, of whom he was a great admirer. A warm personal friendship was always maintained between them. In his twenty-first year he fought under Gen. Jackson in the Alabama Creek War of 1813. Among President Jackson's many friends and admirers, and during the first term of his Presidency, he singled out young Roane for appointment to the United States district attorney's place for the Territory of Arkansas, which position he filled with credit stamping him in point of legal ability far above mediocrity of lawyers. On admission of the State of Arkansas in 1836, he was elected a member of the State Senate, and at its organization was elected to preside over that body.

By virtue of his office as president of the Senate, in the absence of Gov. Conway from the State, he became acting Governor, and signed many of the memorable real estate bank bonds which fell into the hands of the Holfords, of London, England, who in 1850 visited Arkansas and demanded of Gov. Samuel C. Roane personal payment, assuming that his signature, although made as Governor of the State, made him personally responsible. Judge Roane amassed a large fortune, and was, at his death, the wealthiest man in Jefferson County. He was the oracle to his neighbers of all questions pertaining to lands, was just and generous, and many acts of charity stand to his credit. He was not an eloquent speaker, but his fine sense and superior knowledge of the law placed him in the front rank as a pleader, and he claimed his place as a member of the bar of the Second judicial district to the day of his death, which occurred December 10, 1852.

John Selden Roane was born in Wilson County, Tenn., January 8, 1817; was educated at Princeton College, Kentucky, and immigrated to Arkansas in 1838; read law in the office of his brother, Hon. Samuel C. Roane; was licensed to practice and enrolled a member of the Pine Bluff bar in 1841. Few young men have climbed so rapidly the pinnacle of fame. Brought in contact with such legal talent as that of the elder Roane, Pike, Trapnell, Fowler, Hempstead and others, he necessarily applied himself to win a high place among this

galaxy of bright intellect. Noble, brave and generous to a fault, he won the esteem of his fellow citizens of all parties, and although a Democrat, was selected by a Whig constituency to the legislature of 1842, serving his county to the satisfaction of all parties. Deeming it to his advantage to change location, he moved to Van Buren, Crawford County, in 1844. He again secured the respect and confidence of his new constituency and was returned by them to the House of Representatives in 1846, being elected speaker of the house, and presided over that body with dignity and honor, giving satisfaction to all parties. His most intimate friend, speaking of him, states that he well remembers his appearance just after the final vote was announced for speaker, his splendid physique and handsome features expressing the sense of his exaltation; elegantly dressed, wearing the graceful toga cloak of that day, he strode up the aisle to the speaker's seat, a picture of manly beauty rarely ever witnessed. A bystander remarked: "I can now picture the great Triumvir, Mark Antony, as he mounted the Roman rostrum."

At the adjournment of the legislature he returned to Crawford County, resuming the practice of law. On the declaration of war with Mexico and the call for volunteers, he mustered a company of cavalry and with his characteristic energy, when fully aroused to action, he marched on an air line over hill and valley, across streams and swamps, hewing his way through the timber to the rendezvous at Washington, Hempstead County, the first company arriving on the ground. On the organization of the regiment he was elected lieutenant colonel. Gov. Col. Archibald Yell, being killed in the battle of Buena Vista, by virtue of seniority Lieut.-Col. Roane became colonel of the command. The war over, he returned to his old home at Pine Bluff and settled down as a planter, resuming the practice of law. In 1849 he was elected Governor of the State to fill the unexpired term of Gov. Drew. His administration was a credit to the State, his messages to the General Assembly being well written, and showing a thorough knowledge of the wants of the State and the best means of supplying them. In 1850 he married Miss Mary Kimbrough Smith, daughter of Gen. Nat. Smith, of Dallas County. On the inauguration of war between the States he espoused the cause of his section, receiving a brigadier general's commission and took the field. Subsequently he came back home, involved in debt, and worn down with the struggle, to recover his lost fortune. He died at his home April 7, 1867.

Gov. John S. Roane was an impressive and logical speaker at the bar, a good stump orator, the soul of honor, a brave, chivalrous gentleman, with a heart full of charity and a truer friend no one could boast.

James Yell was one of the most remarkable men at the bar of the old Second district. He was styled the Apollo of the bar because of his commanding form and handsome face. He was born in Bedford County, Tenn., March 10, 1811. His early opportunity for school culture was not of the best, yet, by native pluck and industry, he acquired a fair education, which he improved greatly after attaining his majority. He taught school for three years at Shelbyville, Tenn., and served Bedford County one term as sheriff; later reading law under Malcolm Gilchrist, one of the most prominent jurists of Tennessee. Induced by his uncle, Col. Archibald Yell, he moved to Arkansas in March, 1838, settling in Pine Bluff, where he began his remarkable career at the bar. He struggled hard to rise to the top, which he reached by dint of hard work. Exceedingly combative, he entered into his client's case as if it was his own, and fought it inch by inch to the end. His aggressive and unyielding spirit made him in a great measure the butt of his fellow practitioner. The gauntlet thrown to him never reached the ground. This condition of spirit more than all things else brought about his success at the bar.

Yell, though not a superior pleader, was a forcible speaker, and as a jury lawyer had few equals. The records show that in almost every criminal case he had the defense, in seven out of ten of which he was successful. He was colonel, brigadier and major general of the militia. As a militiaman he was on the Gen. Gideon Pillow style. With John S. Roane and John Martin he was placed on the

Democratic electoral ticket in 1848 and made a thorough canvass of the State. He served one term in the State Senate.

Gen. Yell was afterward placed in many trying situations, always exhibiting great coolness and courage. He was noted for his kindness of heart and was too liberal for his own good; his many private charities, which were unknown to the world, stand largely to his credit. He died at his residence in Pine Bluff of pneumonia, September 5, 1867.

Prominent at the Pine Bluff bar stood Martin W. Dorris, who was styled by his associates the Beau Brummel of the bar. He emigrated from Missouri to Arkansas in 1836, and settled in Pine Bluff, a well read lawyer. He did not practice his profession at first, but embarked with Mr. John W. Moulding in mercantile pursuits, establishing quite an extensive trade.

Tiring of that business he sold out to his partner and opened a law office in 1837, and soon secured a lucrative practice. A good conversationalist, a forcible speaker on points of the law, he was more of a special pleader than a jury lawyer, his arguments being always well prepared.

Dorris was tall, spare built, of light complexion, light eyes and hair, with a graceful carriage, agreeable manners, always neatly and tastefully dressed, and a convivial companion. He had many friends throughout the district. He was non combative and maintained his high position at the bar and with his people by his good sense and prudence. He was twice elected to represent his county in the General Assembly. His life's work was good, and the community in which he abided is the better that he lived. He died of cholera at Little Rock in 1852.

Arkansas Post, the county seat of Arkansas County, was established as a Spanish military post in 1664, the year the first settlement was made at Philadelphia. It was situated on the very verge of western civilization, and looking over towards the setting sun into the grand wilderness, planted by nature with forests, treeless plains, rivers cut deep down into the rocky beds and mountains, which are now taught to bow their crests to the genius of the white man. Could the unwritten history of the old post be brought to light, the historian and romancer might weave a tale so grand, so full of thrilling adventure, so storied with love and hate, of joy and sorrow, of hair-breadth escapes and heroic deeds, worthy of the days of chivalry, as would rival the tales of the pilgrim fathers, or the Huguenots and Cavaliers of the eastern shore.

The site of the old post still exists, but the town is gone, swallowed up in that hail of death rained upon it by McLernand's grand army of 50,000 men, nine gun boats and rams under Admiral Porter, carrying eight and ten heavy naval pieces each, and manned by a thousand men with the finest equipment for naval warfare that the world could boast. To this immense armament were opposed 3,000 men, under Brig.-Gen. T. J. Churchhill, whose orders were from Lieut. Gen. T. H. Holmes, to "hold out until help arrives, or until all are dead." Left without discretion, but to do or die, he fought the most remarkable battle of the Civil War.

There were three famed hostelries on the Arkansas River in the olden time: Nick Peay's at Little Rock, James L. Buck's at Pine Bluff, and Mary John's, a slave of Col. James Scull, at the Post of Arkansas. These hostelries were the visiting lawyer's homes when on the circuit, and right royally were they entertained at each. The oft repeated pleasure is well remembered of a dismount at Mary John's tavern, and greeting with one's fellow attorneys after a hard day's travel. Here was the home of James H. Lucas, afterward the St. Louis millionaire, who married Miss Deresseaux, a native of French descent. Judge Lucas was an enrolled member of the bar as early as 1833, and was judge of the probate court in 1834. His good fortune, no doubt, spoiled a good lawyer. He was well read, and possessed a superior intellect. The Hon. Terrence Farrelly, an Irish gentleman, who lived on his plantation near the old post, came to the bar in 1812. He was a local lawyer, rarely attending other courts. He died soon after the close of the Civil War.

Columbia, the old county seat of Chicot County, was situated on the bank of the Mississippi River,

and was one of the earliest settled towns in Arkansas, an outgrowth of the old French settlement at Point Chicot. Many dark deeds were perpetrated in this old village, and not many that the recording angel would place to the credit side of the page. Yet, here lived some good people, whose better traits of character shone brighter from proximity and contrast with the evil-doers. Here resided some of the brightest intellects of the bar of the old Second district: Judges Roysden, Johnson, Baker and Sutton. Old River Lake near it is noted as the rendezvous of the great land pirate, John A. Murrill and his clan. The sight which greeted the eyes of one landing at Columbia, in 1836, was a dead man lying not far from the landing, superbly dressed, wearing fine jewelry, watch and chain, stabbed to death during the night. He was Gilliam Murrill, brother to John A. Murrill, murdered by Franklin Stuart, a near relative of Virgil Stuart, who gave the Murrill clan away. Years after, the same individual, then attorney for the State, assisted by Judge Edward A. Meany (who afterwards attained great celebrity at the St. Louis bar), prosecuted Stuart for that murder. Columbia seems to have atoned for her misdeeds by passing into oblivion, the great river having swallowed it from the sight of man forever. Thomas N. Byres, Hedgeman Triplett, Isaac N. Barnett, and Philander Littell (who, as State's attorney, wrote about fifty indictments for gaming, among which was one against Judge De Lafayette Roysden, who quashed the indictment against himself, and fined the State's attorney), were members of the bar, and lived at Columbia.

Judge Roysden practiced in the Red River district of Louisiana as early as 1845; lived in Little Rock a short time and was elected judge of the Second district, serving one term. He died many years ago.

Judge Euclid Johnson was born in Kentucky; practiced law in Little Rock in 1836; was a brother of Vice-President Richard M. Johnson and Judge Ben Johnson, of Little Rock, He came to Arkansas in 1835, and the same year moved to Chicot County on his plantation near Columbia, and was elected circuit judge of the Second district, holding that office two terms. He was a fine and accomplished gentleman, well read and a good judge of law, with fine, equitable judgment. When off the bench he was a jolly good fellow, a bewitchingly social spirit, who loved an anecdote and joke, and could relate them well. When on the bench he was very dignified, and his decisions gave general satisfaction. He was fond of his friends and they enjoyed his companionship.

Judge Isaac W. Baker was a native of North Carolina, born in the year 1805, and was a graduate from Chappel Hill, N. C. Marrying at twenty-five, he fell under the displeasure of an eccentric and very wealthy father, who withdrew his yearly supply of money. He at once opened a school in the old academy on the hill, so well known to all Wilmingtonians of the early day. Losing his young wife after the close of the second term, without saying a farewell to any one, he went to Cincinnati and there began the study of medicine. Losing his health and believing that he would not live long, he went to Texas in the midst of her struggle for independence, resolved to fling his life away against the Mexicans. Camp life and pure air restored his health. After the war was over he resolved to pursue the study of law, and entered a law office at New Orleans. From that place he moved to Columbia, Ark., where he practiced law until his election to the judgeship in 1854.

Judge Baker was an eccentric character, as were all the other members of his father's family. He was morose, ill tempered and melancholy at times, so much so as to be quite disagreeable when in this mood. In forensic debate he often permitted himself to lose his temper, but when upon the bench he was regarded as just and equitable in his decisions, and with all his peculiarities was probably one of the best judges of the early days. He was an intense student, and points of doubt he would study closely and analyze carefully before rendering his decision. At the termination of his second term of office he moved to a farm near Batesville, Ark., and led almost a hermit's life. One day while sitting in his hall, his only sister, Mrs. Howard, whom he believed to be in North Carolina, dis-

mounted at his gate. He immediately went out of the back door, refusing to meet her, and left for Chicot County, where he purchased a plantation, upon which he killed his overseer, and died while in prison awaiting his trial, ending a life along the pathway of which were very few bright spots.

The Hon. William H. Sutton was born in Pennsylvania, read law and began to practice in that State. Believing a more fertile field could be found in the southwest, and seeing the new State of Arkansas taken into the sisterhood of States in 1836, he bent his steps in that direction, landing in Columbia, in Chicot County, the same year. With pleasant emotion the writer's memory goes back over fifty years. When at Columbia he saw a tall, handsome, graceful young man, with features indicating intellect, and an impressive manly air, step from the deck of a Mississippi River steamer, evidently seeming to come with no longing looks back to the home of his youth, but with a resolve to cast his lot with those who had sought homes in Arkansas.

William H. Sutton possessed in a high degree those qualities that make up the gentleman. Brave, candid, truthful, with a gentle heart, his moral, political and religious convictions were strong and decided. He was a ripe scholar, a fluent and logical speaker, and was acknowledged to be one of the brightest ornaments of the bar of the State. He was called to succeed the Hon. Isaac N. Baker in the judgeship of the Second judicial district, holding that office two terms. His useful career was ended at his home in Pittsburgh, Penn., in December, 1878, regretted by all who knew him.

Philander Littell was the first prosecuting attorney for the Second district after the State organization, and lived at Columbia, and, although not particularly distinguished, was considered a good lawyer.

Hedgeman Triplett was a native of Virginia, and moved in Territorial times to Arkansas. Settling in Columbia in 1835, he was prominent at the bar of the Second district. He possessed great force of character, and was a large, powerful man with strongly marked features. He had one leg shorter than the other, and when presenting his case stood back on his short leg. As he warmed up to his argument he would lift himself to his full height on his long leg, which seemed to throw his body toward the jury, often producing a telling effect. He was a brave, honorable gentleman and died many years ago.

Judge Edward A. Meany was of Irish descent. He was well versed in all branches of jurisdiction and a learned lawyer. He came to the bar of the Second district in 1837, settling at Columbia, and at once occupied a prominent position. He attracted large audiences whenever he spoke in a criminal case. His speech delivered in prosecuting Franklin A. Stuart for the murder of Gilliam Murrill, years after the deed was committed, when the witnesses were all dead or beyond reach of a writ, was a masterpiece of oratory, rivalling the happiest efforts of John Philpot Curran. Deeming the field in Arkansas too limited for his work, he moved to St. Louis, there becoming one of the great lights of the St. Louis bar. He died shortly after the close of the war.

Scarborough's Landing, now Champagnolle, is located on the Ouachita River, sixteen miles above the mouth of the Moro. Fifty years ago this point, a small trading settlement in the wilderness, with a few log cabins, was the county seat of Union County. In time it assumed greater prominence as a trading center for a large extent of territory. Before the advent of railroads more than 10,000 bales of cotton found a market at New Orleans by water from that landing, and the returned merchandise was distributed from its warehouses over a large extent of territory. As the county seat of Union County, court was held there semi-annually as at three other points named herein, provided the judge and lawyers arrived in time to open the session as provided by the statute. Without question, in the older time it was the most inaccessible point in Arkansas. He was a good horse and rider who could reach Scarborough's Landing from the settlements in one day's ride. There were no resident lawyers, but lawyers from the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers met the lawyers from Camden and Washington, and here was a greeting that only men who met in the wilderness

or desert could give each other. "They were jolly companions every one," soul answered soul and the hearty laugh from willing throats noticeably increased as the jest and anecdote was sprung during the midnight hour. There was no accommodation for all and there was little sleeping. A few of the most sedate retired to such accommodations as were afforded, to fight mosquitoes and sleep if possible. The judicial docket of the day being always light, it was soon disposed of, and each one wended his way homeward.

Of the lawyers resident at Little Rock, attending the courts of the Second judicial district, only the most prominent need be mentioned as men who would have been considered distinguished lawyers at any bar in the United States.

The Hon. Chester Ashley was born at Westfield, Conn., June 1, 1789. When an infant his parents moved to Hudson City, N. Y. He was graduated from Williams College, Hudson, in 1813, and read law in the office of Elisha Williams, Esq., a prominent lawyer of that city. His course in the law school at Litchfield, Conn., developed a mind well stored with legal learning, and ability to exercise successfully his acquirements. In 1818 he moved to Illinois, moving again to Missouri in 1819, and again in 1820 to Little Rock, Ark. In 1821 he married Miss Mary W. W. Elliott, and, returning to Little Rock, settled down for life. Chester Ashley was an extraordinary man. His personal appearance attracted all beholders at first sight, leaving an impression rarely if ever forgotten. To a dignified, commanding personage, nature added a remarkable face, every feature of which was perfect of itself, blended as a whole. Few men exhibited a face of more marked characteristics, to which was added a brain stored full of classic and legal study. With a rich, mellow voice and the highest order of intellect, he made his conversation fascinating. Although commandingly dignified he always had a spice of humor. His elegant manners stamped him in every sense a gentleman; always cheerful, ever kind and affectionate to those who claimed his love, with full control of self, he could well be styled a noble man. In 1833 he was the leading lawyer in Little Rock, and practiced in all the courts of the Territory. From 1837 to 1842 he attended the courts of the Second judicial circuit. In April, 1844, his talent was called into service to advocate the Democratic electoral ticket of Arkansas. With activity rarely seen he traversed the State, urging the people to espouse his political faith, which was presented so forcibly and truly that, when Senator Fulton died in the month of August, the General Assembly convening in November almost unanimously elected Chester Ashley to fill the vacancy, and in 1846 he was re-elected to that exalted position. He was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, a high tribute to his legal learning. On the 23 1 day of April he was in his place in the Senate chamber, and on the 29th he breathed his last at Washington City, lamented by all who knew him.

One of Arkansas greatest favorites at the bar, and particularly at the bar of the Second district, was Frederic W. Trapnell, who was born near Harrodsburg, Ky., in 1808. Mr. Trapnell read law after a thorough course of study at the best schools his State afforded, and practiced his profession at Springfield, Ky. He came to Arkansas in 1836, settling in Little Rock, where, by close attention, energy and great industry, he became one of the most prominent members of the bar of the State. In all departments of jurisprudence he stood at the top, and contributed fully as much by his learning and indefatigable effort as any other lawyer of 1836 and 1842. Arkansas lost one of its best citizens, and the bar one of its brightest ornaments when he crossed to the silent shore. His death occurred in 1856 after a three days' illness—a great surprise to his friends.

The name of Samuel Hutchinson Hempstead, during the days of 1836 and 1842, was interwoven with every interest connected with the bar of Arkansas, and stands out prominent on the records of the courts of the Second judicial district. Reference is made to him in other pages of this volume. It is plain that Mr. Hempstead was considered no ordinary man. He was a ripe scholar, learned in his profession, an eloquent speaker, with an originality which attracted attention, accompanying

which he had quick perception and fine judgment. With praiseworthy effort he succeeded in rising to the top with those other great legal lights, and when the Arkansas bar was pronounced second to none in the Union. After a faithful and honest discharge of all his duties he died at Little Rock on June 25, 1862.

The Hon. Absalom Fowler was truly a brilliant luminary of the State bar. Coming from Tennessee as early as 1830, he settled in Little Rock, having previously prepared himself to take a high position as a lawyer. Like a meteor he illuminated the territory with his learning and eloquence from Washington to Hempstead Counties, from Crawford to Chicot, leaving in his wake a record of legal learning, sound judgment and honest opinion, which formed a splendid heritage to those who followed after him. In 1833 Mr. Fowler was the law partner of Col. Robert Crittenden, who died in 1834, leaving him the inheritor of a large legal business, which he conducted successfully. His death occurred in 1860.

Mr. Sam Cook, when advanced in years, came to Arkansas and settled in Saline County as early as 1836. He attended all the courts of the Second judicial district and was highly respected by the bar. He was a well read lawyer and a brilliant speaker. There was no more pleasant companion on or off the road than Mr. Cook. Nature gave him a quizzical face, although a pleasing one. Even during his gravest moods one was inclined to smile at him. He joked in the morning, at noon and at night. If the party bivouacked for the night, which was sometimes necessary, and the conversation lagged, Cook at once drove dull care away by one of his inimitable jokes. He was the acknowledged defender at the bar of all larceny and other minor cases. Whenever his cases were called the court room was at once filled by willing listeners, as everyone knew that something funny would be said in behalf of his client or about the other man. The best lawyers rarely got the better of him in a hog stealing case. He had the ear of the jury. Mr. Cook moved to Benton and died at an advanced age.

Robert Ward Johnson, than whom no man has contributed more to elevate the State of Arkansas morally, judicially and politically, was born in Scott County, Ky., on July 22, 1814, being the oldest son of Judge Benjamin Johnson, who received the appointment of Judge of the Territory of Arkansas by President Monroe, afterward from John Quincy Adams, and twice from Andrew Jackson.

Robert W. Johnson began life under the most favorable auspices. Springing from an illustrious family, prominent in the social circle, in the councils of the nation and on the field of battle, he had every incentive to be honorable, brave and a gentleman. From childhood to the day of his death he maintained a character for the highest sense of honor, unflinching bravery and gentlemanly bearing, rarely equaled, never surpassed. When quite a youth he was sent to the Indian Academy near Frankfort, Ky., where he pursued his studies until his fifteenth year, when he entered St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Ky., from which institution he graduated with honor after four years' study. From there he went to New Haven, Conn., where he attended the law school, graduating at the age of twenty one and receiving the degree of bachelor of law. Returning to Little Rock he entered into the practice of law, forming a partnership with the distinguished Samuel H. Hempstead. On March 10, 1839, he married Miss Sarah F. Smith, of Louisville, Ky. His partnership with Mr. Hempstead closed in 1847. In December, 1840, he received from Gov. Archibald Yell, the appointment of State's attorney for the circuit embracing Little Rock, holding the office one term, doing his whole duty with a characteristic ability and zeal. During his legal course he was a regular attendant at the bar of the Second district, sharing with his illustrious companions all the pleasures, trials and vicissitudes then encountered. Mr. Johnson began to lay the foundation of his political life as early as 1840. The year 1844 saw him a candidate in the field to represent Pulaski County in the lower house. In 1846 he was elected to a seat in the United States House of Representatives for Arkansas; was re elected in 1848 and again in 1850. In 1855 he was appointed by Gov. Conway to fill the un

expired term in the United States Senate of Dr. Solon Borland, who resigned in 1854. He was returned by the legislature to the United States Senate for the full term of six years. Declining a re-election in 1860, he returned to his plantation crowned with well-earned laurels. Seeing through the dark clouds which lowered over the entire country, on the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, that a desperate struggle was imminent, he decided at once his path of duty. While devotedly attached to the Union he felt there was no hope; secession and its consequences were plainly in his view; honor and patriotism prompted his course. He canvassed his State advocating secession, which ordinance was passed by the convention with only one dissenting voice. Col. Johnson was elected a member of the Confederate States Senate, which position he held during its existence, working for the cause he espoused with an earnestness and honesty of purpose characteristic of the man. On the downfall of the Confederacy he decided to find an asylum in a foreign land. *En route* for the gulf coast of Texas, he stopped two days near Palestine, in Anderson County, Texas. Reaching Galveston, finding the noble-hearted Gen. Gordon Granger in command of the Federal troops, and remembering his kindness extended to Gen. Granger and many others of the United States Army when in the United States Senate, he at once met him and was not mistaken. Gen. Granger proved a friend. He soon went to Washington city and had an interview with President Johnson, who gave him assurances of protection. His political disabilities were not removed until 1877. He returned to his plantation in Arkansas and worked hard to renew his lost fortune. Failing in this, he again entered into the legal arena at Pine Bluff. Soon seeing with the able competition there he must build from the ground, he moved to Washington City, entering into partnership with Gen. Albert Pike, where he again served his State in the memorable conflict between the Brooks and Baxter factions. In 1878 Col. Johnson again located in Little Rock, opening a law office. In 1879 he was before the legislature for the United States Senate. Defeated by Judge J. D. Walker, he resolved never to enter politics. Early in June, 1879, he was taken with an illness which terminated the long and useful life of a man whose devotion to the best interests of his State has never been surpassed if ever equaled. He died on July 26, 1879.

Elsewhere in this volume reference is made to the literary genius of Gen. Albert Pike, but of all the array of intellect which won for the bar of Arkansas, from 1836 to 1842, its justly deserved fame, no one contributed more to its exaltation than did he. His was work of genuine unselfishness. He did not seek to clothe himself with the judicial ermine, yet no man in all the land was more deserving of the high trust; nor did he go before his fellow citizens of Arkansas asking for political preferment, yet no one would have more faithfully represented his constituency or worked harder in the councils of state for the aggrandizement of Arkansas. In this great country of wonderful achievements in art, science and learning, he is a colossus who is considered the most learned man. Albert Pike stands in the rank of those who have reached that high position, if he is not the most learned man in the country. Nor is his great learning his only commendable feature; he is brave and chivalrous, as was Godfrey to Bouillon. True to his friend as the needle to the pole, no spirit of revenge has lodgment in his large heart. He is forgiving to all enemies. Gen. Pike wandered from Boston to New Mexico, thence he came to Arkansas, reaching Fort Smith on December 10, 1832, coming to Little Rock early in October, 1833, where he settled, beginning that remarkable career at the bar which stamps him one of the most profound lawyers of the age. When at the Pine Bluff court of the Second judicial district in 1838, although only twenty nine years of age, he was recognized as one of Arkansas' leading lawyers. The old court records, from 1836 to 1842, and later in all parts of the State, are evidence of the great volume of his work, and of its faithful and correct execution. On the declaration of war with Mexico, he mustered into the volunteer service of the United States a company of cavalry, marched into Mexico

and served during the war. Returning at its close to his old home, he resumed the practice of law. He was again called to the field on the inauguration of the Civil War, accepting a brigadier general's commission, and serving in the Indian country to the end. Gen. Pike married early in life Miss Mary Hamilton, of Arkansas County. At the close of the Civil War he moved to Washington, D. C., resuming there the practice of his profession. In the second effort of Arkansas to secure her rights during the Brooks-Baxter embroglio, Gen. Pike's great legal ability was called into requisition on the side of the Baxter faction, and mainly through his exertion Arkansas was again freed from tyrannical rule. Gen. Pike now has his home in the city of Washington, and is still a hard worker. He remembers his old Arkansas friends with tender affection, and his life in Arkansas with almost unalloyed pleasure.

William Cummins was born in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1800, and came to Little Rock, Ark., as early as 1833. He began the practice of his profession soon after. He was a member of the convention of 1836, when Arkansas was admitted into the Union, and was twice a representative of his county in the General Assembly, and at one time was a law partner of General Pike. He died on April 7, 1843. Mr. Cummins was a regular attendant at the bar of the old Second district; was a well read lawyer; an agreeable and forcible speaker; a representative gentleman, and one of the most agreeable of companions. Others who made occasional visits at the Pine Bluff court in 1836 to 1842, and who were distinguished lawyers at the bar of Arkansas were John W. Corke, brother-in law of F. W. Trapnell, a native of Kentucky; Thomas B. Hanly and William K. Sebastian, of Phillips County; Samuel Davis Blackburn, George C. Watkins, George A. Gallagher and David J. Baldwin, of Pulaski.

In a short memorial of the bench and bar of the old Second judicial district, it cannot but be regretted that for want of accurate data it is impossible to compile all that is desired to be expressed, many having paid the debt of nature without leaving kith or kin behind, to tell of their ever having lived. Briefly has mention been made of those who have figured at the bar of the old Second district, without bitterness of party conflicts and personal encounter, in vindication of what each in his lofty spirit of individual opinion of right and wrong may have deemed necessary to sustain his honor. They were a noble, proud race of men, each possessing strong peculiarities. In their day they were loved and honored; each had his friends and followers ready to assume all consequences on their side if need be. As members of the bar the fraternal feeling was strong, and whatever of bitterness or rancor they manifested in the advocacy of their client's cause, it was lost sight of outside of the court room.

Those here named were men of mark, eminent in civil service, distinguished in legal learning, cultivated gentlemen of loftiest chivalry. No mean act, ungenerous advantage or vulgar association stained their escutcheon. Their life's blood was always ready to be staked for their honor. None will say but the gentlemen who were the ancestry of the bar of the old Second judicial district were not worthy of imitation. The young men of the bar of the Eleventh district would rejoice, could they commit themselves to such a school made up as it was of Puritans and Cavaliers. They concentrated the best elements of this proud and honorable ancestry. Their life's work was well done. Roll back the tide of years a half century, and open to view the unbroken wilderness, the distant courts, the sparse population, the solitary path, the overflowing streams, the miasma of undrained swamps; with memory only for a law library, with intricate points of law to settle, and legal and equitable opinions to render; no strife, no discord, all harmony; the modest joke, the quick but well received repartee, the friendly advice, all given and taken by men who knew each other to be rivals, proud of their honor, who held death preferable to disgrace. Go a half century back and turn over the musty pages of the court house records, and see that the old work was well done by those who were masters.

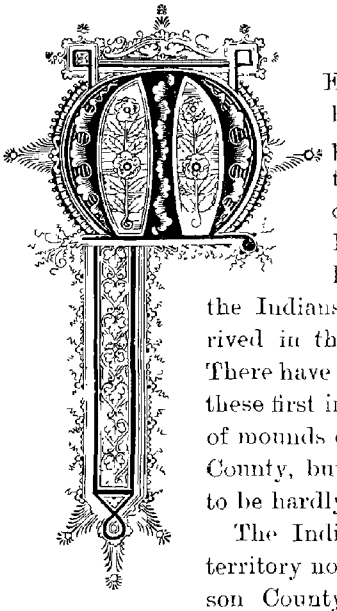
Their life's work is performed, and they rest from their labors amid the illustrious dead, save

two. One is Gen. Albert Pike, who yet lingers, having since reached the crest of the hill, looking over into the great beyond; the other is Judge Bocage. Some passed long ago into the dreamless sleep, some laid down their burden of life when seemingly but half way begun. Others labored along life's highway beyond the noon, and then laid them down by the wayside, closing their eyelids forever on this world's work. A very few climbed the heights to the crest, and feebly looked upon the lonely shadow cast by the dawning of a brighter day to where life ends and eternity begins.

# CHAPTER XVI.

JEFFERSON COUNTY PRE-HISTORIC INHABITANTS REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS SARRASIN—FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT LAND ENTRIES—COUNTY FORMATION SEAT OF JUSTICE—CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION DRAINAGE VARIETY OF SOIL FORESTS DESIRABILITY AS A PLACE OF RESIDENCE STATISTICAL ESTIMATES PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND SEAT OF JUSTICE—TRANSPORTATION—COUNTY SOCIETIES POPULATION AND FINANCES—POLITICAL OUTLOOK JUDICIAL AFFAIRS CITIES, TOWNS, ETC.—WAR EXPERIENCES SCHOLASTIC AND CHURCH MATTERS—OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—SELECTED FAMILY SKETCHES.

When the summer harvest was gather'd in,
And the sheaf of the gleaner grew white and thin,
And the ploughshare was in its furrow left,
Where the stubble land had been lately cleft.—*Longfellow.*



ATTENTION has already been made in previous pages of this volume of that pre historic race of people known as Mound Builders who held sway long before the Indians and the French arrived in the Mississippi Valley. There have been found remains of these first inhabitants in the shape of mounds or pottery in Jefferson County, but so few in number as to be hardly worthy of notice.

The Indian population of the territory now embraced in Jefferson County varied at different times, but the earliest known and somewhat fixed occupants of these wilds were the Quapaws, who claimed the land from the Mississippi to the Ouachita hills. Here they were even when the French Government began in 1689 in the west valley, or, perhaps, even when Hernando De Soto's body was sunk into "the great waters" to the east, nearly a century and a half before, and still they remained until near the first years of this century, when the last of their chiefs of pure Quapaw blood was asked by the United States Government to remove to the Indian Territory and make room for the whites. The aged chief, Heckatoo, submitted peacefully to this decree, and afterward died in that territory. They had no villages in this county, at least at a later date (1825), and the most noted trails led to Hot Springs. It is said that these aborigines first learned the use of fire arms within the limits of this county. Sarrasin was the half breed successor of Heckatoo, and, before their removal to the west, he perfomed a deed of open hearted and heroic daring on the river, just below the capital of this county, that should always keep his memory fresh in the hearts of its inhabitants. A wandering band of Chickasaw Indians had stolen two

Yours Truly
W. Rocage

PINE BLUFF.
JEFFERSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

white babes from a family near the river. Sarrasin, whose generous impulses were moved by the frantic grief of the mother, promised her that at a given hour he would bring them back to her or never return. He set out in his canoe across the river where he located the Chickasaw camp, and lightly springing in the midst of the sleeping warriors, he secured the babes, and then uttered the Quapaw warhoop. The startled Chickasaws, believing the Quapaws were down upon them in a body, fled pell mell into the woods, while Sarrasin, alone and with the two babes, entered his canoe and made good his promises to the now overjoyed mother. When grown to be an old man of ninety years and ready to die, he came back to the capital, and begged Gov. John Pope (1829 35) to let him return to his old hunting grounds to die. He was buried at Pine Bluff, the first interment in its cemetery. A few of the tribe still live in the territory, as peaceful and generous hearted now as they were in their old home in the wilds, where at this day blooms into activity a bright city of "the New South."

The white population, which gathered about Arkansas Post with the beginning of French rule in 1689, under Gov. Sanville, just two centuries ago, soon began to overflow into territory up the river. The soldiers of Henri De Tonti furnished the first known instance of a white man locating within the present boundaries of Jefferson County, the point here being chosen because it was the first shelf above highwater mark. A mixture of real fact, and some tradition, shows that Leon Le Roy, one of De Tonti's men, deserted from "the Post" on January 13, 1690. He was captured by a band of Osages, who, it is said, kept him for fourteen years a captive in the Ozark Mountains, where he was treated as a messenger (and sort of mascot) of the Great Spirit, who wished him venerated as their guardian, and whose wrath would fall upon them if he was allowed to escape. A close watch was kept over him, but in the spring of 1704 he escaped and reached the Arkansas River, at the mouth of Mulberry Creek. He had only reached the site of Little Rock, on his way to Natchez, Miss., when the Quapaws captured him, and, as they treated him with consideration, he determined to make himself one of them; he did so, and his, it is said, was the first white blood to mingle with that of the Quapaw nation. He became very prominent among them, and in 1709. when the arms and ammunition of a party of Spaniards, who died in the southeast part of the State, of an epidemic, while *en route* to the settlements in New Mexico, were found by the Quapaws, they were brought to Le Roy, who was encamped near the present site of the court house at Pine Bluff. Here he taught the Quapaws their first lessons in the fire arms by which he was afterward killed. The chief took the finest gun in the lot, and for 109 years it was handed down from chief to chief until in 1818, when, on the treaty with the United States, it was given to one of the commissioners as an emblem of friendship, peace and fidelity, and now lies among the relics of the Smithsonian Institute.

Under the French governors, Sanville (1869), Bienville (1701), Cadillar (1713), de L'Epinay (1716), Beinville (1718), Boisbriant, Perier (1725), Bienville (1732), Vaudreuil (1742), Keleric (1753) and D'Abbadie (1763), there seems not to have been so much settlement within the limits of Jefferson County, as during Spanish reign under Govs. Ulloa (1767), O'Reilly (1768), Unzaga (1770), Galvez (1777), Miro (1785), Carondelet (1789), Lemos (1793), O'Farrell (1798) and Salcedo (1800). Even after the United States secured it, and from 1804 to 1812, when subject to the power of the governor of Indiana Territory, William H. Harrison, it is not known at what date the squatters came in, but they came, and during the seven years before 1819, when the Territory of Arkansas was a part of Missouri Territory, some settled permanently on the old hunting grounds of the Quapaws, and in 1819 the first permanent white settler located on the site of Pine Bluff. This was a French trapper and hunter named Joseph Bonne. It was in 1825 that he built a wigwam on the river bank, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, on ground now caved in the river, near where Sarrasin had his camp, and where a rifle, canoe and dog for a long time constituted all his earthly effects. It was

at this date that John Derresseaux, of Pine Bluff, the oldest resident of the county, chose himself a plantation near Pine Bluff. A Mr. Prewett was also on the site of Pine Bluff with Joseph Bonne; their two log houses constituted the city. Among those scattered along the river on the north side were Ambrose Bartholomew, Antoine Duchesson, David Musick, Euclid Johnson, the Dardennis, the Duchessons, the Vaugines, Israel Dodge, the Widow Collar, Francis Villier, Racine (an old man), Mitchell, Mrs. Emery and son, the Masons, Mrs. Hackett, Vassar, Rigne, Barraque, Palmer and Holland; while on the south side were Bailey, Morrison, Arrington, with possibly a few others, who were chiefly engaged in hunting and the raising of a little cotton and corn to vary their extended leisure, and many of whose names are perpetuated in streets and townships.

That there were settlements made here previous to the organization of the county has been shown, but no regular land entries were made, or at least none appear on the records, before 1829, except numerous private surveys undated. Those made during that year were by Mary DuBoyce, A. Barraque, James Scull, Joseph Prewett, Allen Miller, J. S. Kelton, J. Boutwell, Stephen Coose, Joseph Snodgrass, Susan Crump, Robert Logan, Isaac Snodgrass, J. Russell, Robert Crawford, Abraham Shelly, Solomon Prewett, Ruth Wagnon and George Ivy; in 1830 there were John Boyd, John Sherley, Robert Hammond, Charles Curtis, Abel Johnson, William Marrs, Mark Bean, Hiram Titwell, Polly Lawrence, Chester Ashley, Willis McCain, C. Aldrick, Israel Embree and Peter Kuykendall; in 1831, R. W. Smith, Thomas Trammel, Jarred Griffin, James Duchesson; in 1832, S. H. Hempstead, Martin Serano, Creed Taylor, A. Harrington; in 1833, D. F. Vaugine, one Imbraugh, Lucy Butler, George Flinn, a man named Wall; in 1834, John Emberson, I. Harrel, Thomas Phillips, John Cureton, Thomas Warren, Sr., Levi Cummings and S. C. Roane; in 1835, John Pope, Archibald Yell and J. B. Thompson. These were all previous to the year of statehood, and some were not residents. The entries made in a few cases were by those who kept in the van of settlement, entering land all the way to the Indian Territory. Entries after 1836 were most numerous in the 50's, and next to that period in the 60's.

There were really no towns before Pine Bluff, where, after some efforts to locate it near Derresseaux's, Dorris', and at another site, the county seat was placed. The first mill was built at New Gascony by *Louis Gosserreaux; Stephen Vaugine opened the first store about 1825; Creed Taylor and the Vaugines built the first gin, which was patronized over a territory that would astonish the gin owners of the present day; Bradford had the first water mill; Mr. Barraque opened an early store at New Gascony, which was named in honor of his European birth country; the first store at Pine Bluff was kept by a Mr. Fugate, and another was controlled by a Mr. Gibson. The mail, when it did come, was carried on horse back. Deer, bear and turkey made hard work almost unknown. Shooting matches for beef or money were not uncommon. The first election was held at P. B. Greenfield's, when Mr. John Derresseaux was just under age and was not allowed to vote for his favorite candidate, Henry Clay, in consequence of which his challenger lost a vote many years later when Mr. Derresseaux assured him he was still "too young to vote" *for him.*

If it be remembered that in 1813 a county was first formed by the Missouri Territorial legislature along the Arkansas River, and so given a name; and that the same body erected Lawrence in 1815, while in 1818 it formed Clark, Hempstead and Pulaski, it will be seen that Jefferson County must have been formed after Arkansas became a Territory, as it did in 1819. It was a decade following this, however, and meanwhile four counties (Miller, Phillips, Crawford and Independence) were made in 1820, one (Chicot) in 1823; three (Conway, Crittenden and Izard) in 1825; three (Lovely, St. Francis and Lafayette) in 1827, and two (Sevier and Washington) in 1828. During the month of November, 1829, there were more counties made than in any other years except 1873

*French names are spelled in various ways in the records. The most probable spelling is made in these pages.

and 1833, there being nine and seven respectively in the last two, and six in 1829, all but one of which were formed on November 2. These were Union, Pope, Monroe, Jefferson, Hot Spring and Jackson. This was seven years before statehood.

The law entitled "An Act to erect and establish the county of Jefferson," was approved on November 2, 1829, and its first section provides as follows: "That all that portion of the counties of Pulaski and Arkansas included in the boundaries as follows, to wit: beginning on the Arkansas River where the line between townships three and four south strikes the same; thence east to the range line between ranges nine and ten west; thence north along the west side of township three to the north west corner of said township; thence east to the range line between ranges six and seven west; thence south with range line between six and seven to the township line between townships eight and nine; thence west on said township line to the range line between ten and eleven; thence north on said range line to the township line between three and four; thence east to the beginning; be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Jefferson." "The temporary seat of justice," continues the sixth section, "for the county of Jefferson hereby established, shall be at the house of Joseph Bone [Bonne] until otherwise provided for by law;" and this act bears the signatures of John Wilson, speaker of the house of representatives; Charles Caldwell, president of the legislative council; and John Pope, the Governor. On November 17, however, a special act provided for the county seat question by the election of three commissioners of location—one for Vaugine Township, one for Richland, and one for the county generally, who were to consider offers, locate, build temporary buildings, name the site, and provide for the sale of lots. This was done, but as no records exist here previous to 1837, it must suffice to say that Joseph Bonne's house on the river bank (the site of Pine Bluff) and other houses were the seat of justice for Jefferson County always.

Changes were made in the boundaries November 3, 1831, October 29, 1836, and March 20, 1879, until the present territory was embraced; and municipal townships have been erected from time to time until the two townships have become nineteen: Barraque, Bolivar, Dudley Lake, Roberts, Jefferson, Pastoria, Plum Bayou, Washington, Vaugine, Bogy, Spring, Niven, Vaugine, Victoria, Richland, Talledega, Whiteville and Milton, a fair record for a sixty year old county.

Jefferson County is one of the largest and most regularly formed in the State, and lies divided by the Arkansas River, within about fifty miles of its mouth in a direct line. Its happy distance from the Mississippi, and its proximity to the capital, and surrounded as it is by Saline, Pulaski and Lonoke Counties on the north, with Arkansas, Lincoln, Cleveland and Grant on the east, south and west, make its situation particularly fortunate. Its large territory of twenty-nine miles square, making 841 square miles, or 538,240 acres, located in a latitude of 34° north (on 15 of west longitude), similar to the northern parts of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, and with a climate whose annual temperature averages less than 62 Fahrenheit, all serve to explain its rapid growth and many of its excellent characteristics; for it must be remembered that the total population, which at the close of the war decade was but 15,714, is now very fairly estimated at nearly 45,000, nearly trebled within twenty years.

But in order to understand this the internal qualities of the county itself must be seen; and, as in all these western undeveloped regions, its future history is to be greater than its past, and now lies in embryo in its fields, forests, minerals, rivers and the like, it is with far greater interest that these will be examined.

Two general levels compose the county, as may be seen by the bluff at Pine Bluff, which indicates the difference in height to be comparatively small, while the whole county is about 800 feet above sea level, and with a slope toward the Mississippi so gentle as to be practically a level. The higher level runs southwest from the Pine Bluff shore of the river, and embraces about one third of the county in the southwest, the entire remainder being the lower level and water surface. This water

surface embraces the Arkansas River, which enters near the northwest corner, and, taking an irregular course, leaves near the southeast corner, almost dividing the county equally; Plum Bayou, Bayou Bartholomew, three or four permanent lakes, and other shallow lakes and bayous to the extent of about 26,723 acres, or less than one-twentieth of the area, very much of which can be easily drained and reclaimed.

The land itself almost has no geology in the popular sense of the term, for it is all a deep loam, clayey and sandy on the uplands, and alluvial delta on the lowlands, of great and ancient depths, the same soil having been discovered to a depth of over fifty feet, where ancient shells and prehistoric remains were found. This, having been washed down from the rich mineral regions above, pregnant with potash and soda, and a wealth of organic and inorganic matter, has made Jefferson County the equal of any agricultural region in the south, and, second only to Washington County, Miss., as a cotton county. In some places, as in Bogy Township, Dr. David Dale Owen found the strata to be alternate layers of red sand and loam, and dark stiff "buckshot clay," and several feet of white clay to the depth of about thirty three feet, where water was reached, containing salt, soda, potash, lime, forms of magnesia, iron and silica, a composition very similar to the river water in dry seasons. The "buckshot clay" is so called from its peculiar crumbling quality. In some places good soft water is obtained at a depth of twenty one feet, as near Redfield, where it also breaks out in springs. At Pine Bluff a section showed about a foot of fine silicious loam; sixteen feet of ash colored and light yellowish grey loamy clay, with some gravel; sixteen feet of red clay; twenty six feet of orange colored sand, a little ferruginous sandstone and yellowish gray sand. A section at White Bluff showed "ten feet of soil, sand, clay and gravel; ten feet of thin banded light gray clay with sand; sixty feet of green marly clay with fossils underlaid by light and dark colored marls highly fossiliferous." The well known red sediment of the river, which has so much to do with cotton growth, was supposed by Dr. Owen to percolate into the lower soils, reaching the cotton rootlets, for good cotton will grow on sand bars where corn would not thrive.

The growth of timber on such land has always been great. The immense cypress growth in the lowest parts has hardly been touched; the fine yellow pine and white oak of the uplands have great futures before them; oaks of all kinds, walnuts, pecans, hickory, sweet and black gum, sycamore, elm, maple and cottonwood are among other more prominent species that avail the freer introduction of mills and factories. As to the cultivated products, cotton and corn lead, but the slightest attention to small fruits and vegetables, especially on the uplands, is attended with the most happy results; grapes, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, strawberries and raspberries would rival any region if anything like the attention was given them that cotton and corn receive.

This situation, in connection with the mild climate, makes a field for raising horses, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep that is unsurpassed, for the abundant vegetation renders systematic feeding almost unnecessary the year around, and shelter is a remarkably smaller item that in localities farther north. While the expert stock raiser might not use this method, the far less expenditure for feed and shelter would be almost a source of wealth in itself.

Cheap labor and lands, too, under intelligent and trained direction, have already been sources of rapidly gained wealth by planters even of small capital. The rich lowlands favor the large plantations, on which may be found as high as 125 laboring families, chiefly colored, while the stream cut uplands, away from the miasma of the undrained lowlands, have secured a large population of the well to do white small farmers. The plans in vogue by the large land owners are the lease system, rent system and share system, along with which the merchant mortgage is a marked factor. The cultivated land is mostly in the hands of white men, and the great bulk of farm labor is done by colored people, who are sometimes improvident and by laboring but a few days of the week, fail to acquire much property. There are notable

and numerous exceptions to this rule, however, in which colored men are wealthy and employ white men, the most marked instance being Mr. Wiley Jones, a colored citizen of Pine Bluff, who is the only colored owner of a street railway in the world, and whose aid in public enterprises makes him one of the leading factors of the county among both white and colored. The peaceable relations of the two races is probably more marked than in any other part of the South, and they are characterized by the feeling that mutual safety lies in the real and industrial education of the colored race, by themselves and by the co-operation of the white people. A marked movement in this direction will be noticed in the proper place.

The mineral springs are White Sulphur, Cantrell's, Lee's and German's. The largest lakes are Noble's, Dick and Horseshoe.

The lands are: Bottom, about 363,000 acres; upland, 175,000 acres; cultivated, 90,000; unimproved land, cultivable, 370,000 acres; vacant national land, 15,000 acres; railway land, 10.000; acres in cotton in 1888, 67,450; number of bales in 1886, 55,120. Average yields per acre: Seed cotton on bottoms, 1,400 pounds; upland, 800 pounds; corn on bottoms, 35 bushels; upland, 15 bushels; wheat on bottoms, 30 bushels; upland, 12½ bushels; oats on bottoms, 40 bushels; upland, 20 bushels; rye on bottoms, 40 bushels; upland, 20 bushels; field peas, 50 bushels; sorghum, 100 gallons; millet on bottoms, 1½ tons; timothy, 1½ tons; red top, 2 tons; clover, 1½ tons; Irish potatoes, 50 bushels; sweet potatoes, 150 bushels; turnips, 250 bushels; while water melons, musk melons and pumpkins are of noted size. Estimated timber distribution: Pine, 637,735,000 feet; satin wood, oak, cypress, cottonwood, ash and hickory, about 1,913,205,000 feet; shipment annually, 75,000,000 feet lumber and 10,000,000 shingles; mills, about twenty-eight, equally distributed on the railways in 1887. Estates, * total, exclusive of railway lands, 1,797; number over 2,000 acres each, 40; number between 1,000 and 2,000 acres each, 44; number between 500 and 1,000 acres each, 78; number between 300 and 500 acres each, 54; number less than 300 acres each, 1,582; assessed value per acre, alluvial lands, exclusive of improvements, various distances from river and rail, $15 to $25; wooded or wild alluvial, $1 to $5; uplands in cultivation, $5 to $10 per acre: wooded or wild uplands, $1; all of which may usually be taken as about half of its real value. Acres of land taxed, 466,145; assessed value, $2,478,617; assessed value of city property, $1,306,760; total value of city reality, $3,785,377; number of horses, 2,019 value, $79,179; number of mules, 3,113 value, $166,195; number of cattle, 8,522 value, $55,742; number of sheep, 1,005 value, $1,220; number of hogs, 5,076 value, $6,362; number of wagons, 1,327 value, $37,001; all other personal property, $1,027,421; total personal property, $1,373,-110; total real and personal, $5,547,747; county tax, $40,898.60; State tax, $21,617.73; total, $62,516.33; number miles of railroad in the county, 130 St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, 43 miles; Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas, 47½ miles; Pine Bluff & Swan Lake, 26 miles; the Altheimer branch of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway, 14½ miles; stations on St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway, 10; stations of Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railway, 17; stations of Pine Bluff & Swan Lake Railway, 11; number miles of navigable river front, 162; landings between Pine Bluff and mouth of river, 27; landings between Pine Bluff and Little Rock, 18. There has been increase in nearly all items since 1887; but, all things considered, the greatest growth has been in the last decade, greater than in any other in the career of the county.

The county seat has always been on the site of the "City of Pines," even before the commissioners had chosen the site, as directed in the act of the General Assembly, and named it from two natural characteristics Pine Bluff. The house of Joseph Bonne was on land between Chestnut and Walnut Streets, now caved into the river, and served as the first court house just ten years after he located there. After that court was held in various rented log houses, but particularly in one on Barraque Street, under an oak tree which was destroyed in the great fire of 1877, and under

* 1887, Arkansas Gazette.

whose branches many a pioneer court sat in solemn dignity in the open air. In 1839 Jacob Brump was given the contract for the erection of a brick court house, to be located on the site between the present court house and the river. It was 40 feet square, two stories, with an octagon bell tower, and cost $5,300, and a front view sketch of it may still be seen in the deed records of 1839 the early work of Pine Bluff's present venerable mayor. It was in 1856 that this was superseded by the present structure, a two story painted brick, 50 feet by 54 feet, with two one story wings 20 feet by 40 feet, and of a mixed fortress and Greek style of architecture. Jacob Brump was commissioner and George G. Keeler contracted to complete it for $15,000. Among the changes since made may be mentioned the removal of the court room to the lower floor, the extension of the front porch and the vaults on the northeast corner. while still more extensive improvements are under way, to cost about $22,000. The jails formerly used were not so good as the present one—a brick structure of one story, located at the rear of the court house.

The county has no poor farm.

Its highways all radiate from Pine Bluff and are in good condition. The oldest of these is the old military road to Little Rock and down the river. These are the most important county structures.

On January 15, 1853, several citizens of Eastern Arkansas, among whom was Hon. J. W. Bocage, secured the charter for the Little Rock & Napoleon Railroad. Work was begun about 1858 and by the time the war opened the bed was almost ready for rails. This event, of course, stopped everything. About 1868 69 the members of the State government secured and completed it from Pine Bluff to Chicot the first railway in the country. It was finished to Little Rock about 1881 82, and is the now well known "Valley Route." After this came the "Cotton Belt," or St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas, completed in a general northeasterly course through Pine Bluff about 1880. It was not far from 1882 that the Pine Bluff & Swan Lake Railway a narrow-gauge on the bed of the "Cotton Belt" to Rob Roy—was built off in the direction of Corner Stone and the east. The Altheimer Branch of the "Cotton Belt," taking a northwesterly direction from Altheimer, has been in operation for about three years, and two other railways are contemplated.

An agricultural society existed before the war, and one has been in active operation for several years past. The county branch of the Bureau of Immigration for the State began when that movement started and has been of great benefit to the county. The Jefferson County Medical Society was organized November 19, 1870, and has been so vigorous that the State society met with it in 1889. It has twenty-eight members. The County Wheel was formed in 1889. J. Ed. Murray Camp of Ex-Confederate Veterans is an interesting organization effected in 1889 and has 190 members. M. G. Sennett is commander.

Railway bonds to the amount of $100,000 were issued April 1, 1873, and due in 1894, bearing six per cent interest. Some of these have been paid, but otherwise the county is out of debt, and a permanent sinking fund provides for continuous reduction of the bonds without affecting the growth of the county, as its continued prosperity abundantly proves.

For the successive decades beginning with 1830 the population of Jefferson County has been 772; 2,566; 5,834; 14,971; 15,733; 22,386; and (estimated) 45,000 in 1889. In 1860 the white and colored proportions were, respectively, 7,813 and 7,158; in 1870 were 5,566 white to 10,167 colored, and in the year 1880, 5,331 to 17,011 colored. The increase of negro population over the white in 1889 is equally marked. In 1880 there were 395 foreign born persons to 21,991 native.

The proportion of negro to white population just indicated has given Jefferson County that greatest of great problems in the South—the peaceable adjustment of negro and white government. But great as the problem is the county seems to have solved it, for themselves at least, and in the best manner so far known. This has been accomplished by the preliminary caucus of both parties in joint committee session, in which a fusion ticket is formed, composed of men of both races, among

whom the offices are equitably distributed on the principle that, as the white man have the great bulk of the property, they shall occupy the offices that have most to do in governing taxation. The ticket made by this committee has no rival and is sure of election. This applies to local affairs only, as in presidential contests the county has of late years been as thoroughly Republican as it was Democratic in ante bellum days. The general satisfaction with this method is everywhere apparent, and is due largely to the influence of moderate and sensible men of both parties and races, who are making honest endeavor to demonstrate a very knotty proposition.

The only court of especial interest is that of the circuit, which was provided for in the act of county erection. Its first record reads as follows: "June term, 1830. At a Circuit Court commenced and held by the honorable Benjamin Johnson, one of the judges of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas, at the house of Joseph Bone [Bonne], in and for the county of Jefferson, erected out of certain designated portions of the counties of Pulaski and Arkansas by an act of the General Assembly of the said Territory, bearing date of the second day of November one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, the county of Jefferson being one of the counties composing the second judicial circuit of the said Territory, and assigned to the honorable Benjamin Johnson to hear pleas in on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty." It also gives these grand jurors: "William Arbuckle, foreman; Alex. B. Jones, Louis Darden, Wesley Tracy, David Musick, Antoine Duchesson, Asa Mason, John Manuel, Antoine Kelly, Alex. Slater, William Bailey, Hiram Reid, H. L. Allen, Raphael Brumback, Jacob Callicote, John Noble, Francis Darden, Samuel Davis and Wigton King."

The first action was on the jurisdiction over Israel Emery in a murder case. The first court held in the town of Pine Bluff began December 24, 1832.

The legal fraternity of Jefferson County or Pine Bluff has always been one of prominence in the State men, too, who have been prominent in governmental affairs. Among the most influential from the first have been Gov. S. C. Roane, M. W. Dorris, Gen. James Yell, Gov. John S. Roane, Judge J. W. Bocage, Solon B. Jones, Capt. A. T. Stewart, Senator R. W. Johnson, Col. M. L. Bell, Col. W. P. Grace, A. B. Grace, Judge J. C. Murray, Judge W. M. Harrison, R. E. Waters, John S. Anderson, Maj. Herman Carlton, Col. O. A. Bradshaw, Judge D. W. Carroll, W. M. Galloway, W. F. Owen, C. M. Tannehill, R. B. McCracken, Judge Ira McL. Barton, Judge H. B. Morse, Col. M. L. Jones, Judge John A. Williams, Gen. H. King White, Col. N. T. White, Judge J. M. Elliott, Judge W. E. Hemingway, Judge W. S. McCain, Judge T. F. Sorrells, John M. Taylor, J. G. Taylor, Sam. M. Taylor, Col. John M. Clayton, Judge W. P. Stephens, Senator John W. Crawford, N. A. Austin, J. M. Cunningham, Thomas J. Ormsby and others of briefer residence. S. J. Hollingsworth is the most notable among the colored bar.

The work of the courts of Jefferson County has been characterized more probably by land litigation and debt than anything else. Its criminal practice has not been very extensive or notable. The first case of execution was about 1847, when Judge J. W. Bocage was prosecutor, and Col. W. P. Grace, in his maiden speech, plead for the defense —the only criminal case he ever lost in his remarkable career as a criminal lawyer. Since that time there have been less than a half dozen executions in the whole career of the courts. Colored lawyers were not generally in practice until during the 70's.

The circuit judges who have presided over the circuit containing this county have been: Judges Benjamin Johnson Roysden, Euclid L. Johnson, Isaac Baker (1840), W. H. Sutton (1845), Josiah Gould (1849), John C. Murray (1851), T. F. Sorrells (1853), John C. Murray (1858), W. M. Harrison (1865), H. P. Morse (1868), John A. Williams (1874), X. J. Pindall, (1878), J. A. Williams (1882), and John M. Elliott (1888).

In connection with the bench and bar of the county may be mentioned a list of Jefferson's citizens who served in Congress: Senator R. W.

Johnson, 1855 to 1861; Representatives R. W. Johnson, a part of the time between 1847 and 1853; A. A. C. Rogers (seat contested by J. T. Elliott), 1869 to 1871; O. P. Snyder, 1871 to 1873; same (contested by M. L. Bell), 1873 to 1875; C. R. Breckinridge, State at-large, 1883-85, 1885 87, 1887 89, and 1889 91.

Post offices are usually centers about which villages spring up, and, with that basis, the following list in Jefferson County seems happily prophetic: Altheimer, Bankhead, Cornerstone, Dexter, Double Wells, Fairfield, Faith, Garretson's Landing, Greely, Greenback, Grier, Humphrey, Jefferson, Kearney, Linwood, Locust Cottage, Macon, Madding, New Gascony, Noble's Lake, Nubia, Pastoria, Pine Bluff, Plum Bayou, Rainey, Red Bluff, Redfield, Rob Roy, Sleeth, Toronto, Wabbaseka, English, Swan Lake, and Williamette. But as far as the past or even present is concerned Pine Bluff and the county are almost synonymous, for the activity and much of the population centered there from the beginning, and what villages now exist outside the capital are very recent developments of railway shipping points. It is safe to say that over one-third of the county reside in Pine Bluff, and that over half of these are white.

As to age, St. Mary's Landing and New Gascony store are the oldest, both settled in French times. Rob Roy and Pine Bluff were founded about the same time. Garretson's Landing and Wabbaseka are also very old places. Others have grown up within a decade almost.

As to size, Pine Bluff, Redfield, Altheimer, Jefferson Springs and Rob Roy are the order of those that can be called towns.

Pine Bluff is so thoroughly identified with the county that it seems superfluous to treat it separately. The land was entered in 1831, by Joseph Bonne, although he had settled here as early as 1819. This comprised the "old town." He soon sold it to John T. Pullen, one of the first English settlers in this region, who not long after disposed of it to "Pinkard, Chowning, Davis & Dawson," a firm of non-residents. It is variously claimed that the first lots were laid out by Mr. Pullen, Mr. A. H. Davis, in 1837, and John E. Graham, still later, but the probability is that Mr. Pullen made the first and the others additions or re surveys. About 1843 this company sold the site to Gens. James and Yell, and subsequent extensions will be found in connection with the incorporation.

Besides those mentioned, one of the early families of the place was that of James N. Buck, of whose children (Irving O., John L. and Eliza E.) Col. John L. lived to be the oldest citizen of the town. Another old settler was Drew White and family. Joseph Bonne owned the first tavern, which was kept by a Spaniard named Casamus, and the cooking was done by old Corey Brown's wife, a colored woman. James Buck and Drew White also had taverns at "the Bluff" until the war. A Mr. Fugate gave his name to a street by keeping the first store at the north end. Among other early business men were Messrs. Dorris, Maulding, Hewes, James, Scull, Tucker, Bird, Greenfield and Kay.*

From this beginning "the Bluff" gradually began to be a river trading point; manufactories sprung up from time to time; a wholesale and supply trade began to spread; men of large estates made Pine Bluff their home; some of the ablest legal talent of the State located, and finally the war came and caused general ruin to estates, business, and society, although the town itself was not seriously destroyed by anything but general decay.

The period of reconstruction was one of slow growth, and it was not until about 1870 that the new Pine Bluff began to make itself known by a vigorous but not intermittent growth, which promises to make it the rival of any city in the State. The new surroundings and independent movements of both races in developing the great cotton belt of this State have had their effect on Pine Bluff. It has made large increase in local capital, and as a home for large planters who are also investors in commerce and business generally, has contributed to the place a solidity of growth and structure plainly evident to the most ordinary observer.

The manufactures of Pine Bluff began in 1850 with a small foundry by Henry Cloyes; he after

*Acknowledgment is especially due the Press-Eagle for many of these facts.

ward added a corn mill and planing mill. William Scull had a sash, door, and planing factory from 1857 until the Federal army took charge of it. The next factory was a similar one owned by the largest contractors in the county — Bell & Bocage, who had mills in various parts of the county, and a steam brick factory. At the time their works burned (August 23, 1873) they were the largest south of St. Louis, and of over 100 employés about half were skilled mechanics. Their loss exceeded $60,000. In 1871 E. W. Bocage built his Pine Bluff Iron and Engine Works. The next were the Pine Bluff Agricultural Works, erected by a joint-stock company. This was under the management of W. J. McKinney. In 1875 the Emma Oil Company began, and in less than a decade they had six presses of six boxes each. In 1877 the Pine Bluff Oil Company began their works, but were soon absorbed by the Emma Company, under the presidency of G. H. Blood. The foundry and machine shops of J. W. Bocage & Co. were erected near the Valley depot in 1879, and soon became one of the largest works of this region. In 1880 the Jefferson Iron Works Company were organized by Messrs. Franklin, Preston and Hardin, and began work in the old Baptist Church building on Barraque Street. The works soon fell into the hands of Preston & Prigmore. The Star Planing and Shingle Mills were opened in January, 1879, by Smith & Riggin, with Mr. G. Morris as foreman. The Bluff City Lumber Company is a wood working factory, successor to the O. D. Peck Company. The Ice & Coal Company have a large ice plant, erected in 1884. The machine works of Dilley & Son care for that kind of work. E. L. Colburn has a gin and grist mill, and the "Cotton Belt" Railway division shops are large works. Several brick kilns are in operation, while a few drug firms make patent medicines. Thomas Green has a general cart factory, and Mr. Currie's factory for native wines has headquarters here.

The Merchants' & Planters' Bank was organized December 1, 1876, with a capital of $58,000. The First National Bank was formed on September 2, 1882, with a cash capital of $50,000. Another bank is in course of formation with a capital of $300,000. The Citizens' Bank was formed February 10, 1887, with a capital of $100,000.

The city has two excellent street railways—the Citizens' and Wiley Jones—each with respective capitals of $30,000 and $25,000. The latter, as stated elsewhere, is the only street railway line in the world owned by a colored man.

Telephone and telegraph facilities are excellent, and the Pine Bluff Water & Light Company, with a capital stock of $200,000, furnishes electric light of 1,500 incandescent and 100 arc light capacity, and water with a domestic pressure of 80 pounds, and fire pressure of 200 pounds to the square inch, and with pipe of size sufficient for a city of 200,000. The pumping capacity is 3,500,000 gallons in twenty four hours. The system of sewerage is good and has thirty-inch mains. The police and fire departments are well organized.

The city has an immense cotton trade and has two compresses. Its wholesale, jobbing and retail houses are numerous and extensive, and increasing constantly.

One opera house and two large parks—the Recreation or Citizens' and Wiley Jones' represent the amusement side of Pine Bluff, while White Sulphur Springs is the nearest resort.

The incorporation of Pine Bluff as a town occurred on December 12, 1848, when its population was less than 400. This was known as the "Old Town," and included what is bounded by Walnut, Sixth Avenue, and Tennessee Streets and the river. The first mayor was James De Bond, Jr., and his council was composed of W. P. Grace, lawyer; Drew White, landlord and mail contractor; L. L. Mandel, merchant; Theron Brownfield, carpenter. It was the duty of Col. Grace, the clerk, to formulate the first ordinances, which he did during about two months, and it is related that he was allowed $25, provided he would have them printed. As the printing cost him $24.50, his public contract proved to be a grand exception to what such contracts are popularly supposed to be. Many of these ordinances are still in force. In 1860 the place reached a population of about 700 or 800, and was incorporated as a city. The town had begun to extend west and south. Additions were

made: Drew White's, 11 blocks in 1854; James', 18 blocks in 1854; Woodruff's, 73 blocks in 1855; Finnerty's, 7 blocks in 1855; Harding's, 72 blocks in 1869; James & Simpson's, 18 blocks in 1871; Tannehills & Owen's, 9 lots in 1872; Taylor's, 9 blocks in 1873; Woodruff's, 11 lots in 1873; Scull's, 8 blocks in 1873; Allis', 14 lots in 1877; Vining's, 10 lots in 1878; Worthen's, 9 blocks in 1879; Harding's, 33 lots in 1879; G. Meyer's, 14 lots in 1880; Dorris', 57 blocks in 1881; Brump's, 7 lots in 1881; Mills', 8 blocks in 1883; Johnson's, 2 blocks in 1883; Morris', 12 lots in 1883; Bloom's, 13 lots in 1883; Trulock's, 6 blocks in 1884; Ringler's, 16 blocks in 1884; Gibson's, 16 blocks in 1884; D. C. White's, 3 blocks in 1885; Oliver's, 8 blocks in 1885; M. J. Scull's, 16 blocks in 1885; Houston & James', 10 lots in 1885; Portis Land Co's., 21 lots in 1885; Pine Bluff Land Co's., 35 blocks in 1886; Hudson's, 20 lots in 1886; Smith & Wheatley's, 22 lots in 1886; Rogers', 13 blocks in 1886; D. White's, 11 lots in 1886; Sorrells & De Woody's, 14 blocks in 1887; Geisreiter's, 35 blocks in 1887; Wilkins & Hauf's, 15 acres in 1887; W. J. Hammett's, 22 lots in 1887; Wiley Jones', 15 acres in 1888; Fee Webb's, 120 acres in 1888. The city is divided into four wards.

Secret societies, as well as social and professional ones, are extensively represented. Among those of the white people which have existed and are still in operation, are two Masonic societies, a Royal Arch Chapter, a Commandery, Odd Fellows, a Jewish Order. Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, American Legion of Honor, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Labor, Grand Army of the Republic, etc.; while among the colored people may be mentioned the Masons, Odd Fellows, Brothers and Sisters of Friendship, Sons and Daughters of Lily, Knights of Pythias, etc.

A public library exists, and the Merrill Institute, now nearly completed, will be a public institution containing library, reading room, lecture rooms, gymnasium, etc.

The newspapers of the county began with The Jeffersonian, issued about 1847, by W. E. Smith, who was succeeded by a Mr. Wyatt. It was short lived. In 1850 Luckie & Carter issued the Pine Bluff Republican, and among others afterward connected with the paper were Messrs. Wells, E. H. Vance, Bushnell, Shepherd, and Judge Reed Fletcher. The American was a contemporary under E. H. Vance. W. Q. Dent issued the Pine Bluff Democrat about 1856, and Wells & Luckie began the Jefferson Enterprise near the same time, Mr. Luckie's death afterward causing the journal to fall into the hands of Fletcher & Williams, whom Col. W. Williams succeeded. Lee & Douglass secured it in 1858 and gave it the name, The Independent. During the war H. B. Worsham published The War Bulletin, the first daily ever published in the county. For some time before 1865 there was no local paper, but at that date The Dispatch was begun by Morton & Bowers, and later on was edited by the well known deceased journalist, Maj. J. H. Sparks. Very soon Lee & Williams established The Orthopolitan, which was replaced by The Southern Vindicator, by Williams, Lee & Ryan, of whom Col. J. G. Ryan was the leading editorial spirit. In 1868 J. L. Bowers began The Jefferson Republican, with which Messrs. Ira McL. Barton, J. B. Dow, F. K. Lyman, Frank Silverman, O. P. Snyder, E. W. McCracken, and A. R. Craig were connected. The Pine Bluff Press was established in January, 1869, by W. C. Thomas, with whom Maj. Charles G. Newman was soon associated, and who assumed full control on the death of Col. Thomas, in February, 1874. In September, 1888, Newman & Ryan changed it to a daily, and in January, 1879, it suspended, and in January, 1881, S. C. Ryan secured it and resumed publication from April to October 9, when it was burned. It resumed on the 11th as a daily, but on the 1st of November joined The Eagle and became The Weekly Press Eagle. The Weekly Eagle had been started February 28, 1880, by W. F. Bell, but at his death on August following, his brothers, D. C. and J. C. Bell, succeeded him. In November Bell & Murray secured it, and Ryan & Murray made the consolidation. These latter gentlemen had control separately at times, and now it is in the hands of Arthur Murray. In May, 1881, Maj. C. G. Newman established the Pine Bluff Daily Commercial, which has been the only daily

since. The Graphic was started by Judge R. Fletcher in 1887, and is now in the hands of J. W. Adams. The Hornet is a colored paper which has been in various hands. It was started by J. C. Duke. Outside of Pine Bluff, the only paper has been the Redfield Star, by C. T. Munroe, not now published. A few other efforts have been made, but were short lived. The journals have ably represented the interests of the community in which they have been so important a factor.

Redfield grew out of the Little Rock, Missis sippi River & Texas Railway interests, together with the efforts of J. K. Broadie, by whom it was laid out recently, although it has been a business point since early in the present decade. It has about 1,000 people, and, besides general stores, has a large wood-working mill. Messrs. Fairman, Daniels, Sallee Brothers and W. C. McKinnis are among the leading men.

Altheimer is the junction of the Little Rock & Eastern Railway with the "Cotton Belt" line, and has grown up to a population of about 600 in the last three years. The Altheimer Brothers have been its leading spirits. Davis & McDonald are merchants. There are two cotton gins here.

Jefferson Springs is a recent lumber town on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railway of about 150 people. It has two mills.

Rob Roy has a store and is the seat of A. Godbold's plantation. It was formerly one of the most prominent river shipping points of this region.

Among other places that have stores and are the seats of plantations are Bankhead, Cornerstone, Garretson's Landing, Kearney (mill), Linwood, Madding, New Gascony, Noble's Lake (the seat of Sol. Franklin's great plantation), Pastoria, Plum Bayou, Red Bluff, Wabbaseka and Swan Lake. Other places are post offices merely.

Whether or not the old French settlers, pre vious to Joseph Bonne's day in 1819, took part in our early British wars, is not known. It would not be strange, however, if a few had participated in the affair of 1815 at New Orleans; nor is it improb able that some of Jefferson County's inhabitants had a share in the Creek, Seminole or Black Hawk wars. They, of course, took part in what little border Indian warfare there was, but as the Quapaws were friendly this article has nothing of that kind to record.

After the birth of Jefferson County in 1829, the first war experience it had to deal with was that of 1846 with the Mexican neighbors. There was no particular excitement, and all who chose to go gathered about Capt. John C. Roane, the leading military spirit of the county, and with him entered the northwestern part of the State recruiting, finally serving bravely in the famous ranks of Gen. Yell, of Buena Vista fame. There were but few, however, the total population being but 5,834. The excitement effected the county but little, and quiet reigned until the close of the great campaign of 1860.

The general causes which figured in the great campaign ably represented by Lincoln, Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell, are so well known as to not necessitate repetition in these lines; but as the peculiar make-up of a county almost always determined its action in that struggle it is well to glance at the condition of Jefferson at that time. In 1860 there was in the whole county a population of but 14,971, of whom 7,158 were colored, and the white population exceeded them by 655, making 7,813 whites. This shows, according to the accepted proportion of about five persons to one voter, a vote of little more than 1,500 to the county. It needs only to be mentioned that the county was then as now a cotton and corn slave-holding com munity, to make it clear that the 1,500 voters were supremely democratic at this particular period. While there were a few votes for Lincoln and Bell, the mass was chiefly divided between Doug las and Breckenridge, and the fact that the Hon. W. P. Grace, of Pine Bluff, was an elector on the Douglas ticket shows that there was no small Douglas sentiment afloat. The result was a general support of Douglas.

The inauguration of Lincoln and the convention at Little Rock occurred and began the same day, and Jefferson had its time in choosing delegates. The Pine Bluff convention chose the Hons. James Yell and W. P. Grace, with the understanding that Northern aggression should be resisted—just

how was not generally decided upon. Two independent strictly Union candidates were in the field also Anthony A. C. Rogers and Horace B. Allis, but the election fell to Grace and Yell, who entered the Little Rock convention of March, and Mr. Grace was made chairman of the ordinance committee. After the well known recess before May 6, Mr. Grace and his committee drew up the ordinance of secession which was passed as the best thing that Arkansas could do under the circumstances, and with the one dissenting voice of Isaac Murphy, as elsewhere noted.

Meanwhile, it must be remembered, the county had two companies of State militia, which had been organized before war was thought of; one was the Jefferson Guards, formed by Capt. Charles Carlton and L. Donaldson; the other, formed early in 1861 by Capt. J. W. Bocage, was known as the Southern Guards. During April a war meeting was in session at the court house at Pine Bluff, and among the speakers for secession were Messrs. Roane, Bell, Sorrells, Bocage, and others, while Anthony Rogers was the exponent of the corporal's guard of a Union following. During the meeting Capt. Frank McNally reported to Capt. Bocage a telegram from Gen. Hindman that boats loaded with national supplies had passed Helena, were bound up the Arkansas River, and should be captured by him at Pine Bluff. Capt. Bocage called on the meeting asking volunteers to stop the boat as she was reported in sight. The assemblage responded with alacrity, and Gen. Roane was placed in command. As the boats entered in front of the city they were ordered to stop, and by a shot across the bow of the one in the lead, the vessels came to and their stores were captured. Capt. Bocage telegraphed Gov. Rector of the action, to which the latter responded that Jefferson County had "taken a high handed step and must foot the responsibility." They decided to "foot" it, and held the goods, which were soon after ordered into the State service by the Governor. Supplies were also captured at Napoleon.

During 1861 there obtained the constant hurry and bustle of recruiting and organization at Pine Bluff, which became the headquarters and rendezvous for a large surrounding territory. From time to time companies of the First Arkansas Infantry were formed here by Col. John M. Bradley, and about four of these companies were composed of Jefferson County men, while some were scattered through all the rest. The county court supported them. A few went independently, and in various directions, to Little Rock, and still others into Mississippi, many serving gallantly in some of the most famous actions of the war. In the Confederate troops they were known as the Fifteenth Arkansas.

The year 1862 was passed in much the same way, so that by its close about all the fighting force of the county was gone. The law directing the raising of less cotton and more corn gave the county an abundant supply of the latter commodity, which fell to ten cents a bushel. This kept the slaves fully occupied.

The early part of 1863 passed rather uneventfully, but early in October Gen. Powell Clayton came down with a small force from Little Rock and took peaceable possession of Pine Bluff, without any attempt at fortification, merely holding it as a post. He had been here but a few days when Gen. Marmaduke marched upon the town with a much larger force, and, sending in a flag, asked Gen. Clayton to surrender. The General, of course, took time to consider the matter, and also used that precious time in hastily fortifying the court yard and streets leading to it with the numerous and almost omnipresent cotton bales. After he had "considered," he sent Gen. Marmaduke a refusal to surrender, whereupon the latter made an attack on all sides against the effective cotton bales, and after a few hours of severe fighting and the death of fifteen Confederates and eleven Federals, Marmaduke withdrew. This occurred in the forenoon of October 25, 1863. In the Methodist Episcopal Church recently torn down were found many of the bullets of that fight.

Gen. Clayton soon thoroughly fortified Pine Bluff, as it then stood, by a series of probably two and a half miles of intrenchments, in an irregular figure, about the town. He held the town during the remainder of the war, and, excepting occa

sional raids down to the Ouachita River, there were no subsequent events of military note.

Under the Isaac Murphy provisional government of 1864, W. Williams and Reed Fletcher were representatives, and M. W. Galloway was the senator from Jefferson County.

Reconstruction was as painful a rehabilitation here as elsewhere, but the wisdom exercised in the mutual efforts of the white population and the newly enfranchised race have resulted in the best solution of their difficulties so far tried in the whole freedmen realm.

Pioneers have seldom found time and facilities for more than the most meager educational advantages for their children at home, and in this Jefferson County has not proved an exception. The early Catholic schools, under the care of the Sisters at St. Mary's, were the first to be called real schools, and it is unfortunate that more is not known of their excellent work.

Aside from this parochial school, it is not certain that there were any schools of note before 1841. The wealthy ones secured a tutor for their family, and then sent their sons off to the colleges of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, while their daughters attended the most convenient seminaries. Occasionally an educated young man might come along and have a short session of select school. These, however, began at Pine Bluff. As early as 1841 a pioneer Methodist minister, named Rev. Hunt, opened a school in a log house at Pine Bluff, under the auspices of the church to which he belonged. He was assisted by his wife and sister-in law, and continued for a few years. Not long after this school closed Prof. Henry Sharp had a school for boys and girls, and about two years later he was succeeded by Dr. Barrington. Prof. Brander taught afterward for a couple of years, and others of less prominence.

During the 50's Col. Alexander, of Virginia, opened one of those academies whose purpose was to fit boys for college. The institution flourished under the management of this able gentleman, so that he required assistance. Mr. John J. Martin, the present county surveyor, was one of his teachers. The school continued up to the war. Contemporary with it was a school for young ladies and small boys, kept by Miss Wasserman, who opened the institution for a time after the war. About the same time a school was in session for a few years before the war, at White Sulphur Springs, and was taught by a Methodist minister. During the decade before 1860 one was also at Byrd Spring, under the management of Prof. Newton. Mr. John J. Martin held a school at Richland during those days.

Since the war the private school has largely given way, although some excellent ones have continued up to the present. About 1865 a school was opened by Rev. Cadesman Pope, who was later followed by a Mr. Holloway. In 1868 was started a promising school in the old brick Baptist Church, by Mr. A. G. A. Coleman, and his assistant, Miss Mary Cooper, but a year later the principal died. Miss Cooper wielded a considerable influence in the educational movements of the county.

The most prominent private school since their time is Prof. J. Jordan's academy, at Pine Bluff, which has been in successful operation for several years as a preparatory school for colleges. The convent school, in connection with St. Joseph's Church (Catholic), has proved a worthy successor of its somewhat ancient ancestor at St. Mary's, near New Gascony.

Most notable among the private enterprises for the education of the colored people after the war were the school of the American Missionary Association, a recent mission school of the Presbyterian Church, Prof. Prewett's Commercial College, Miss Chinn's school, and the new industrial school movement among prominent citizens of Pine Bluff, headed by Rev. J. M. Lucey, pastor of St. Joseph's Church. The Association school was bought in 1868 by the city, and placed in charge of a most earnest educated man, a Mr. Martin, whose influence in negro education has been very considerable. The latest movement, by Rev. Lucey, promises to be one of the most advanced efforts so far made in the South, and may prove that industrial education is a greatly needed step in the colored problem.

One has but to glance at these figures, giving the number of teachers employed in the State of Arkansas in successive years, to gain a fair idea of the growth of popular education in any part of the State: In 1869 there were 1,335; in 1870, 2,302; in 1871, 2,128; in 1872, 2,035; in 1873, 1,481; in 1874-75, no reports; in 1876, 461; in 1877 78, no reports; in 1879, 1,458; in 1880, 1,872; in 1881, 2,169; in 1882, 2,501; in 1883, 2,462; in 1884, 2,899; in 1885, 3,582; in 1886, 3,691; in 1887, 4,167; in 1888, 4,664. It will readily be seen that the greatest care and activity have been shown in the years of the present decade, and the most firm and permanent improvement in the last few years.

The old school system was not a success, for the common school idea did not become popular until within the last twenty years, and the public school lands were, by the state of public sentiment, al lowed to amount to almost nothing in the shape of revenue. It was largely the wealthy who could educate, and they hired private tutors to fit their children for foreign colleges and academies; or an occasional professional teacher would open a school to prepare students for higher schools. Education was a luxury which poor whites could not have, and, as for the negro, the idea was not entertained. Education, too, was purely literary, such as it was in many other parts of the country. The practical and industrial phases of it are just beginning to be fully appreciated; the realization gains ground that industrial and practical education, not the literary alone, is a key to all successful permanent progress. None in all the South have been quicker to adopt such progressive ideas and put them in practice than the leaders in the educational movements of Jefferson County.

It was Pine Bluff which led in the vigorous organization of the public school system in 1868, and the county generally soon followed. A tax was levied in 1868, and the election of school directors resulted in the choice of Messrs. R. W. Trimble, W. P. Grace, G. Meyer, S. McAlmont, J. T. J. Havis, and Ira McL. Barton. They began with a fund of about $10,000, and, although the decision of the Supreme Court making the levy payable in scrip instead of currency made a falling off in funds, the directors arranged to build a school structure that would be an honor to the city. By the fall of 1871 the present fine high school building was finished by Messrs. Bell & Bocage. It is of brick, and three stories, 64x68 feet, with a tower of 88 feet. Its cost was $18,000, which was paid by 1876. At the same time they bought, at a total cost of $3,000, the building of the American Missionary Association for the colored people. Both buildings have since been so well fitted up that there is now abundant room for both white and colored children, who have equal advantages. Miss Ruth McBride, who has had charge of the city schools for some years, has been a great factor in their progress, and the schools have graduated several classes of good grade. The high school, enrolling over 300, with five teachers, and Pine Street school, enrolling over 200, with four teachers, are white schools; while the Normal, enrolling over 160, with three teachers; Merrill school, enrolling over 200, with four teachers; Second Avenue, enrolling over 180, with three teachers; and Cockrill school, enrolling over eighty, with one teacher, are colored. Annunciation Academy, enrolling over 170, with eight teachers; Prewett's Commercial College, enrolling over seventy, with three teachers; Jordan's Academy, enrolling over fifty, with two teachers; Miss Chinn's school, enrolling over twenty-five, with one teacher, are private white schools, while the colored are Prof. Crump's school, enrolling over forty, with two teachers, and the Presbyterian Academy, enrolling over 140, with three teachers.

The branch Normal school of the State University was secured to Pine Bluff largely through the efforts of ex-Senator N. T. White. A tract of twenty acres in the west part of the city was secured, and a fine brick structure, trimmed with Alabama granite, was erected in 1882 at a cost of $10,000. It has four rooms and an assembly hall, and all the appurtenances of a first-class school. It has been from the first in charge of Prof. J. C. Corbin, whose thorough comprehension of the needs of the colored people for teachers, the object for which the institution was founded, has made

the school one of the first of the kind in the South, and its influence has already been widely felt even during its brief existence. Its final cost was over $42,000.

The schools outside of Pine Bluff are all merely district schools, and have increased from year to year since 1868. The population is so largely colored, that they are principally in the hands and are composed of colored people. The general ignorance of this race in 1868 has made their growth in school management, although rapid as compared with their own condition, very slow and wasteful as compared with white schools generally. The fact that many school officers can neither read nor write has left the reports of the county in a lamentable condition until very recently, when some improvement has been manifest.

The total enumeration for the year ending June 30, 1885, was 9,154, while there were 11,567 in 1888; the white enumeration in 1885 was 2,127, to 7,027 colored, while in 1888 the white were 2,755, to 8,782 colored; the white enrollment (4,346) and the colored (5,609) in 1885 compares enviously with 1,550 white and 5,003 colored in 1888; a total of 9,955 in 1885 to 6,553 in 1888, which seems difficult to account for, except by carelessness in reporting by district officers; that out of thirty-eight districts in 1885 four voted the five mill tax, and twenty-nine out of thirty four voted it in 1888, shows a remarkable development in popular interest; in 1885 there were ninety six teachers reported, of whom sixty-two were males and thirty-four females, while in 1888 there were reported ninety-five teachers, of whom seventy-three were male and only four female, a remarkable change as far as the sex of teachers is concerned; in 1885, the monthly wages ranged from $35 to $60, while in 1888 none were above $47.50; there were thirty-one school houses one brick and thirty wood in 1885, to thirty-four in 1888, some of logs; but two grounds were inclosed in 1885, to eleven in 1888; the property, valued in 1885 at $21,597, was increased in 1888 to $32,220; the amount expended in 1885 was but $9,844.15, while out of receipts which aggregated $47,880.62 in 1888, $32,585.04 was spent, over three times as much as in the former year, and by far the most of it was paid to teachers; this shows that the grade of teachers is rapidly improving. No institutes have been reported, and improvement in the grading of schools has not been very marked. A very large proportion of the teachers are colored, and the fact of the location of the State Colored Normal School in the county has given Jefferson County a prestige and opportunity held by no other colored county in the State.

There are really three religious periods in the history of the county, corresponding to the early French settlements, the slave holding period and the post bellum period. The first of these was Catholic, and the earliest church in the county in the first years of this century was St. Mary's, on the plantation afterward owned by Judge James Scull. St. Mary's Convent was contemporary with it there, and under the conduct of the Sisters of Charity, became one of the most famous schools of the Southwest, where some ladies of the present leading families were educated. The church was removed to Pine Bluff several years before the war, and will be mentioned farther on.

The ante bellum period was characterized by white congregations of the Methodist, the Episcopal, the Catholic, the Presbyterian (O. S.), the Baptist and the Jewish societies. The Catholic had been here first; the Methodists had itinerants here as early as 1819, according to best authority, but not very regularly until about 1830; the Episcopal society came in next in 1838; the Baptists came in probably next, and were well organized by 1854; the Presbyterians became a fixture in 1858, the same year that the Jews began to make efforts to get a footing, although the latter did not organize until 1866.

The post bellum period is marked by the organization of colored churches, and their marvelous growth. They are confined to the Missionary Baptist, the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church denominations, which sprung up in that chronological order.

The Catholic Church seems to have fallen into the background in the county by 1850, when Rev. Patrick A. McGowan came here, for there was no

church at that time in the whole county. In 1851 Father McGowan built St Joseph's Church at Pine Bluff, and in the year following erected one at Plum Bayou. In 1855 and 1856 he built those at New Gascony and Noble Lake, called respectively St. Peter's and St. Paul's. St. Mary's was also rejuvenated. St. Peter's and St. Paul's each numbered about 500 and 200 respectively before the war, but the latter has since disappeared, and St. Peter's has fallen off very much. St. Joseph's has increased greatly, though the whole number in the county is probably not more than at the beginning of the war. The figures above include white and colored. St. Joseph's old building was removed and in its place was erected the present fine church and convent in 1867. Among the priests who have succeeded Father McGowan are Fathers Behan, Donovan, Clark, Ryan, Duggin and others. The present pastor, Rev. J. M. Lucey, took charge in 1873, and his progressive ideas have raised the church to an advanced position. The new industrial school now agitating is due to his initiatory steps.

The Methodist Church had itinerants here as early as 1819, and from the earliest membership this region was, down to 1854, in Arkansas Conference, but in that year Little Rock Conference was organized and has since covered the white membership south of the river. The first "circuit rider" began regularly in the new town of Pine Bluff in 1830. This was Rev. John A. Henly. From that time on the growth was continuous, and in the great separation of 1847 all in Jefferson County were of the Southern branch. The colored people attended the white churches, and sometimes had services alone, although there was no organization. These churches increased steadily until now there are about fifteen churches in the county, with a membership of not far from 765. These are in various circuits: Pine Bluff circuit has the Main Street and Lake Side churches, with memberships, respectively, of 300 and 50, and with buildings valued at $20,000 and $5,000, respectively; Toledo circuit has Concord and Double Wells churches, with property valued at $1,000, and a membership of about seventy-five; Auburn circuit includes Hawley's Chapel and Salem, with some property and a membership of about fifty; Pastoria circuit has Flat Bayou, Raineyville, Pastoria and Jones Chapel in it, with some 150 members and about $5,000 in property; in Redfield circuit are Macon, Goodfaith, Hensley, Redfield and Red Bluff, with about 140 members and $2,000 in buildings. Pine Bluff and Pastoria have parsonages, the former valued at $2,500 and the latter at $750. The ministers are Revs. T. H. Ware, Horace Jewell, W. H. Browning, C. B. Brinkley and Josephus Loring, at Pine Bluff; Rev. Wilson, at Macon; Rev. J. F. Shaw, at Grady, and Rev. W. I. Rogers, at Pastoria. At Pine Bluff, Rev. Henly was succeeded, on the circuit including Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Arkansas Post, by Revs. Mahlon Bewley, W. A. Boyce, Fountain Brown and James Essex. About 1837 Rev. William P. Ratcliffe began, and soon the first church was erected in Pine Bluff, and used until 1857, when another church was built, the one recently standing at the crossing of the "Valley Route" Railway and Main Street; this cost $4,500. Revs. James Custer, R. M. Cole, James Graham, Stephen Carlisle, David Crawford, Mason B. Lowry, Nathan Taylor, Gideon W. Cottingham, and Ambrose M. Barrington covered the time until 1848, when Pine Bluff became a station. Rev. Barrington until 1851, Revs. Lewis S. Marshall (1851 52), William T. Anderson (1853-57), James M. Goodwin (1858), P. C. Harris (1859), John M. Bradley (1860), Columbus O. Steel (1861), Cadesman Pope (1862 66), James M. Pirtle (1867), W. C. Hearn (1868-70), Henry B. Frazee (1871), Horace Jewell (1872 75), Charles F. Evans (1876 78), W. H. Browning (1879 84), E. M. Pitkin (1885), John F. Carr (1886 88), and Horace Jewell have been the pastors since. The present beautiful brick church recently built is the finest in the city. This is the only denomination of white Methodists in the county.

The Episcopal Church is confined to Pine Bluff. Rev. William Mitchell, M. D., located at this place about 1838, under the direction of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Oatey, but he seems to have made no organization. During his two years' stay he solemnized

the romantic marriage of Judge J. W. Bocage and Miss Frances Irene Lindsay, to attend which the gallant judge swam the river. There seems to have been nothing but occasional visiting missionaries down to 1860, of whom were Revs. W. C. Stout and Bishops Oatey, Polk and Freeman. In 1860, when the diocese embraced Arkansas and Indian Territory, the Bishop, Henry C. Clay, D. D., secured the services of Rev. Robert W. Trimble for Pine Bluff, and the first services were held in the old brick Baptist Church since a machine shop on Barraque street. Rev. Trimble organized the church under the name St. John's. As the war opened, about $4,000 was secured for a building, but the rector and many members joined the First Arkansas Regiment, the former as chaplain. He soon returned and reorganized the church, however, and at that time changed the name to Trinity Church. From the battle of Pine Bluff until September, 1865, Dr. Trimble lived in Swan Lake, but during the latter month returned and reorganized in a private parlor. Subscriptions were again renewed, both here and in the East, by Dr. Trimble, and soon $4,000 was raised. Although the corner stone was laid in November, 1866, the beautiful structure was not completed until Christmas, 1870, at a total cost of $18,000. After a long and active work, in which he baptized over 800 people, the venerable rector's failing health led to his resignation in August, 1881, and April 17, 1882, he passed away. In 1883 he was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. I. O. Adams. Since that date the membership has increased, and mission services have been opened at Altheimer and New Gascony. There have also been added about $2,000 in improvements to buildings, and a pipe organ purchased at a cost of $2,200.

The Baptist Church for white people has two branches in the county the Primitive and the Missionary. Both came in at an early date, but it is not known which was first, probability pointing, however, to the Primitive, who have but few members, and but one or two congregations each of colored and white. Bethlehem Church is the only white church in the county, about twelve miles west of Pine Bluff. New Hope Association covers it, and was organized in 1855. The Regular or Missionary Baptists are confined to Pine Bluff, the white branch belonging to the Friendship Association, which was organized in 1872. Pine Bluff Church was first organized in about 1854 by members and friends of the society, among the latter of whom Col. W. P. Grace was very active. Their church was scarcely built when it was destroyed by a supposed incendiary fire. In 1857 a brick church was erected on Barraque street, and afterward became a machine shop. The present frame structure was erected in 1876 on Sixth Avenue, and has recently been improved to the value of $1,000, while a $2,000 parsonage has been attached. Rev. Lee was pastor from 1854 until the outbreak of the war, after which date the church, notwithstanding repeated efforts, remained disorganized until 1876. Rev. L. Quinn assumed pastoral charge the following year, and remained until he was succeeded by Rev. W. W. Tinker, of Kentucky, who continued but a year and left in 1881. Two years later, after supplies had served intermittently, Rev. A. J. Fawcett began a five-year pastorate, and was succeeded at the close by Rev. G. S. Kennard for 1888. Since that date Rev. W. C. Golden has been in charge, and the membership has risen to about 140 persons.

The Presbyterian Church, of what is called in the South the Old School, began with Pine Bluff, and has not secured a footing in the county outside of that except a colored mission. This church gives the presbytery its name. On May 15, 1858, Rev. John J. Boozer, of South Carolina, formed the society at Pine Bluff, and continued with it as pastor until his death in 1864. No minister was then secured until October, 1866, when Rev. E. McNair, of North Carolina, entered upon his duties. Dr. McNair was an able man, and at the close of his pastorate, January 1, 1879, Rev. William Dabney succeeded him, but only remained until 1881, on account of failing health. In April of that year Rev. J. A. Dickson, of Millersburg, Ky., was called to this pulpit, and in September assumed its offices, which he has ably filled ever since. The church building is a large frame erected in 1859 60, and the congregation has increased remarkably,

reaching above 300. Their choir is one of the best in the city. They have also a colored mission.

The Hebrew Church began the congregation, Anshe Emeth, at Pine Bluff, with the location of Rabbi Aaron Reinach, the same year that the Presbyterians formed (1858), but no organization was effected until 1866. The few Jews in the city succeeded in building a synagogue during the following year, and with the improvements since made, the edifice, surmounted with oriental minarets, reaches a total cost of $20,500. The first rabbi regularly employed after the organization was Rev. J. Bloch, who took charge of the congregation in 1868, and four years later was succeeded by Rev. M. Fleugel, of Quincy, Ill. Rev. M. Greenblatt, of Shreveport, La., followed him in 1876, and his successors have been Dr. Rubenstein, and Dr. Baker, the present rabbi. The parsonage was erected in 1878, and the society, under the successive presidencies of Messrs. D. Aschaffenburg, G. Meyer, Jacob Bloom, Sr., Joseph Altheimer and Charles Weil, has prospered, and now numbers forty-eight male members. Their choir is one of the best in the State.

The colored churches have sprung up since the war with a rapidity almost tropical in its luxuriance. The denominations represented are the Missionary Baptists, Primitive Baptists, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, and Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America. The Baptists are offshoots of the white churches, the African is an independently formed body, while the last two were divisions of the Northern and Southern branches of Methodists, respectively. The Methodist divisions were made more recently than the Baptists.

The Missionary Baptist Churches (colored) of the county have sprung up from time to time, ever since the first independent organization in 1869, and even before the war services were held regularly, though unorganized. What was known as McGuire's church, at Pine Bluff, has been in existence since before the war. The churches of the county belong to St. Marion Baptist Association, which was organized in 1868, and of which Rev. George Robinson, of Pine Bluff, is an aged and well known moderator. They have over fifteen churches in the county, with a membership of probably 2,700. The largest churches are St. Paul's, Taylor's Chapel, Auburn, Cherry Hill, Hurricane and Lake Side. Their property is estimated at $11,000. The first church organized was St. Paul's, at Pine Bluff, in 1869, now the largest in the county.

The African Methodist Episcopal Churches of the county were first begun at the time that body organized, and are now a part of South Arkansas Conference, which was organized in 1875, and of Pine Bluff district, which embraces twelve circuits, with a membership of over 1,000, and with property valued at about $15,000. The largest circuits are Swan Lake, Round Lake and Bartholomew, while Pine Bluff station is the most extensive.

The Methodist Episcopal Churches (colored) are of the Northern branch, and separated from the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Those in Jefferson County belong to Little Rock Conference, which was organized in 1879, and only includes about a half dozen appointments in the county, of which Pine Bluff is the largest, with a membership of less than 200, and a brick church valued at $4,000.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America is a recent separation of the colored members of the Southern branch of the Methodist Church from that body. Comparatively little has been done so far.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Pine Bluff was organized in 1889, and now have a fine hall in course of erection, which will be equal to any in the State, and is the gift of Mr. Joseph Merrill.

Other religious and moral movements have been much the same here as elsewhere.

The first officers of this county serving from 1830 to 1832 were W. P. Hackett, judge; J. T. Pullen, clerk; Creed Taylor, sheriff; Peter German, coroner; and N. Holland, surveyor. The following include all county officers from date of organization, with terms of service:

Judges: W. P. Hackett, 1830-32; Samuel C. Roane, 1832-33; Creed Taylor, 1833-35; H. Bradford, 1835-36; Creed Taylor, 1836-38; W. H.

Lindsay, 1838–40; William Phillips, 1840–46; J. W. Bocage, 1846 48; James Scull, 1848 52; M. C. Hudson, 1852–54; N. D. English, 1854 56; A. J. Stephens, 1856–58; Z. Wells, 1858–60; I. Holcomb, 1860–62; Z. Wells, 1862–64; L. S. Reed, 1864–66; D. W. Carroll, 1866 68; D. Cunningham, 1868 72, with J. M. C. Barton, judge of criminal court; C. H. Rice, 1874 76; Frank Silverman, 1876 78; W. D. Johnson, 1878 84; G. W. Prigmore, 1884 86; J. W. Owens, 1886 to present.

Clerks: J. T. Pullen, 1830 38; E. H. Roane, 1838 42; R. W. Walker, 1842 44; T. S. James, 1844 50; D. B. McLaughlin, 1850–58; John DeBaun, 1858 64; D. C. White, 1864–66; W. P. Stephens, 1866 68; D. C. White, 1868 72; R. H. Stanford, 1872–74; R. A. Dawson, 1874–76; Paul Jacko, 1876–78; A. Niven, 1878 84; N. T. Roberts, 1884 to present. The circuit clerks have been: G. W. Prigmore, 1868 80; A. S. Moon, 1880–82, and F. Havis, 1882 to the present.

Sheriffs: Creed Taylor, 1830–32; William Kinkead, 1832 35; S. Dardenne, 1835 40; J. J. Hammett, 1840–52; P. F. Morton, 1852–56; J. G. White, 1856 58; M. E. Hudson, 1858 60; A. F. Kendall, 1860 64; C. M. Bagg, 1864 68; J. F. Vaughan, 1868–76; J. M. Clayton, 1876 86; G. W. Prigmore, 1886–88; Frank Silverman, 1888, present incumbent.

Treasurers Samuel Taylor, 1836 48; William Wright, 1848 58; B. F. Ingram, 1858 62; P. G. Henry, 1862 64; J. H. Hawley, 1864 66; B. F. Hancock, 1866 68; H. H. Kenyon, 1868 76; A. S. Moon, 1876 78; H. A. McCoy, 1878–82; O. P. Snyder, 1882 November 29, 1882; J. B. Truelock, November 29, 1882, to December 23, 1882; R. G. Austin, 1882 84; J. C. Battles, 1884 86; T. M. Phillips, 1886 88; C. H. Triplett, 1888 to the present time.

Coroners: Peter German, 1830 32; , 1832 33; Thomas O'Neal, 1833 36; J. H. Caldwell, 1836 38; Thomas O'Neal, 1838 40; J. Linberner, 1840–42; J. Brump, 1842–44; M. C. Woodworth, 1844–46; Martin Snyder, 1846 48; G. H. Walker, 1848 50; A. C. Randolph, 1850 54; T. C. Johnson, 1854 56; A. C. Randolph, 1856 58; Wiley Clayton, 1858 66; J. M. Mitchell, 1866–68; E. E. Forbish, 1868 72; Ed. Price, 1872–76; J. T. Murray, 1876 78; L. Shields, 1878 82; L. B. Boston, 1882–86; M. C. Boyd, 1886 88; L. B. Boston, 1888 to present.

Surveyors: N. Holland, 1830–33; H. Eddington, 1833 36; Thomas O'Neal, 1836–38; J. B. Outlaw, 1838 42; R. E. C. Daugherty, 1842 46; J. Brump, 1846 50; T. J. Ingraham, 1850–52; P. Simpson, 1852–58; J. Brump, 1858 62; John J. Martin, 1862 64; H. Seckendoff, 1864 66; John J. Martin, 1866 to present.

Assessors: A. E. Beardsley, 1868 72; F. Havis, 1872 74; John Ellis, 1874 76; R. Motley, 1876 78; D. F. Ragan, 1878 80; T. M. Phillips, 1880 82; M. Curry, 1882–84; T. B. Blackwell, 1884 86; B. E. Benton, 1886 88; T. B. Blackwell, 1888 to present.

Councilmen and Senators: W. P. Hackett in 1831; J. H. Caldwell in 1833; not known in 1835; S. C. Roane in 1838 (Senate); J. Smith in second session of same year, and also in 1840; J. Yell in 1842 43, and 1844 45; R. C. Byrd in 1846, and in 1848 49; N. B. Burrow in 1851 and 1853; A. H. Ferguson in 1855 and 1857; Thomas Fletcher in 1859, the special sessions of 1860 61, and in 1862 when he was president and acting Governor; I. C. Mills in 1864 65; Thomas Fletcher in 1864 in the Confederate legislature at Washington, Ark., of which he was also president; W. M. Galloway in 1867; S. W. Mallory and O. P. Snyder in 1868 69, and in 1871; J. M. Clayton and R. A. Dawson in 1873 and in the Gov. Baxter session of 1874; George Haycock in 1874 75, and in 1877; H. King White in 1879; N. T. White in 1881 and 1883; J. M. Hudson in 1855 and 1887; J. W. Crawford in 1889.

Representatives: N. Holland in 1831; I. Bogy in 1833; not known in 1835; W. Phillips in 1838; not known in 1838; M. W. Dorris in 1840; John S. Roane in 1842 43; M. W. Dorris in 1844 45; Jordan N. Embree in 1846; Ambrose Hudgens in 1848 49; T. S. James in 1851; A. D. Horsley in 1853; George C. Tuley in 1855; Thomas F. James in 1857; Jordan N. Embree in 1859; F. F. Yell and James A. Hudson in the sessions of 1860 61; W. Williams and N. B. English in 1862; H. B.

Allis (speaker) and D. C. Hardeman in 1864 and 1865; W. Williams and W. H. Connelly in the Confederate legislature; Reed Fletcher and Witt Williamson, Jr., in 1857; P. Mosely, H. St. John, J. M. Gray, J. J. Williams, G. W. Davis, and William T. Morrow, for Jefferson, and Bradley, in 1869; William Young, G. W. Prigmore, J. M. Clayton, R. S. Parker, E. G. Hale and Carl Pope, for Jefferson, Bradley and Grant, in 1871; A. E. Beardsley, A. J. Wheat, W. Murphy, Ferd Havis, V. M. Gehee and J. M. Merrett, for Jefferson and three other counties, in 1873; B. McGuire, C. C. Johnson, W. W. Hughey, and A. J. Wheat, for Jefferson and three other counties, in 1874; L.B. Boston, L. J. Maxwell and Ned Hill in 1874 75; C. H. Rice, Anderson Ebberson and William Murphy in 1877; J. A. Hudson, R. A. Dawson and W. C. Payne in 1879; Carl Polk, W. C. Payne and A. Ebberson in 1881; B. Waterhouse, W. H. Young and R. Sherrill in 1883; W. B. Jacko, Ed. Glover and S. H. Scott in 1885; Ed. Jefferson, H. B. Burton and W. B. Jacko in 1887; S. S. Woolfork, Ed. Jefferson, S. W. Dawson in 1889.

Constitutional Delegates: Samuel C. Roane in 1836; J. Yell and W. P. Grace in 1861; H. B. Allis, Peter Finnerty and Thomas W. Clegg, Jr., in 1864; S. W. Mallory, O. P. Snyder, James M. Gray and William Murphy in 1868; and J. A. Williams, W. Murphy and Cyrus Berry in 1874.

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Robert R. Adams has been intimately and prominently identified with the interests of Jefferson County for a period of time sufficiently long to have acquired extensive acquaintance. He is a native of Twiggs County, Ga., being a son of Donald Adams, who was born in South Carolina, November 23, 1801, but who removed to Georgia in 1824, where he married Miss Elizabeth Ellis. The latter first saw the light of day in Georgia in 1807, and there Robert was born February 26, 1842. Mrs. Adams died in her native State in 1883, her husband having preceded her about three years. In this family were nine children, four of whom are now living. Young Robert received his education in private schools, and on the breaking out of the war entered the army in 1861, under Col. Anderson, in Company K, Eleventh Georgia Regiment. He participated in the battles of Second Manassas, Thoroughfare Gap, Richmond, Yorktown, and several others, being finally honorably discharged, and he has now in his possession his discharge and furlough papers and numerous others, mementoes of an experience severe but honorable. In 1875 he came to Little Rock, where he became engaged as a planter. His possessions have increased most perceptibly, until, besides owning valuable property in Hutchinson, Kas., he has about 700 acres in Jefferson County, Ark., in cotton and corn. He is a Mason in good standing, and also belongs to the American Legion of Honor and Royal Arcanum. He is a Democrat, and a man of great public enterprise, keeping thoroughly apace with the progress of the day. Since 1879 he has kept a diary of passing events, in which he takes great pride. October 8, 1863, Mr. Adams married Miss Rebecca Perry, of Haynesville, Houston County, Ga. They have two children, Virginia E. (born October 1, 1864) and Mattie Joe (born April 5, 1866).

Rev. I. O. Adams, rector of the Episcopal Church at Pine Bluff, and a man whose character and influence are above criticism, is a native of Alabama, having been born in Mobile in 1852. James I. Adams, his father, was of Richmond, Va., nativity, and a merchant in Mobile, who died at the age of thirty five in 1855. The latter's wife was Henrietta C. Bickley, of Mobile, Ala., daughter of Dr. Walter O. Bickley, a man of some prominence in that State. Samuel J. Adams, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, of England, married a daughter of Judge Innes, of Frankfort, Ky., whose family were widely known and influential in Scotland; they were early settlers in this country, and served in the Revolutionary War. James I. Adams was the youngest of a family of seven children, and was reared in Virginia till the age of seventeen, when he went to Alabama. His son, I. O., grew to manhood in that State, and there attended school. He took a literary course at the University of the South, in

Sewanee, Tenn., graduating in 1873, after which he studied theology, and in 1875 was ordained, in 1878 taking priest orders. In 1883 he came to Arkansas, and for three years was rector of St. John's Church at Camden. He then came to Pine Bluff, and has since been in charge at Trinity Church. He has been called upon to act in various official capacities, having served as a delegate to the general convention six years, trustee of the University of the South six years, and president of the standing committee of the diocese of Arkansas six years, which office he still holds. The first four years of his ministry were passed in Texas, at Matagorda, where May 5, 1878, he was married to Miss Annie Barbour, who was born in 1857, and the daughter of William D. and Mary E. (Williams) Barbour. Mr. Barbour served in the Mexican War, edited a paper in Kentucky for several years, and finally moved to Texas, where he lived till his death, having held the offices of assessor and collector. He was a lawyer by profession. Mrs. Adams' mother died when she was born. To our subject and wife have been born Harry Thornton, May Brunson, Ethel Barbour, James Innes (deceased), and Mary Evelyn (deceased). Mrs. Adams is an active worker in the church, and a substantial and worthy aid to her husband in his efforts. Mr. Adams is a member of the A. F. & A. M., having taken all the degrees; is a Royal Arch Mason, a Knight Templar, and High Priest and Prophet of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the I. O. O. F., and secretary of the Royal Arcanum, belonging also to the Legion of Honor and the Knights of Honor. He is well known, and with his family enjoys universal respect and esteem.

Altheimer Bros. are members of one of the oldest and most influential business houses in Pine Bluff. The firm is composed of Joseph, born in 1842, and Louis, born in 1847, at Eberstadt, near Darmstadt, South Germany, who were the sons of Benjamin and Mina Altheimer, natives of the same country. Louis left home in his boyhood and came to America, settling in the far West, and Joseph followed three years later. In 1868 they both left the western country, and settled in Pine Bluff, where they founded the mercantile house of Altheimer Bros., which is now the oldest firm under the name in the city. Pine Bluff, as well as the whole of Jefferson County, at that time was known only to the outside world as the backwoods, but the brothers being far-sighted men, and having the fullest confidence in its future prosperity, invested every dollar in real estate and plantation lands. They opened up the land out of the forests, cut immense ditches to drain the water off, and converted many swamps into productive and blooming farms, contributing alike to their own wealth and to the value of the surrounding country. They are also the founders of the young and growing town of Altheimer, which the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad named in their honor. This town is situated eleven miles northeast of Pine Bluff, located in the heart of the most fertile land in Arkansas, and whenever the country tributary to Altheimer becomes more open and settled, its future is assured, as it is on the main line of the Cotton Belt, and is also the terminal point of the Little Rock & Eastern Railroad. The building of this branch road is due to the efforts of Messrs. Altheimer Bros., who not only called it into life, but contributed very liberally to its construction. They erected a depot and donated all necessary grounds for side tracks, and also reserved ten miles of right of way free of charge to the company. The first house in Altheimer was built in the fall of 1885. Some years after becoming established in Pine Bluff, Joseph Altheimer returned to Germany on a visit, and while there was married to Miss Matilda Josaphat, by whom he has had two children, Benjamin J. (born in 1877), and a daughter named Hennie (born in 1880). Louis also went to Germany, and while in Frankfort on the Main was married to Miss Inlia Süssholz, to which union were born Ulysses (in 1869), Maurice (in 1872), Fennie (in 1874), Blanche (in 1876), Beno (in 1878), Isaac (in 1880) and Hortense in 1883. Both of the brothers are among the leading men in commercial circles, and held in high esteem by the entire community. Mr. Louis Altheimer was nominated by the Republican party in 1886 as treasurer of the State, but was defeated by his Democrat opponent, Mr. William Woodruff.

W. D. Anthony, merchant at Humphrey, Ark., has been long and favorably identified with the social and business life of Jefferson County, and is one of its most enterprising citizens. Aside from his mercantile pursuits, at which he has been very successful, he is the owner of about 1,000 acres of land, with twenty acres under cultivation. He was born in St. Charles County, Mo., on January 6, 1835, and is the son of P. L Anthony, whose birth occurred in Richmond, Va., in 1810. His father was educated in his native State, and in 1832 moved to Missouri, where he met and married Miss Olive Boone the same year. She was a Kentuckian by birth, and her marriage resulted in the birth of three children, two sons and one daughter, W. D. Anthony being the only one now living. The father followed farming, and in connection kept hotel, running the Anthony Hotel (from whom it took its name) at Little Rock for some years. He died at Lonoke, Ark., in 1879. W. D. Anthony was educated near Brownsville, Tenn., and was there wedded to Miss Elizabeth Crist, a native of North Carolina, and the daughter of Rudolph and Miranda Crist. To Mr. and Mrs. Anthony were born three children, one son and two daughters, all living; two residing in this county and one in North Carolina. The mother of these children died March 15, 1874, and Mr. Anthony took for his second wife Miss Bettie Montgomery, whom he wedded on May 28, 1885. Her death occurred on March 8, 1888, and Mr. Anthony then married Mrs. Maggie Graham, June 20, 1888. She was the daughter of David and Mary Wood. Mr. Anthony keeps a good stock of general merchandise and has a thriving trade. He is the postmaster at Humphrey, having filled that position for about five years, and also held the position of county surveyor for about two years of Lonoke County, Ark., where he formerly lived. In 1861 he enlisted under Gen. Ben McCullough, and his first hard fight was at Wilson's Creek. He was wounded in the right breast and was discharged at Jacksonport, Ark., in 1865. After returning home he worked on a railroad for some time, as bridge carpenter. Mrs. Anthony is a Methodist.

D. Aschaffenburg, city clerk and justice of the peace, Pine Bluff, Ark. This prominent and much respected citizen was born in Albersweiler, Rhine Bavaria, Germany, on September 27, 1831, and is one of twelve children, nine now living, born to the union of Henry and Nanett (Meyer) Aschaffenburg, natives of Germany. The father was a Jewish minister and followed his professional duties until his death in 1870. The mother died in her native country nine years later. Of their nine children now living, three sons and one daughter are in America, and two sons and three daughters are in Germany. D. Aschaffenburg attained his growth and received his education in the land of his nativity, and when nineteen years of age left that country and sailed for America, taking passage at the city of Havre. He landed in New Orleans, remained there for a short time, and in 1852 went to Jackson, Miss., where he was engaged in teaching music, but soon after was made deputy clerk of the United States circuit court. In October, 1854, he came to Pine Bluff, Ark., remaining there until 1855, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there kept books for a wholesale liquor house until 1860. He again returned to Arkansas and stopped at Napoleon until April, 1862, after which he came to Pine Bluff with the post quartermaster and remained there as chief clerk for the quartermaster's department until after the close of the war. For a time after the cessation of hostilities he was occupied in merchandising, and this continued until November, 1869, when he was appointed justice of the peace of Jefferson County, having since held the office with a short intermission. In 1871 he was elected city clerk, the duties of which position he has continued to discharge. He is also United States commissioner for the district of Arkansas, and is one of the representative men of the county. Mr. Aschaffenburg was married in 1857 to Miss Hannah Sommers, by whom he has six children: Fannie (wife of Emil Meyer), Lena (wife of Phil Simmons), Theresa, Rosa, Victor and Harry. Mr. Aschaffenburg is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of B'nai Brith, and the Improved Order of Free Sons of Israel.

M. A. Austin, attorney at law, and an influential and esteemed resident of Pine Bluff, is a native of Monroe, N. C., and was born August 12, 1856. He was the son of R. G. R. and Nannie (Crowell) Austin, both natives of North Carolina, who in 1867 emigrated to Drew County, Ark., where they located and remained until 1873, then moving to Pine Bluff. The father is still a resident of that place. He has been a farmer most of his life, and has been treasurer of Jefferson County one term. M. A. Austin was reared in Arkansas, part of his time being spent on the farm and also in the city. He entered St. John's College at Little Rock, and in 1874, when the Brooks Baxter war broke out he left, and entered Emery and Henry College, at Emery, Va., where he graduated in 1877. He then came home and began the study of law, under Carlton and McCain, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. Entering at once upon a successful practice, he has since located in Pine Bluff, becoming well and favorably known as a member of the bar only less than as a citizen. Mr. Austin's first partner was A. W. Boyd. Two years later this relation was dissolved, when Mr. Austin entered into partnership with W. E. Hemingway. They afterwards took in John M. Clayton, who was recently assassinated, and Mr. Hemingway being elected to the bench, Judge Williams entered as a partner, which firm now continues under the name of Williams & Austin. Mr. Austin was city attorney for two terms. He is also attorney for the Merchants and Planters Bank; the Missouri Pacific Railroad; Pine Bluff, Swan Lake & Monroe Railroad; and Pine Bluff Building Loan Association. He has had several opportunities to hold office, but never desired to identify himself politically with public position. In 1882 he was married to Miss Mattie Keeler, at Oswego, Kas., by whom he has had two children, one now living, named Bettie. Mrs. Austin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph H. Baldwin is one of the most prominent figures in social and business circles in Jefferson County. He was born in what was then Cass County, Ga., on May 25, 1842, and is a son of Joseph M. and Harriet E. (Edmondson) Baldwin, of Virginia and Georgia, respectively. The father moved from his native State to Georgia when a young man, and was there married, and resided for a number of years near Greensboro. He afterward moved to what is now Bartow County, in the same State, and from there to Cherokee County, Ala., some years later, where he died in 1853. The mother is yet living in Floyd County, Ga., with several of her children, at the age of sixty five years. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in politics the father was a Democrat. He served through the Florida War against the Seminole Indians, and during the Mexican War he volunteered and went as far as New Orleans for the purpose of fighting, but the war was over, and he was never mustered out. He was a general mechanic and a genius at wood carving, being able to take an ordinary piece of wood and turn out anything from a chicken coop to a steamboat, in proportion to the size of the wood. He built several fine vessels during his life, and amassed a considerable fortune, but unluckily he ventured into steamboating himself, and his wealth was swept away entirely. He was also interested in farming to some extent. His parents were English people, who settled in Virginia at an early period. Seven children were born to their marriage, of whom five are now living: James M. (a well-known farmer in Cherokee County, Ala.), Elizabeth (widow of William Miller, residing in Floyd County, Ga.), Julia Ann (wife of Martin Ingram, of the same county), Mary C., and Rebecca (wife of Elijah Morris, of Floyd County, Ga.), and Joseph H. The latter was reared and educated in Cherokee County, Ala., and left his home in September, 1861, to join the Confederate army. He enlisted in Company I, of the Ninteenth Alabama Infantry, and served until May 16, 1864, when he was captured and taken prisoner at Resaca, Ga. On April 14 of the same year, he was released after a cruel confinement, in which he was almost starved, and was forced to enter the Union ranks. Later on, his company was sent out West, where they were engaged in fighting the Indians until November, 1866, when he was mustered out at Fort Leaven

worth, Kas. While in the Confederate army, he took part in a number of battles, the most important being at Shiloh, Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Murfreesboro, being severely wounded at the latter place by a gun shot in the right hip. Mr. Baldwin served with distinction, both in the Confederate and Union armies, and has the honor of knowing that though he was pressed into the Union service afterward, he never fought against his former comrades, his duties being performed on the Western plains. During his term of imprisonment, he was held at Alton, Ill., and also at Camp Douglas, in Chicago, Ill. After the war was over he returned to Alabama, and remained in that State until the fall of 1868, when he came to Arkansas and settled in Jefferson County, which he has made his home ever since. In 1867 he was married to Miss Mary M. King, of Cherokee County, Ala., who was born in 1849, and died on December 16, 1874. Three children were born to this union, of whom two are still living: Charles W. (a farmer in Grant County, Ark.), and James W. (who resides at home). The one deceased is Cornelia H., who died in third year. On June 17, 1875, he was married to Miss Nancy A. Ricketts, a daughter of Stephen Ricketts, of Marshall County, Ala., where she was born in 1847. This wife died in Jefferson County, Ark., in 1883, having given birth to five children, of whom two are yet living: Joseph B. and Enoch M., both residing at home. Those deceased are Henry, Jacob and Lewis. March 6, 1884, he was married to Mrs. Anna Russell, a daughter of Reuben Short, his third wife having been born in Mississippi in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the former is a trustee of Bethlehem church. He has been a Mason for a number of years, and is one of the most prominent politicians in that section, giving his support to the Democratic party.

John M. Barrett, one of the most prominent merchants in Jefferson County, located at Sherrill Station, was born on the farm where he is at present residing on the 12th of June, 1855, and is a son of William C. and Ara Saphronia (Harris) Barrett, natives of Mississippi and Arkansas, respectively. The father came from his native State to Arkansas when the country around Jefferson County was one unbroken forest and its only inhabitants savage beasts, and for several years after locating here he was able to shoot game from the door of his house. He was a farmer all his life, and a prominent Mason, and became very successful later on when the country was more thickly settled, owning before the war about 800 acres of very fertile land and thirty five slaves. His possessions were almost entirely swept away during the war, and his family had to again commence the bitter struggle against misfortune. His death occurred in 1855, and after his decease the mother was married to Dr. Sherrill, a noted physician of Jefferson County. The elder Barrett and his wife were the parents of two children, John M. and Elizabeth, the latter dying in 1856 when quite young. John M. received a liberal education at Jackson, Tenn., and in Jefferson County. Upon reaching his maturity he commenced farming for himself, and for three years continued in that calling without any apparent success, owing to his inexperience, but at the end of that time fortune smiled upon him in a bright manner and success began to attend his efforts. He now owns some 600 acres of valuable land, and Sherrill Station is situated upon part of it, he donating the right of way. Mr. Barrett has also embarked in general merchandising at Sherrill Station, meeting with fair success in that business. On February 18, 1881, he was married to Miss Ada E. Quattlebaum, of South Carolina, by whom he had three children, Henry R., John M. and Eugene C. Mrs. Barrett is an earnest Christian worker and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Barrett is a conservative Democrat in politics and a valuable ally to that party. His interest is deeply centered in educational matters, and it is one of his greatest pleasures to give his assistance to any enterprise for the promotion of schools. His efforts towards advancing the industries and agricultural interests of Jefferson County have won the approval and admiration of his fellow citizens, and he is held in high respect by the entire community.

William J. Bayliss, one of the best known of

M. L. Bell

PINE BLUFF.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

the pioneer citizens of Jefferson County, was born near his present residence January 6, 1844, and is a son of William J. and Annie E. (Waters) Bayliss, of Tennessee, the father dying in that county in the same year of his son's birth, at the age of thirty five years. The parents were married in Tennessee and moved to Arkansas when the latter State was still a Territory, and inhabited by the Indians and a few French settlers. The elder Bayliss was a farmer and cultivated the land until his death in 1844. His widow was afterward married to Mr. Robert Alcoin, a farmer, who died in 1861. The lady is still living, and is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bayliss, of whom five are now alive: Sallie (wife of Capt. Sam. Lindsay, a prominent merchant of Jefferson County), Anna (widow of Moses Emery), Louisa (wife of Mr. Hawkins, an enterprising merchant at Dardanelle), James E. (a well known farmer and merchant in Lonoke County), and William J. (the latter the youngest of the family). William was educated in the schools of his native county, and had scarcely finished his studies when he shouldered a gun and marched in the Confederate ranks to war. He enlisted in Capt. Davis' company of cavalry, in Col. Monroe's regiment, serving until his discharge in 1863 on account of disability. On his return home he found that it would be unsafe to remain, and he again joined the Confederate service, becoming a member of Capt. Greenfield's company, and served with distinction until Lee's surrender. Mr. Bayliss was never wounded in battle, but has had some narrow escapes from death. At one time a bullet passed through his canteen, and on another occasion his horse was shot from under him. After the war was over he found that he had been stripped of everything he possessed and was without a dollar in the world. However, he went to work with a vim and energy that have since been crowned with success, and he is now a prosperous and leading farmer of Jefferson County. On October 6, 1869, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Lindsey, a native of this county and a daughter of John R. Lindsey, but this lady died on June 22, 1875, at the age of twenty five years. Four children were born to this union, all of whom are yet living: Emma (wife of Joseph Foster, a farmer of Jefferson County), and Willie T., Minnie L. and Lindsey E. (who are at home). Mrs. Bayliss was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a devout Christian lady. A great deal of her husband's success during her life was due to her sound advice and clear sightedness, and her death was sincerely regretted by all. In 1875 Mr. Bayliss was married to Miss Ellen S Cooper, a daughter of L. C. Cooper, of North Carolina, by whom he had two children: Walter J. and Clyde A. Mrs. Bayliss was born in Mississippi on the 12th of July, 1852. Both husband and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and take a deep interest in the religious and educational welfare of their county. Mr. Bayliss is a Democrat and has proven to be a valuable man to that party in his section.

Col. M. L. Bell, attorney, Pine Bluff, Ark. The profession of law is, perhaps, as momentous and important a calling as can be found, and he who takes upon himself legal practice assumes as weighty responsibilities as the confidence of his fellow men can put upon his shoulders. It is a branch of human endeavor which brings into play the most brilliant talents, the most extensive knowledge, the strongest sentiments, moral, spiritual, material, and its power for good or evil is vast and invincible. As a lawyer whose honor is above criticism, whose ability places him in the front rank, and whose name is known and respected throughout the State, that of Col. M. L. Bell shines as a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of Arkansas law. He was originally from Wilson County, Tenn , where his birth occurred on July 27, 1829, and is the son of Robert D. and Elizabeth C. (Roane) Bell, the father a native of Mecklenburg County, N. C., and the mother of Wilson County, Tenn. The Roane family were of Irish origin, and early settlers of North Carolina, Rowan County of that State being named in their honor. There were two brothers, Archibald and Hugh Roane, who were born in Virginia. Archibald was the second Governor of Tennessee, and Hugh is

the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was a prominent agriculturist, and died in Nashville, Tenn., as did also Archibald. Robert D. Bell was a successful tiller of the soil, and this occupation he carried on all his life, having died when only forty eight years of age. The mother died in 1846. Their family consisted of nine children, five of whom are now living: Marcus L., Harriet (wife of Dr. J. G. Bridges, of New Middleton, Tenn.), Mrs. Sophronia Penick (resides in Alabama), Mrs. Mary B. Nelson (widow, residing in Pine Bluff), and John S. Bell (of Pine Bluff, Ark.). Col. M. L. Bell became familiar with the details of farm life in early boyhood, assisting also in cultivating tobacco, and received his education in the Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn. While attending school the death of his father compelled him to abandon his studies. In 1849 he came to Little Rock, Ark., entered the office of Gov. John S. Roane, then Governor, and an uncle of his, and was the Governor's private secretary for four years. At the same time he studied law under E. H. English, a distinguished lawyer, and for several years chief justice of the State. In 1852 he was licensed to practice, and in April of the following year he located at Pine Bluff, where he has been in practice ever since. He is now a member of the firm of Bell & Bridges. In 1862 he enlisted and was appointed captain in the adjutant general's office, served under Gen. Hindman, and was transferred to Texas under Maj. Gen. Sam. B. Maxey, where he served as chief of staff until the close of the war. He was first married in 1852, to Miss Juliet Roane, who died in 1877, and in 1878 he married Mrs Ellen Lee, by whom he has three children: Marcus L., Jr., Robert D. and Charles N. Col. and Mrs. Bell are members of the Episcopal Church, and Col. Bell has been superintendent of the Sunday school for ten years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Commandery, and is also a member of the K. of P. He owns 1,500 acres of land, with 600 acres under cultivation, and has considerable town property. He was for some years engaged in milling under the firm title of Bell & Bocage, and also in the foundry business. He has been a Democrat all his life, was elector for the State on the Tilden ticket in 1876, has been a delegate to all the State conventions, and is one of the most prominent lawyers in the State. He was attorney for the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad. He lost very extensively during the late war, and since by fire, but still has a good fortune. Col. Bell is a self made man, and has won a name that will linger in the hearts of the people for many years to come.

Thomas P. Blackwell, assessor of the county, and one of its successful farmers and planters, is a native of Georgia, having been born in Elbert County, November 17, 1825. His father, Hon. Joseph Blackwell, was a farmer by occupation, and served several terms in the State legislature, both in the lower house and senate. He participated in the Indian War in 1815, as lieutenant, and died in 1851 in his native county. His wife was Elizabeth McGhee, of the same county as himself; her death occurred in 1868 or 1869. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In their family were seventeen children, only six of whom are now living. Thomas P., the sixth of this number, lived at home with his parents till his father's death, and, in 1852, he married Miss Zabiah Pruitt, of Franklin, Ga. There he located, following his marriage, and remained till January 18, 1858, when with his family he moved to Arkansas. Mrs. Blackwell having died in 1855, leaving one child, Robert, he subsequently married Miss Kesiah Bond, of Franklin County, Ga. She died in Arkansas in 1868, there having been by this marriage three children: Adelizza (wife of B. A. Dockery, of Dallas, Texas), Anna (wife of B. P. Julian, of Pine Bluff), and Nicholas T. (in the newspaper business in Dallas, Texas). In 1870 Mr. Blackwell married his present wife, Mrs. Ada Logan, *nee* Griffin, of Tennessee, who has borne him three children: Mary, George and Lucy, all at home. On coming to Arkansas, Mr. Blackwell located in what is now Cleveland County, on a farm which was partly cultivated. After remaining till 1873 he removed to his present home, a place well under cultivation, and devoted to the raising of cattle, corn and cot-

ton, for which it seems peculiarly adapted. In January, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army in Company C, Ninth Arkansas Regiment, and served for eight months, when he was discharged, later entering the Trans-Mississippi army, which surrendered at Marshall, Texas. Mr. Blackwell's admirable fitness for the position and the universal favor with which he has ever been regarded by the people of this section, led to his election as county assessor in 1884, and he was made his own successor in 1888, also assisting Capt. Benton when he held the office. He has been school director, in which position he was very active, and has served as justice of the peace of his township. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he is elder. His wife also belongs to that church. Mr. Blackwell is a faithful public officer, and has demonstrated his ability to discharge official duties in a manner above reproach.

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Col. Joseph W. Bocage, mayor, Pine Bluff, Ark. From the biography of every man there may be gleaned some lessons of genuine worth, for here are discovered the secret of his success or failure. In the history of Mr. Bocage, one of the pioneers of the city, and one of it most prominent men, is found much to commend. He was born on the Island of St. Lucia, May 8, 1819, and is the son of William and Marrie Ann (Lavoisier) Bocage, the mother a niece of the celebrated French chemist, Antoine Laurent Lavoisier, who was the originator of the gasometer and discoverer of oxygen. He was born August 26, 1743, and was guillotined on May 8, 1794, by the revolutionists of Paris. He was condemned on account of his wealth, and after sentence was passed, he asked for three days' respite that he might complete a fine piece of chemical analysis, but that was denied him. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Isadore Bocage, was descended from an illustrious family, whose estates were in the old province, the Bocage, now known as the La Vendee, in France. He came to the United States, in company with others, in 1795, fleeing from the French Revolution, settling in New London, Conn., where he married Miss Elizabeth Coit, daughter of Capt. William Coit, of Revolutionary fame. Some years after his marriage he went to the Isle of St. Lucia, where he purchased a sugar and coffee estate. He also engaged in mercantile and shipping business, dealing largely in sugar and coffee, which business proved lucrative, and he became very wealthy. He died in 1818. William Bocage, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New London, where he received unusually good educational advantages, finishing his education at an English college. He went to St. Lucia, married, and died there in his twenty-first year, leaving a young wife and child, the latter then only five months old and the subject of this sketch. William Bocage was one of three sons—Joseph, William and Charles. Joseph went supercargo of one of his father's vessels, and died in Boston harbor. Charles went to France when sixteen years of age, attended military school, and became a French officer of prominence. He was killed in the Crimean War, while storming Inkerman heights. The act of the British Parliament, known as the Wilberforce and Chaning act of emancipation, freeing the slaves, caused the survivors of the family to come to the United States. Joseph W. Bocage was then three years of age, and could speak only the French language. They made their home in New York City, where the mother died, and was buried in old Trinity church-yard. His mother, while on her death-bed, gave her son to a paternal cousin, Miss Sarah Ann Lillington, of Wilmington, N. C., a daughter of Gen. John A. Lillington, of Revolutionary fame, with whom he remained until sixteen years of age, attending the best schools during that time. The Lillington family were wealthy, which fact enabled his foster-mother to give him excellent opportunities for acquiring an education. Seeing he could expect nothing from his St. Lucia estate, and knowing he must seek his own fortune, he decided to venture at once, and at sixteen years of age he launched out upon the troubled sea of life —his own pilot—going first to Connecticut, thence to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, thence down the Mississippi to Vicksburg, remaining there some months. In 1836, and in his eighteenth year, he landed in Columbia, Chicot County, Ark., where

he remained for about a year, and where he began the study of medicine, but gave it up, and in the latter part of 1837 he landed in Pine Bluff, Ark., when there were but eight log houses and one frame building, erected by one Cassanus, a Spaniard, and another under course of erection for a tavern. After a few months' delay here Mr. Bocage entered the law office of Gen. James Yell, studied law, and in 1840 was admitted to the bar. He is now one of two survivors of the bar of 1840, the other one being the illustrious and venerable Gen. Albert Pike of Washington City. Mr. Bocage practiced his profession here for years, and was attorney for the State for the Second judicial district from 1844 to 1849, being also judge of the county court. He was also school commissioner of the entire county under the old law, for four years, and during that time held all the funds for the county. He held a number of special commissions and now has in his possession eleven civil commissions. The excellent manner in which he discharged his official duties is too well known to need any additional words of compliment; suffice it to say that no man ever filled the office in so capable and efficient a manner. On the breaking out of the Civil War he, in conjunction with Gen. Thomas Hindman, raised the Second Arkansas Infantry Regiment. Early in the war Mr. Bocage was commissioned lieutenant colonel, and when Col. Hindman was promoted to brigadier, Lieut. Col. Bocage was made colonel, serving in that capacity the first year of the war. He was transferred to Texas to build up manufacturing interests for the Confederacy, and remained there until the close of the war. He built at Mound Prairie, in Anderson County, a number of manufactories—cotton, wool, shoes, clothing and nearly all army supplies of like character. The great difficulty in procuring proper machinery made his task a trying one. He was courteous and kind to every one, and is well known and highly respected throughout Texas. He surrendered to Gen. Herron at Shreveport, La., in 1865. Returning to his old home at Pine Bluff, he cast about him to see what next, and finding that his town has been the scene of a battle and was greatly damaged, Col. Bocage decided to go into the lumber and building business. He formed a partnership with Col M. L. Bell, and actively engaged in repairing and rebuilding the city, and in connection with their saw mills and contracting, the firm erected an immense planing mill and sash and door factory, which together with a large lot of lumber was entirely destroyed by fire on August 23, 1873, without insurance. With wonderful pluck and energy the firm rebuilt and started the new works on the 1st of November following the fire. This business was carried on until 1876. Col. Bocage has done more to build up Pine Bluff than any other man. With others he engaged in the cotton seed oil business, and also in the foundry business, and manufactured steam engines and cotton presses, carrying on this industry until the latter part of 1887, when he sold out. He has been a valuable man of the city, and is respected and esteemed for his sterling integrity, sober, sound judgment, broad intelligence and liberal progressive ideas. In April, 1888, he was elected mayor of his city by a large majority over his opponent, a man who was believed to be invincible. On taking his seat, he found much work to be done, set about to do it with his characteristic energy, and is now clearing it up as rapidly as possible. Although in his seventy first year, Col. Bocage is remarkably well preserved and bids fair to live many years. Col. Bocage was married May 22, 1840, to Miss Frances S. Lindsay, a daughter of Mr. William H. Lindsay, of Fairfax County, Va., and by her he became the father of thirteen children, six of whom are living: Mary Etta (wife of John M. Smith, and a teacher in the high school at Pine Bluff), Edward Washington (educated at Washington and Lee University, and an accomplished machinist), Frances Irene, Flora Toinette (wife of Willis R. Smith, a fine civil engineer), Charles William (city engineer), and Annie Reyburn. Col. Bocage is a Royal Arch Mason, one of the oldest members in the county. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, of which he is one of the organizers, having been a vestryman from the first planting of the church in Pine Bluff. He has always been a Democrat politically.

Thomas W. Boisclair, is a native of Richmond County, Ga., where he was born on September 26, 1829, being the son of Peter F. Boisclair, whose birth occurred in New Jersey in 1796, and who was educated in Augusta, Ga. The latter, after growing up, married Miss Maria Wray, a native of Richmond, Va., and the fruits of this union were ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom three are now living, two sons and a daughter. Peter F. Boisclair was a farmer and miller by occupation and was quite well off. He owned about 2,600 acres of pine lands near Augusta, Ga., 800 acres of which were under cultivation, and he was acknowledged to be an honest, industrious citizen. He was also very prominent in the political affairs of the day, having served as sheriff of the county for twenty years and as deputy United States marshal for four years. He was a member of the Masonic lodge and held some of the principal offices. During the War of 1812 he served as a private until 1815, when he was discharged and returned home, there entering upon a clerkship in a commission house. He and wife were both church members, he of the Catholic and she of the Baptist Church. They died in 1848 and 1859, respectively. Thomas W. Boisclair was educated in Augusta, Ga., receiving his diploma in 1848, and in 1853 moved to Mississippi, where he married Miss E. E. Murray on June 15, 1854. She was also a native of Georgia, and the daughter of Col. Thomas and Elizabeth Murray. To Mr. and Mrs. Boisclair have been born seven children, five sons and two daughters, but of these only five are now living: Thomas M., Mitchel D., Maria E., Henry S. (deceased), William W., Mary C. (who died in infancy), and Pierre F. Mr. Boisclair moved from Mississippi to Arkansas in 1877, and he, like his father, is a successful tiller of the soil. He belongs to the Masonic lodge, in which he has held a membership since October, 1854. He has discharged the duties connected with the office of magistrate and is a much respected citizen. Mrs. Boisclair is a member of the Baptist Church.

A. Brewster, a prominent brick manufacturer, and a member of the firm of Brewster & Lefler, is a native of Giles County, Tenn., where he was born in the year 1839. His parents were Thomas and Mary Brewster, natives of England, who were married in that country, and came to America at an early period, first settling in Tennessee. In 1841 they moved to Mississippi and located in Tishomingo County, but in 1859 again changed their location to Arkansas and settled in Drew County, where the father embarked in mercantile life, and resided for the rest of his days. He was killed in 1867, accidentally, either by a mule or a negro, the true facts have never been brought to light, while the mother died two years previous. Thirteen children were born to their marriage, of whom six are yet living: Mrs. Taylor (residing in Mississippi), Albert, Robert, Alphonse and James G. A. Brewster, the principal in this sketch, was reared in Mississippi, and received a limited education in the schools of that State, but by self tuition he gained considerable knowledge, which, added to his own quick perception and natural shrewdness, made him fully able to cope with the world in after life. In 1858 he came to Drew County, Ark., and followed various pursuits until the Civil War commenced. He then enlisted in Company F, Ninth Arkansas Infantry, and served gallantly until the surrender. He received a wound at the battle of Shiloh, and also at Corinth, and on July 19, 1864, he was again wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek. The following day he received a rifle ball in the left thigh, but in spite of his battered condition kept right on in the front ranks. After the war was over Mr. Brewster came back to Drew County and resided there for a short time. He then moved to what is now Cleveland County, where he farmed and carried on a general merchandise store until the year 1880, when he came to Pine Bluff, his present home. He here established a wholesale and retail grocery business, in which he continued with success for some time, and in the spring of 1888 he opened up a brick yard, now one of the best paying industries in that section. Mr. Brewster is also largely interested in the real estate business, and in a financial sense is one of the most solid men in Pine Bluff. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity,

belonging to the Chapter, Commandery and Noble Mystic Shrine. In 1865 he was married to Miss Alabama Harper, of Arkansas, by whom he has had eight children: Lulu, Edgar, Oscar F., Ophelia, Garland H., Alphonse, Arthur and Clifford B. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster are members of the Lakeside Methodist Episcopal Church, and are liberal in their aid to all worthy enterprises.

Dr. Samuel G. Browning is one of the enterprising and deservedly popular men of this county. He is a successful physician, is proprietor of a general store at Macon, and with his brother and others owns one of the largest saw mills in the county, turning out about thirty car loads of pine and hard wood per month. In 1888 the destruction of one of the mills and a dry house by fire, entailed a severe loss, the latter having cost over $2,000 and the mill $4,000; in addition to which $2,000 worth of lumber was destroyed; and although they have been three times visited by fire, indomitable energy and enterprise have more than overcome the effects of the destroying elements. Samuel G. Browning was born in Mississippi in 1850, the second in a family of eleven children. He received his literary education in the common schools of that State, and having determined upon the medical profession as his calling in life, in 1872 entered the Louisville Medical College, commencing the practice of medicine at Tillatoba, Miss., in 1876. In 1879 he came to Arkansas and located at Coal Hill, Johnson County, where he practiced for two years. He then engaged in milling near Russellville, Polk County, for two years, when he sold out and removed to Johnson County, devoting himself to milling, cotton ginning and merchandising. At the end of two years he resumed the same business at Jefferson Springs, whence after a stay of two years, he moved to his present location, where he has a large mill, having been very successful in his business. In 1888 Dr. Browning was elected justice of the peace, and although a Democrat in his preferences, he is not active in politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1877 the Doctor married Miss Georgie L. Simms, a native of Mississippi, and an estimable lady, who has borne two children: Maude, who died at the age of six years, and Walter, aged eleven. Mrs. Browning is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Browning's father was Wiley J. Browning, of South Carolina, who married Sarah C. Selby, of the same State. He was a farmer by occupation and soon after his marriage moved to Mississippi, engaging in the same business in connection with stock raising. At the breaking out of the late war he was a merchant in Winston County, Miss., but entered the Confederate service as private, and also served as quartermaster. He was slightly wounded in the battle at Jackson, Miss., and died in 1877 at the age of fifty-six. He was a Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Browning's influence in this community is widely felt, and his progressive spirit and sincere interest in the welfare of his adopted home have had a telling effect. All worthy enterprises receive his hearty support.

Dr. Asa Brunson, formerly a practicing physician of wide and honored acquaintance, and now one of the wealthy planters of this county, was born in Tennessee, near Clarksville, in 1822, being the son of Jesse A. Brunson, an extensive manufacturer of pig metal. The latter's father was Dr. Asa Brunson, a surgeon in the Revolutionary War, who just before that event came to the United States. When Jesse A. was about twelve years of age, his father moved to Tennessee, locating near Clarksville, where he was engaged in planting and stock raising. He was a man of much property, of superior education, and decided intellect. Of his four sons, all but one were physicians. The father of the subject of this sketch married Louisa Shelby, of Tennessee, now deceased, who had nine children: Sarah, Asa, Elizabeth, Atherton, M. D. (deceased), Penelope, Clark S., M. D. (deceased), Dr. Jesse (deceased), Thomas E., M. D. (who was assassinated while quietly reading a paper, being shot through his window by an unknown person), and Dr. Randolph, of Pine Bluff. Young Asa Brunson attained his majority in Tennessee, supplementing his literary education with a course in medicine, and, in the spring of 1842, graduated from the medical department of the University of New York. The same year he located near his

present residence, practicing till the time of the late war. In 1854 or 1855 he engaged in cotton planting, in which business he has since continued most successfully. He at one time owned about sixty slaves, and during the war was allowed to remain on his plantation because of his principles. Dr. Brunson is a Democrat, and a man of good sound sense, a characteristic by no means common in this day. He is respected for his sterling integrity, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of hosts of friends. A large part of his land has been washed away by the river. In 1845 Dr. Brunson married Alcinda Simpson, of Virginia, who was born in 1824; she died in Pine Bluff in 1864, leaving one child, Mary, now the widow of Frank Tomlinson. His second wife was Mrs. Louisa A. Fowler, *nee* Murdough, of Mississippi. They have three sons, Asa, Percy and Edgar, the two eldest of whom are at school at Knoxville University.

Dr. Randolph Brunson, of Pine Bluff, whose career as a medical practitioner is favorably known, comes from a family of physicians and surgeons. His paternal grandfather was a surgeon in Edinburgh College, Scotland, one of the leading schools of the world. He came to America when a young man, during the Revolutionary War, and served in the army as surgeon. He added to an extensive reputation already enjoyed by a large practice all through the South, and died in Tennessee, a wealthy planter and stock raiser. He had several sons, all medical students, one of whom, Jesse, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He (Jesse) attained his majority and was married in Tennessee, where Randolph was born, in Stewart County, in 1836. In December of the same year the father, an iron manufacturer by occupation, died, and his wife, formerly Louisa Shelby, took charge of the estate, which she managed for several years in a creditable manner and settled to the satisfaction of all. Large mining interests, as well a share of the estate of $200,000, were left by the father of Jesse. Mrs. Brunson was a lovely woman, well educated and possessed of unusually superior business abilities. She married the second time and lived to a good old age, dying in 1880, having been a strict member of the Episcopal Church. In her family were six sons and three daughters, of whom one son and the daughters are living, all the sons being physicians of note, and having graduated from the leading medical colleges of the United States. Randolph, the subject of this sketch, received his diploma from the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, which he left in 1858, subsequently settling in Arkadelphia. In August of that year he came to Pine Bluff, where he has since resided, becoming the leading physician of the place, as well as one of the oldest settlers. During the late war he served as surgeon, going to Virginia in 1861, whence he was transferred to the Trans Mississippi Department, taking a very active part till the strife was ended. Then he returned home and resumed his practice with the attention and energy which have redounded to a well deserved esteem and honored reputation. In 1860 he married Miss Fannie White, of Pine Bluff, daughter of one of the county early settlers, Drew White. Four children have been given them: Randolph, John W., May (Mrs. Turner), and Atherton, now at school in Virginia. Dr. Brunson has been a delegate to conventions of his State and of the United States, and he and his wife are both members of the Episcopal Church.

John W. Chamblee, who as a planter and dealer in general merchandise has attained to well deserved prominence, was born in Franklin County, N. C., but was reared in Wake County until the age of seventeen, when he went to Tennessee, there making his home with his uncles. He was the son of Rayford and Elizabeth (Wilder) Chamblee, who were natives of the Carolinas, and of Scotch Irish descent, their ancestors having come to this country long ago The father was a farmer by occupation and was somewhat interested in politics; he was born in 1812. When John was an infant his mother died, leaving one other child, a daughter, Eliza, who married A. J. Underhill. The father then married Mrs. Ray, a widow, by whom he had four children: Eliza W., Bertie D., Augustus T. (who died in the war), and Cherry L. F. The subject of this sketch attended school in Tennessee in youth, subsequently engaging in

farming for himself. In 1860 he came to Arkansas, but soon returned to Tennessee, and during the late war served two and a half years with the Confederacy. He was slightly wounded at Mark's Mill, in Arkansas, and also took part in the battle of Helena with Gen. Price, besides being through Missouri and Arkansas. When the strife ended he returned to Tennessee, and in 1866 again came to Arkansas, locating at Garretson's Landing, where for a few years he followed farming, and finally established himself as a general merchant at Greenback and at Swan Lake Landing. In 1883 he came to his present location, and here has a fine stock of goods, dealing in cotton, etc., in connection with which he is a planter of experience and success. On September 6, 1876, Mr. Chamblee married Miss Laura C. Farley, of Fayette County, Tenn., daughter of John A. Farley and wife. She was born November 21, 1853, and died August 24, 1886; she was a lovely woman and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Chamblee has been a merchant for fifteen years and is a stanch Democrat. In this connection it is eminently proper that an obituary notice published upon the death of Mrs. Chamblee by a local paper be inserted in this place, as indicating to some extent the true worth of this woman and the happy relations she enjoyed as a wife. "Died At her home, near Greenback, Ark., on Tuesday, August 24, Mrs. Laura C. Chamblee, wife of Mr. John W. Chamblee, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Farley, of Fayette County, Tenn. She was buried in Elmwood on the 26th. The relentless hand of death never tore from human hearts a more priceless treasure, or made a more terrible void in the vacant chair or in loving hearts. Young, brilliant, surpassingly beautiful, graceful as a fawn in every movement, yet all unconscious of her charms, she seemed to live only to make others happy, and benignity, love and holy joy beamed from every lineament of her fine countenance. With a mind as bright and as pure as a diamond, gentle and sympathetic through all her nature, full of noble and generous impulses, tender and considerate in all her intercourse, she was the delight of every circle, and the idol of those near and dear to her. A loving and dutiful daughter, she was also a noble and devoted wife; and no husband ever prized more highly, or loved more truly, the wife of his bosom than her faithful spouse; and their lives flowed on like a blissful dream of eastern romance. But, alas! disease comes, and in a few short days the 'golden bowl is broken, the pitcher is broken at the fountain,' and he is left desolate! But God has taken her, for she was too much like the angels for the unhallowed walks of earth. May God bless and comfort him, and in the fullness of his own good time take him also where, in joy unspeakable, they may dwell together forever."

W. J. Childress, M. D., a prominent physician of Pine Bluff, was born in Franklin, Williamson County, Tenn., December 12, 1827, being the son of William G. and Mary (Bradley) Childress, both natives of Tennessee. The paternal grandfather, Stephen, was of North Carolina nativity, and early settled at Nashville, Tenn., where, as well as can be traced, he built the first house in that future city. He died in the western portion of the State. The father of Dr. Childress was a farmer by vocation, and lived most of his life in Williamson County, where he died in 1846. He was sheriff of that county for some time, and also represented his constituents in the legislature. He was also cashier of the Bank of Franklin. Mrs. Childress died in 1864, having reared eight children, five of whom are living: Thomas B. (a prominent lawyer of St. Louis), William J. (twin brother to Thomas, and the subject of this biography), Mrs. Sinclair (of Texas), Mrs. Kilpatrick, and Mrs. Cole (both of Memphis). Dr. Childress was brought up and received his education in Tennessee, commencing the study of medicine at an early age, and after a thorough preparation, in 1852, he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He began practice in Nashville, Tenn., and in the fall of 1852, came to Jefferson County, Ark., locating at Richland, where he entered upon a professional career, and continued for many years. He then settled in Arkansas County, but in 1886 returned to Pine Bluff, where he is still occupied in the practice of his profession, being

recognized as one of the most prominent physicians of Central Arkansas, and deservedly popular. In 1854 he married Ellen N. Woodson, who bore three children, two of whom are now living: Thomas B. and Amanda R. Mrs. Childress died in 1883. The Doctor is an influential Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church.

John M. Clayton, who was prominent among the men of Jefferson County that have passed away, was born near Chester, Penn., on October 13, 1840, and was a son of John and Ann (Glover) Clayton. He was reared and remained on a farm until attaining his maturity, obtaining in the meantime a good education at the common schools and academies of his birthplace. When the Civil War commenced, although yet in his youth, he gallantly enlisted, and served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in nearly all of the important engagements. Shortly after the war was over, he removed to Jefferson County, Ark., with his young wife, and located on the farm of his brother, Gen. Powell Clayton, who had preceded him here several years, and who took an active part in the Rebellion. Gen. Clayton became one of the most prominent men of Arkansas, having been elected to the highest office in the State Governor, and also United States Senator. John M. Clayton remained on the farm for several years, and was very successful as a planter. He held his first office in the township of Richland, being elected justice of the peace, and subsequently was elected to the State Senate, holding the speaker's chair for a short time *pro tem.* In 1876 he was elected sheriff of Jefferson County, and held that office for ten years, being re elected at the expiration of each term. In the fall of 1888 he became a candidate for Congress, his opponent being Hon. Mr. Breckenridge. The contest was very close, with Mr. Breckenridge receiving the certificate. It was, however, decided to contest the validity of the election, and while doing so, on January 19, 1889, Mr. Clayton was foully assassinated being shot while sitting near a window. This cowardly deed aroused the indignation of the press and people throughout the country, but up to the present writing his murderers have never been brought to justice. Mr. Clayton is buried at Pine Bluff, by the side of his devoted wife, who died several years previous. Mr. Clayton was a law abiding and upright citizen. He had a host of friends in Jefferson County, and especially in Pine Bluff, and his loss was deeply felt throughout the community. Politically, he was a Republican, and in secret societies a Mason, and also held the office of Deputy Grand Master of the Knights Templar at the time of his assassination. He left six children to mourn him, the eldest being Miss Emma Clayton, the present postmistress at Pine Bluff, who received her appointment in July, 1889.

W. J. Cole, an industrious, enterprising citizen of Jefferson County, owes his nativity to Wayne County, Tenn., where his birth occurred January 16, 1847. His father, George B. Cole, was also born in Wayne County, Tenn., in the year 1820. The latter was reared in his native State, and after growing up, married Miss Bettie A. Curtis, of Tennessee origin. Their union was blessed by the birth of eight children, five sons and three daughters, five of whom are still living, and four are residents of this State. One is located in Missouri. George B. Cole was a successful agriculturist, and owned about 220 acres of good land in Washington and Izard Counties. He served in the late war, and was at the battle of Vicksburg, receiving his discharge in the fall of 1863, after which he returned home and resumed his former occupation of tilling the soil. He subsequently went on a visit to Tennessee, where his father was living, and was killed while on his return in 1864. The mother died in 1885 in Jackson County, Ark. Both were members of the Methodist Church. W. J. Cole was educated at Fayetteville, Washington County, Ark., but from there went to Izard County, and removed from there to Jackson County in 1865. In 1870 he came to Jefferson County, where he married Miss Mary Jane King, a native of Tennessee, on February 4, 1874, and the fruits of this union are five children, two sons and three daughters George W., Roxanna, James H., Mattie C. and Mary E. Four are now living, and all reside at home. Mr. Cole has two orphan boys living with him, and they are the sons of Joseph

and Elizabeth King. He has been occupied all his life in tilling the soil, is the owner of about seventy acres of land, and has about sixty five acres under cultivation. He is also engaged in running a grist mill and a cotton gin. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and during the three years of his membership he has filled the office of tyler of the lodge. He is a member and has held the office of treasurer in the Agricultural Wheel for one term. He and wife belong to the Methodist Church, and both are active church workers. He has at this time sold out in Jefferson County, Ark., and has bought a 160 acre farm in Conway County, Ark., paying $1,500 cash for same, and has other property to the amount of $2,500, and is entirely clear of debt. His postoffice after January 1, 1890, will be Springfield, Conway County, Ark.

Garrett Cooper, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Jefferson County, was born in Craven County, N. C., on April 26, 1826, and is a son of Robert and Isabel (Prescott) Cooper. The parents moved from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1828, and settled in Tipton County, where Garrett was reared and educated. Both parents died at an advanced age. In his early youth, Garrett displayed a fondness for mechanical pursuits that predicted a brilliant future, and when only eighteen or nineteen years of age he received a contract to build several bridges in the State of Tennessee. From that time to the year 1860 he contracted throughout the State for building bridges, cotton gins and other structures, and his fame as such spread rapidly to the surrounding country. Probably no other scientific mechanic in that part of the country enjoyed the reputation that young Cooper had made for himself. Science was a study to which he had applied himself all his life, it was natural to him, and in the construction of bridges, he had few superiors even among the older mechanics. In 1866 he embarked in mercantile life at what was known as Lower Seven Lake, and afterward Cooper Landing, named in his honor when the postoffice was established at that point. He continued in business until very recently, and from 1866 began to cultivate cotton quite extensively. He now owns 700 acres of very productive land, and at one time had control of Cooper's Island, having purchased it for $30,000, but a number of very disastrous floods destroyed it. On August 22, 1849, he was married to Miss Ann Kent, of Tipton County, Tenn., a daughter of George W. Kent, who was very prominent in that county. This lady was born May 20, 1833, and died April 13, 1872, and by her marriage with Mr. Cooper became the mother of twelve children, of whom four are yet living: Bob S., Frances V. (wife of a Mr. Neely, of Mississippi County, Ark.), Mary F. and Willie. In 1875 he was married to Miss Mary Kent, a sister of his first wife, this lady having been born in Virginia, on April 21, 1829, and died February 15, 1881. Mr. Cooper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is trustee, and in politics he is a stanch Democrat. He is now sixty three years of age, but to look at him, no one would think he was more than fifty. He uses no glasses, nor does he ever expect to, remarking that "I would trade my eyes for none." During the war he was neutral and consequently excused from service, but he traveled over the country a great deal, and was never molested by either side. Mr. Cooper can be proud of one fact, and that is that during his life he was never arrested for any cause whatsoever. He is a leader in public and private enterprises, and one of the foremost citizens in the county. His popularity is unbounded, and few men are held in higher esteem.

John D. Crockett, book keeper and manager of Col. John M. Gracie's cotton plantation in Bogy Township, Jefferson County, was born in Arkansas County, near Crockett's Bluffs, on the White River, on August 1, 1858, and is a son of David and Nancy Crockett. The father was a very successful farmer during his life, but a considerable loser by the Civil War. At the time of his death, he had not succeeded in recovering much of his fortune, and was in only comparatively easy circumstances. He was prominent in Masonic circles and a noted Democratic politician, his favor being sought for by hundreds of men during his lifetime. Two years of his life he gave to the South

in serving through the war, and his deeds on the field of battle were brave and many. He was a son of William Crockett, whose father was the celebrated Davy Crockett, of historical fame. The mother of John D. was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and by her marriage became the mother of five children, of whom John is the only one now living. After his father's death, John D. went to reside with an uncle, with whom he remained for two years, but at the end of that time he started out in the world for himself, and has acted as salesman in the towns of Swan Lake, Dardanelle, Pendleton, Sarassa and his present location. He entered the employ of Col. John M. Gracie in 1882 as salesman and book keeper, and so well has he repaid the confidence and trust reposed in him, that now he has charge not only of the Colonel's mercantile affairs, but also of his plantation, which consists of 2,400 acres under cultivation. He is an expert book keeper, a shrewd business man and a competent manager, and bids fair to become one of the most prominent men in Central Arkansas in the near future. On February 27, 1883, he was married to Miss Mary D. Field, a daughter of Silas Field, of Little Rock, by whom he has had one child, James D. Mrs. Crockett is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Crockett is one of the two Crocketts who went to the 103d anniversary of the birth of Davy Crockett, at Limestone, East Tenn., on August 17, 1889. The other Crockett was Robert H., a prominent attorney of Stuttgart, Ark., and a grandson of Davy Crockett. The latter gentleman was a colonel in the Confederate army during the Civil War, and won an illustrious name for courage and daring.

George E. Crutchfield, who as a planter and merchant at English postoffice, is well and favorably known, was born in North Carolina in 1846, being the son of James and Sarah (Moon) Crutchfield, of Orange County, N. C. They first came to Arkansas in 1852, but the following year moved to Tennessee, locating in Fayette County, where George was reared, growing to manhood on his father's farm. He remained at the latter place till 1871, subsequently going to Hardeman County, Tenn., which was his home for four years, and in 1876 located in St. Francis County, Ark. In 1877 he came to his present location, and entered upon a career as planter, also establishing himself as general merchant, in both of which he has met with deserved success. He is truly a self made man, industrious and energetic, and now enjoys a business of $15,000 per year. He is also postmaster at English, the office being located in his store. Mr. Crutchfield served three years in the Confederate army during the war, during which time he was taken prisoner at Decatur, Ala., being paroled after three months at Nashville. Upon the close of the war he returned home and attended school in Fayette County. Mr. Crutchfield's wife was formerly a Miss Dora Bagley, of Tennessee, who is still living. They have no children of their own, but are bringing up two nieces (children of Mrs. Crutchfield's sister), Neda and Maggie Greer, the mother having died when they were eight days, and fourteen months old, respectively. Their father is living, but is an invalid from paralysis. Mr. Crutchfield is a Democrat in his political preferences and a representative citizen of the community.

Mrs. Mary E. Curlin, widow of James V. Curlin, who was an old resident of Arkansas, was born in Jackson County, Ala., October 6, 1845, and is a daughter of C. A. and Elizabeth (Shell) Chadick, of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. Charles A. Chadick was a noted Methodist minister, and was born May 13, 1820. In 1841 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Shell, a daughter of Adam Shell, of Alabama, and in 1845 removed with his wife to Arkansas. He was licensed to preach in that State in 1848, and located in Jefferson County, where he labored in the religious field until August 14, 1888. As a preacher of the gospel he was far above the average, being able to propound the Bible with a clearness and earnestness that would convince the most skeptical. The entire community in which he resided, as well as his congregation, loved and honored him as few men are regarded, and his loss was sincerely mourned by those who had heard his voice in life. Mr. Chadick was a Mason in good

standing for a number of years, and in politics he was a stanch Democrat. During the war he entered the Confederate army, and served as lieutenant of artillery for three years, operating in Arkansas and Missouri, and taking part in almost every battle west of the Mississippi River. Previous to serving in the artillery he was a member of Capt. McGee's company, and operated in Virginia, but was discharged on account of disability. Two of his sons were also in the Confederate army. James C. was a member of Company C, Arkansas Infantry, and took part in many engagements east of the Mississippi, while William J. belonged to Company D of the Ninth Arkansas Infantry, and fought in the same territory. The latter was twice wounded and once taken prisoner, but escaped by making a bold break for liberty. The Chadick family are of Scotch Irish descent, while the Shell family are German. Miss Mary E. Chadick was reared and educated in Jefferson County. In December, 1869, she became the wife of James V. Curlin, who came to Arkansas with his parents and located first in Dallas County, and a few years later moved to Jefferson County. He was born on October 9, 1845, in the State of Tennessee, and was a son of Jesse J. Curlin, who died in Randolph County on May 21, 1888. Mr. Curlin began life as a poor boy in 1867, and it was not until his marriage with Miss Chadick that the brightest part of his life was exhibited. By her sound advice and help, added to his own good judgment and untiring industry, he became one of the most successful farmers in Central Arkansas. He was never interested in politics to any great extent, but an appeal from the distressed and needy was always sure to enlist his sympathies. He was a true friend to the church, always ready to help advance the cause of religion until his death, which occurred July 2, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Curlin were the parents of five sons and two daughters, of whom six are still living: Anna E. (deceased), Benjamin M. (born December 6, 1871), Charles J. (born September 6, 1873), James C. (born December 4, 1875), Claude M. (born October 27, 1878), George W. (born October 16, 1880), Mary E. (born September 14, 1882). Mr. and Mrs. Curlin were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which the latter has attended since fourteen years of age. She is an earnest Christian woman and very popular with the community.

Malcom Currie is the well known proprietor of Currie Vineyard, situated eight miles southwest of Pine Bluff, on the public road between White Sulphur Springs and Lee's Springs, being a half mile distant from each point. This is conceded to be one of the finest vineyards and fruit farms in Central Arkansas, and is managed in a manner which is sure to secure profitable returns. The orchard consists of 250 apple bearing trees, 150 peach trees, 125 wild goose plum trees, 140 dwarf pear trees, and 150 Le Conte pear trees. In the vineyard are about 5,000 bunch grape vines, three fourths of which are bearing, 250 scuppernong vines, on arbors from 50 to 900 square feet. Besides making from 2,000 to 2,500 gallons of wine, several thousand pounds of grapes are sold annually. Mr. Currie was born in North Carolina in 1825, and is a son of Daniel and Anna (Ray) Currie, natives of North Carolina, both of whom were born in 1801. They died within five miles of their birth place, the father in 1871 and the mother in 1868. They were of Scotch descent, their ancestors having come to the United States some time before the Revolutionary War, with a large number of families who settled in the Carolinas; as might be supposed, they belonged to the Presbyterian Church. Malcom was the oldest of nine children, seven of whom are yet living. He was reared on the farm in North Carolina, and having received a classical education in the best schools in the county, at the age of twenty years commenced teaching school. In October, 1857, he moved to Arkansas, settling on the place where he now lives, but boarded at White Sulphur Springs the first year until he could build. In 1862 he ceased his professional duties for a time, and served eighteen months in the Confederate army on post duty. After the close of the war he resided near Pine Bluff for two years, raising cotton, but returned to the place where he now resides, and planted the nucleus of his present extensive vineyard. While in North Carolina Mr.

Currie was married to Miss Eliza Davis, whose birth occurred in that State in 1825. She died in Arkansas in 1861, having borne two children, Charles G. and Ida (now the wife of Henry G. Hanna, of Kentucky). Charles died suddenly in 1877, at the age of twenty eight years, of heart disease. After his wife's death, Mr. Currie's house was presided over by an older sister in law until her death in October, 1880, and since that time by one of his own sisters. In 1860 he was elected common school commissioner for Jefferson County, holding the office eight years. In 1882 he was elected county assessor, serving one term, and he has been school director many years. He was principal of the High School of Pine Bluff for two years, closing his connection with that institution in June, 1877, which terminated his career as a professional teacher. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Pine Bluff. Perhaps no citizen of Jefferson County occupies a warmer place in the affections of the people as an advocate and promoter of educational advancement than Mr. Currie. His interests in this direction are by no means personal, and his influence in this as in other respects has been of decided benefit.

Rev. Joseph A. Dickson, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pine Bluff, is one of the popular and highly respected ministers of this county. He was born in Dickson County, Tenn., September 9, 1835, his father, Joseph A. Dickson, being a son of Moulton Dickson, of North Alabama, who first saw the light in 1807. The Dicksons originally came from Scotland in an early day, and settled in the Carolinas; some of the ancestors served as soldiers under Cromwell. Joseph A., the father, was a practicing physician of prominence in Dickson County, Tenn., which was named for some member of the family. He died when his son was but an infant. His wife, Nancy Belle, of the same county as himself, was born in 1814. After the death of her husband she remained a widow for five years, and then married Rev. W. A. Williams, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who still lives in Texas, she having died in 1848. By her first marriage there were two children: Georgia Anna (who died at the age of two years), and Joseph A. (our subject). By the second marriage there were six children, all living: Anna E., Mary L., Sarah J., Medicus U., Martha E., and Nancy B. Joseph A., the youngest child of the first marriage, was reared in Dickson County until fourteen years of age, when he went to Tipton County and attended school two years; he then attended Erskine College, of South Carolina, from which he graduated in 1854 with the degree of A. B. Subsequently studying law at the Cumberland University, Tennessee, he took one course of lectures, and afterward returned to Tipton County, where he married Miss Mary C. McCain, of Tennessee. Following this he taught school for two years, after which he entered the Theological Department of Erskine College, and in the spring of 1857 was licensed to preach in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. He spent three years in Central Mississippi, and was then called to Monticello, Ark., where he took charge of the church the same day that Lincoln was elected president. After having served this church during the war, he remained until 1871, when he was called to Millersburg, Ky. In the fall of 1865, he changed his relationship from the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church to the First Presbyterian Church. September 1, 1881, Dr. Dickson located in Pine Bluff, assuming charge of the First Presbyterian Church, where he has since continued, obtaining a firm hold in the hearts of his parishioners as well as those of wider acquaintance. At the time of his coming the membership was seventy, which has increased to about 400 at the present date. During 1888 89 100 members were added. To Dr. Dickson and wife have been born four children: Emmett M. (a successful lawyer at Paris, Ky., who graduated from Sidney College, in Virginia), Charles B. (a student at the Central University, of Kentucky), and Mary Will (at home). Claude Ross died in 1867 at the age of six years. Mrs. Dickson is an ardent worker in the church, and one of the best of women. Dr. Dickson is a member of the American Legion of Honor. In 1885 the Central University of Kentucky conferred upon him the title of D. D.

J. B. Dodds, one of the leading planters of

Jefferson County, and a prominent citizen of Pine Bluff, was born at Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, October 25, 1832, and is a son of Joseph and Eleanor (Ewing) Dodds, the former born near Philadelphia, Penn., and the mother a native of Kentucky. The elder Dodds was reared on a farm and educated in the city of Philadelphia. After his marriage he removed with his wife to Ohio, in which State they passed the remainder of their days, the father dying in Dayton and the mother in Shelbyville. Seven children were born to their marriage, of whom three are yet living: Matthew M., Joseph B., and Jennie (wife of Dr. John C. Slocum). J. B. Dodds, the principal in this sketch, was reared and educated in his native State, attending the public schools. He remained with his father, looking after the management of the farm, until the year 1855, when he moved to Paris, Ill., and embarked in mercantile life with his brother and brother-in law, remaining in that city for seven years. At the close of the war he, in company with his brother and a Mr. Wolf, went to Memphis, Tenn., and established a wholesale grocery business, which they carried on successfully until the latter part of 1867. Mr. Wolf then withdrew from the firm, and the brother moved to Pine Bluff, where he again started in business, J. B. joining him later. They carried on the business until 1877, when the latter retired from the firm and turned his attention to planting, which calling he has followed ever since. Mr. Dodds now owns 260 acres of very fertile land, with about 150 acres under cultivation, and has rented for the past five years over 1,200 acres, which he has placed in cotton every year. Added to this, he owns a business block in Pine Bluff, from which the rentals form a considerable income alone, and, together with his plantation interests, make him one of the solid men, financially, of Jefferson County. Mr. Dodds was married in 1859 to Miss Fannie Molton, an adopted daughter of S. W. Molton, by whom he has had five children: Charles N., George, Gamer, Samuel, and Mamie. Mr. and Mrs. Dodds are members of the Presbyterian Church, and liberal in their aid to all religious and educational matters. In secret societies Mr. Dodds has been a Mason for over thirty years Royal Arch, and also belongs to the Knights Templar. He is one of the most substantial and enterprising citizens of Pine Bluff, and a man of great popularity and influence. His wealth has accumulated by his own individual efforts, business tact and judicious management, although he has several times lost a fortune in mercantile life. While in business at Memphis his shipments were among the largest coming to that city, one shipment alone from Cincinnati to Memphis amounting to $75,000. He is a prominent figure in the affairs of Jefferson County, especially those tending to its advancement and progress, but as a rule prefers the quiet of his comfortable home and family to the excitement of social pleasures.

H. N. Dunn. Among the representative farmers of this county, none are more worthy of mention than Mr. Dunn, who was born in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1850. At the age of nine years he came to Arkansas with his parents, W. D. and Anna (Henry) Dunn, settling on the place on which their son now lives, where the mother still survives, the father having been killed in 1880, at the age of sixty five years, by a runaway team attached to a mowing machine. He served in the commissary department during the war. H. N. Dunn, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of eight children, four of whom are now living, and three in Memphis, Tenn. He has lived the greater part of his life in this State, though during the war he was a resident of Tennessee, at the close of which struggle he returned to Arkansas. Mr. Dunn has not yet joined the ranks of the benedicts, but devotes his time to the cultivation of his 200 acre farm, which is planted to cotton, and is one of the best places on the river. This is protected by a levee erected by himself. He is a progressive farmer and much interested in enterprises tending to the advancement of his adopted home.

Frank M. Fergus (deceased) was a prominent planter of Jefferson County, and a man whose memory is cherished by the citizens of this section as one of its influential, respected residents. He was born in Cumberland County, Ky., in the year

1822, and remained at home with his parents till he became of age. His first venture on leaving home was to teach school, and in 1847 he came to this county, locating six miles below the present homestead, removing in 1859 to the place where his widow now resides; this was then unimproved, but by his good management and care, was put in a fine state of cultivation. At that time there were 700 acres, a part of which has since gone into the river. Mr. Fergus became one of the leading planters of the county, quiet and unassuming in his manner of living, and although not a church member, was a believer in the Christian religion. His people were Methodists. He died May 23, 1884. Mr. Fergus' marriage was to Mrs. Mildred A. Morrell, widow of M. P. Morrell. Mr. Morrell was born at Natchez, Miss., in 1820, and died in 1857. He came to Arkansas in 1852, and located in Jefferson County, on the south side of the Arkansas River, six miles below Pine Bluff, where as a planter he became well to do, leaving at the time of his death about 1,200 acres of land. Mrs. Fergus was born in Clark County, Ky., the daughter of Louis and Elizabeth Boone (Brooks) Bledsoe, of Virginia. Her great grandmother was a near relative of Daniel Boone. Mrs. Fergus' parents first settled in Chicot County, where the father died in 1844, and in the same year the family went to Pulaski, near Little Rock. The mother died in 1874, in Kentucky. Four of this family of ten children are living: Calvin, Elizabeth B. Warner, Louisa A. Collins and Mrs. Fergus. Two children of Mrs. Fergus by her first marriage survive: Dr. M. P. Morrell, of St. Louis, and Alexander M., at home. Three children by the second marriage are living: William F., and Mildred B. (wife of W. J. Levy, both of this county), and Minerva E. (at home). Mrs. Fergus has been a member of the Christian Church since sixteen years of age. She is an estimable lady, of good business ability and management, and in overseeing and conducting the farm, displays a wisdom and good judgment for which she deserves great credit.

Capt. S. Geisreiter, planter, Pine Bluff, Ark. There are few men of the present day whom the world acknowledges as successful, more worthy of honorable mention, or whose history affords a better illustration of what may be accomplished by a determined will and perseverance, than Mr. Geisreiter. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 30, 1840, being the son of Jacob and Mary E. (Van Smuck) Geisreiter, natives of the same country. Capt. Geisreiter was left motherless when quite small, and his father was married the second time, after which, or in 1854, they emigrated to America, taking passage at Bremen and arriving in New York after a forty days' ocean voyage. They remained there until 1858, and the father carried on his trade, that of architect, builder and cabinet maker, having, while in the old country, also conducted a large furniture manufactory. In 1858 he moved to Washington, Iowa, where he died one year later. Capt. S. Geisreiter was educated in Germany, and learned the cabinet maker's trade, but soon found other pursuits more congenial to his taste and ability. After going to Washington, Iowa, he entered college, attending two terms; but meantime the war broke out; his patriot brother had enlisted from Minnesota and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. Capt. S. Geisreiter promptly took his brother's place and served until the close of the war. He ranked as first lieutenant, but by reason of the many duties he was called upon to perform, was given the title of captain. After cessation of hostilities he located at Pine Bluff (the army having brought him there on detached service), and was engaged in the real estate and insurance business, which he carried on for nine years. He then began planting, has since carried it on, and is now the owner of much choice land, while he also manages the plantations of his father in law, Mr. Joseph Merrill. The Captain is one of the most enterprising and successful men of the county, is honorable and upright in all his dealings, and as a useful, influential citizen, holds a conspicuous position in the community. He selected for his companion in life Miss Mary O. Merrill, now deceased, whom he married in November, 1877. After remaining a widower for eleven years he married Miss Linda Chinn, daughter of the late Dr. Rolla Chinn, of Shawhan, Bourbon County, Ky. Capt. Geisreiter

is more than ready to do all he can for the advancement and permanent prosperity of his long time home, the State of his selection and the country of his adoption. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity and of the order of Knights of Pythias.

James F. and Emanuel L. George, are two brothers whose names are prominent in the enterprises of Jefferson County. They were born in Coosa County, Ala., on April 30, 1850, and March 15, 1852, respectively, and are the sons of Silas and Nancy (Ferguson) George, the father a native of Georgia and the mother from Alabama. The parents were married in the latter State and moved to Jefferson County when both boys were children. The elder George was born on August 27, 1822, and the mother on November 8, 1827. The latter died in 1864, and some time after her death the father married Miss Elizabeth Dugan, who has since died. Both Mr. and Mrs. George were earnest Christian people and were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which church he was an official. In politics he was a Democrat, but never mixed much in political affairs, although in other enterprises, both public and private, he was a prominent figure. Seven children blessed his first marriage, of whom Emanuel was the third and James the fourth child born. Both sons received their education in Jefferson County and remained at home until their father's death in 1875, when they rented land and commenced in life for themselves. In 1881 they bought 160 acres of land on their present location, and by good management and strict attention to business have increased it to 320 acres, the land being some of the most productive in Central Arkansas. James has also engaged in saw milling to some extent and has made the venture quite successful. In 1886 he was married to Miss Dora Diamond, of Jefferson County, by whom he had one child, Edward Felix. After the death of his first wife he was united to Miss Omar Dalton, who became the mother of one child, Frances L. The other brother, Emanuel, was married in 1881 to Miss Katy Diamond, by whom he had five children, all of them now deceased. Both brothers and their wives are members of the Catholic Church, and liberal contributors to religious and educational matters. They rank among the leading citizens of the county, and are highly respected in their community.

Benjamin L. Gocio, one of the large land owners of this county, is a native Arkansan, having been born in Villemont Township in 1854. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Johnson) Gocio, originally from Arkansas and Georgia, respectively. In the family were nine children, three of whom are living: John (near Hot Springs), Lucy Humphreys (in Washington County, Ark.), and the subject of this sketch, the latter of whom has always resided in this township. At the age of fifteen years he commenced farming for himself, and in 1876 was married to Miss Jane Mitchell, of Arkansas County, whose birth occurred at the Post. Her father, Frank Mitchell, of this State, died when his daughter was five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Gocio have had six children: Anna, Ida, Ollie, Joseph, Lucy (deceased), and Agnes. Mr. Gocio has about 250 acres of land under cultivation, and is the owner of upward of 1,800 acres. He is a member of the Catholic Church. His grandparents came to the United States from France in an early day, locating at New Orleans, and later at Arkansas Post, where Joseph was born, and where he lived, a farmer, until his death, which occurred when Benjanin L. was fourteen months old, in 1856. He was born in 1803. The mother was married (the second time) to Mr. R. S. Dollerhide, who died in 1876; she was born in 1818, and is still living at Booneville, Miss. Mr. Gocio, by a lifetime spent in this locality, has fully demonstrated his worth and energy as an intelligent successful farmer. His extensive acquaintance is only equaled by the universal respect accorded him.

Dr. J. L. Goree, justly considered one of the most eminent of the medical profession in Jefferson County, was born in Smith County, Tenn., on the 8th of October, 1853, and is a son of Dr. James L. and Mary E. (Dixon) Goree, of Marion, Ala., and Smith County, Tenn., respectively. The father was a prominent physician dur

ing his life, and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. About the year 1850 he moved to what is now Lincoln County, Ark., and remained there practicing his profession until 1860. During the Civil War he resided in Texas, but after the surrender he returned to Arkansas and resumed his practice, continuing with great success until his death in December, 1866. The mother is still living, and resides with her son, the principal of this sketch. Dr. J. L. Goree was principally reared in Arkansas, and received his education at St. Louis University, and King's College of Bristol, Tenn. At the age of twenty two he began the study of medicine, and in February, 1876, graduated from the Louisville Medical College, afterward taking an *ad eundem* degree added by the Kentucky School of Medicine. He then stood a competitive examination against the picked men of four medical colleges for a hospital position, and was the successful competitor for one of the four positions. The Doctor remained in the hospital for one year, afterward coming to Lincoln County, Ark., where he hoped to settle up his father's entangled estate, but owing to the slowness of the courts, failed to accomplish anything. In the spring of 1881 he located at New Gascony, Jefferson County, Ark., where his reputation as a successful physician attained such proportions that one of the leading physicians of Pine Bluff offered him a partnership. This he accepted, and remained at Pine Bluff for one year, but at the repeated and urgent solicitations of his old patrons, he was induced to return to New Gascony, and did so, remaining there until the spring of 1889. He then again came to Pine Bluff (where he has continued to reside), and rapidly rose to the front ranks of his profession in spite of the competition from older men in that line. The Doctor has attained a prominence among the medical fraternity that is well deserved, as he has made his profession the study of his life. His services are sought for continuously, and his fine practice fully attest to his skill. He is a member of the Jefferson Medical Society, and also of the State Medical Society. In 1877 he was married to Miss Victoria T. Evans, by whom he has had two children: Victoria and James L. In secret societies the Doctor is a member of the Knights of Honor.

William P. Grace, attorney, Pine Bluff, Ark. Among the prominent names that go to make up the strength of the Arkansas bar, that of William P. Grace is looked upon with considerable pride by the people of this locality, not only for his brilliant efforts in his profession, but for his unquestioned integrity and honesty of purpose. His birth occurred in Caldwell County, Ky., November 22, 1822, and he is the son of Preston and Jane (Kilgore) Grace, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. They were married in Caldwell County, Ky., and there passed their entire lives. The father was a brick layer by trade. In their family were six children, only two now living: William P. and Benjamin F. William P. Grace attained his growth and received his education in his native State, having attended Cumberland College at Princeton, Ky. He worked with his father at the brick laying business until twenty two years of age, when he became desirous of prosecuting his studies, and after working for some time for the required means, attended school for a year at Princeton. He then began the study of law with Livingston Lindsey, was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1847, and finally left the State of his nativity with a view of locating in Florida. Not being satisfied there he returned towards the North and settled at Pine Bluff, where a short time afterward he formed a co partnership with Robert E. Waters. At the end of eighteen months Mr. Waters retired and Mr. Grace continued alone. In 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney and served one term, during which time he formed a partnership with Judge John C. Murray, of the circuit court, continuing with him for about three years, when Mr. Murray was again elected judge, and he was once more left alone in his practice until 1860. Being a Henry Clay Whig, he consented to become a candidate for elector for the Whig party, having been elected to the same position in 1856. He was a Douglas candidate in 1860, and stumped all south of the Arkansas River, delivering some of the best speeches of his life. He was elected by Democrats

to the secession convention, and was made chairman of the committee on ordinances. He was a very prominent man and used his entire influence for his own party. In 1861 he was appointed as commissary of the military staff of Arkansas, and was at the battle of Oak Hill, after which failing health compelled him to retire from army duties. He then went to Philadelphia and was under a physician's care for seven months. Upon returning to Pine Bluff he resumed his practice and this he has since continued. In 1880 he was a candidate for the office of Governor, but was not nominated. As a lawyer he has few superiors and is a fluent and eloquent speaker. At one time he owned 15,000 acres of land and now has in his possession about 2,000 acres. Mr. Grace was married first in May, 1853, to Miss Harriet Boyd, who was drowned near Paducah, Ky., in December, 1863. Mr. Grace took for his second wife Mrs. Emily B. Hudson, whom he married in April, 1868, and to them was born one child, now deceased. Mr. Grace is a Royal Arch Mason, and in 1878 he connected himself with the Temperance Alliance, having been president of the Arkansas Temperance Alliance several terms. He has been an active worker in this cause and his influence has been felt among the Anti Prohibitionists. He is known throughout Arkansas as one of the best criminal lawyers that the State produces, and his success is almost phenomenal in this class. He has defended and prosecuted over fifty cases of homicides, and but one man was hung that he ever defended.

Capt. Walter Greenfield was a brave soldier and is an honest citizen. What better eulogy could be passed upon a man who has earned those titles in military and civil life? He was born in Todd County, Ky., on July 4, 1833, and is a son of Thomas G. and Lucy (Hannah) Greenfield, both natives of the same county and State, who moved to Pine Bluff, Ark., in 1837, which place they made their home for the balance of their lives, the father dying in 1840, when thirty six years old, and the mother in 1853, at the age of forty-seven years. The elder Greenfield was a merchant and one of the first men to start in business at Pine Bluff. Under the firm name of Greenfield & Kay he and his partner conducted the largest mercantile house in that section. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics the father was a Whig, and was also a Royal Arch Mason in high standing. His father was Thomas G. Greenfield, an old Virginian, and one of the heroes who fought in 1812. Thomas Greenfield was one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, coming there but a short time after Daniel Boone, and was an intimate associate of that noted pioneer. The Hannah's were also a well known family of Kentucky and very prominent people in Christian County. The Greenfield's were of English origin. To the marriage of Walter Greenfield's parents were born five children, of whom he is the only one now living. He was educated in Pine Bluff, Ark., and later at private schools in Nashville, Tenn. After his school days were over he remained with his mother until her death and then turned his attention to farming. In 1858 he was appointed deputy sheriff of his county, and served creditably in that capacity until the outbreak of the Rebellion. In the spring of 1862 he organized a company of cavalry, being chosen third lieutenant. This was Company G of the Second Battalion, which was afterwards reorganized with the First Battalion and made into one, in which he was promoted to first lieutenant. In October, 1863, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company G for brilliant action on the field, and this position he retained until the close of the war. Capt. Greenfield was detailed for scouting duty a considerable part of the time, and took part in a great many battles, operating in Northern Mississippi to a great extent. In April, 1863, he was sent out on recruiting duty, but at that time was taken sick and unable to continue with the work for some time. He also took part in Price's raids through Missouri, and was foremost in every battle during that occasion, and at Pilot Knob he had charge of the skirmishers. Capt. Greenfield was next at Newtonia, Kas., and from there he went to Pine Bluff, Ark., where he surrendered on June 8, 1865. He has had many thrilling escapes from death, and many times narrowly got through the

clutches of the enemy, but his good fortune attended him all through and he yet lives to tell the tale. In 1875–76 he was appointed collector and filled that office, togother with the position of sheriff, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Farming has been his business ever since the war, and he now owns 700 acres of good land with the principal part of it under cultivation, all of which he has made since that event, the war having left him practically bankrupt. In December Capt. Greenfield was married to Miss Mary C. Embree, a daughter of Israel Embree, an old settler of Jefferson County. Mrs. Greenfield was born June 29, 1844, and by her marriage became the mother of six children: Lucy M., Gordon E., John T., Maggie F., Mary W. and Carrie. The Captain is a Knight Templar and Knight of Pythias, besides belonging to several other fraternities. In politics he is a Democrat and a leader in political affairs as well as social and business matters. His son Gordon is also prominent in Knight of Pythias circles.

W. B. Greenfield, farmer, Pine Bluff, Ark. It is doubtless owing entirely to the industrious and persevering manner with which Mr. Greenfield has adhered to the pursuit of agriculture that he has risen to such a substantial position in farm affairs in this county. His birth occurred in Jefferson County, Ark., on February 11, 1849, and he is the son of J. W. and Matilda (Bogy) Greenfield. The elder Greenfield was born in Tennessee, in 1821, was educated in that State, and then went to Kentucky, but later to Arkansas, where in 1845 he married Miss Bogy, the daughter of Mr. E. Bogy, an old French settler. To Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield were born eighteen children, six sons and twelve daughters; three sons and four daughters now living, two in this State and five in Texas. The father is still living, and in connection with farming is also engaged in merchandising in Texas. He is the owner of a large tract of land and is quite well to do. He was justice of the peace for two years, and is now notary public. W. B. Greenfield was educated at the Christian Brothers' College, at St. Louis, and after returning home married Miss Bettie T. Phillips, October 27, 1886. She was born in Arkansas, and is the daughter of John and Mary A. Taylor. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield was born one child, Willie, who died February 14, 1887.

"Only a little child; pause not here to weep;
Scarcely on earth it smiled, ere it fell asleep."

Mr. Greenfield has about 1,200 acres of good land, with 375 acres under cultivation. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

William H. Hardister, who is classed among the well known and highly respected planters of this county, was born in North Carolina in 1845, being the son of Asbury and Cyntha Ann (Cramford) Hardister, natives of North Carolina. The former's ancestors were formerly from Maryland, and came to the Carolinas with the early settlers. The father was the youngest of his family, and a farmer by occupation, his death occurring in the sixty-sixth year of his age. The mother died in 1866, at the age of fifty. To them were born ten children, of whom all but one lived to be grown, but only four now survive. William H., the seventh son, was reared in North Carolina until the age of twenty three, when he came to Arkansas and located at Garrison Landing, there engaging in farming. He afterward went to Mud Lake, and in 1876 came to his present location, on what is known as Elm Grove farm, since which time he has put the place in a good state of cultivation, working 200 acres. At the beginning of the late war he enlisted in the Sixth North Carolina Cavalry and served until the close, receiving not the slightest wound. In 1875 Mr. Hardister married Miss Nettie Cramford, a daughter of O. P. Cramford, of South Carolina, who came to Arkansas long before the war and settled in this county, Mrs. Hardister being then a child. This union has been blessed with two children: Cynthe A. and Walter M. Mr. Hardister politically is a Democrat. He has on his place a large cotton gin and supply store, and is recognized as a man who has given decided influence to the progress and development of this section. As a citizen he is held in great esteem.

Col. George Haycock, capitalist, one of the best known men in Central Arkansas, whose genius of enterprise has made him one of the bulwarks of

the financial world, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born in October, 1828, and is a son of Hamilton and Eunice (Bales) Haycock. The father was of Irish origin and the mother of American parentage they being married in New York State. From there they moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, at an early day, where the father was engaged in contracting along the banks of the Miama River. In 1835, while inspecting some work in the Miama Canal locks, he was drowned; the mother died some time before in Cincinnati. They had but one son, the principal of this sketch. He was reared in that city, and educated in mathematics under Dr. Ray, the compiler of Ray's arithmetic. After leaving this instructor he attended Woodard College, obtaining his entire schooling from his sense of knowing the necessity and advantage of it, and not from being prompted to it, as his parents both died when he was little more than a child. In 1852 he went overland to the State of California, the trip occupying several weeks, and upon reaching there located in Iowa Hill, Placer County, where he commenced mining. He also operated a stage line in connection with the California Stage Company, and spent fourteen years of his life in that section. Leland Stanford, now United States Senator and about forty times a millionaire, was in those days an intimate friend of Col. Haycock's, as were also many others of the pioneers of 1849, who are now the money kings of the Pacific Coast. Col. Haycock was a member of the convention that nominated Mr. A. A. Sergeant for Congress, and also a member of the second Republican Convention that nominated Hon. Leland Stanford for Governor. He served four years in the army during the Civil War, and was stationed at Los Angeles and San Diego, as also at La Paz, Ariz. In 1865 he returned to Cincinnati and became engaged in the brokerage business, which he carried on until 1870, when he came to Pine Bluff, Ark. The Colonel resumed his brokerage business here, and also became largely interested in planting. Some of the largest financial projects in the county have been engineered by him and brought to a successful termination. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1876 re elected, but the following year was appointed postmaster at Pine Bluff and resigned his seat in the Senate to accept the post office. He held that position for five years, and was also an alderman of Pine Bluff fourteen years ago. He is a member of the board of aldermen at the present time, having been elected by a majority of 562. Col. Haycock is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and one of the most brilliant politicians in Jefferson County. He is one of the leaders of his party, and on his election to the State Senate was the only Republican at that time in the Senate. He has hundreds of friends on both sides, and is one of the most popular men in that section. The Colonel is very original in his ideas, and is always devising something new, and at present has placed about twenty acres of land in tobacco as an experiment, his intention being, if successful, to establish a tobacco manufactory. He was married in 1846 to Miss Ann Knowlden, of Cincinnati, by whom he has had five children, Charles being the only one living.

J. W. Hellums, a prominent farmer and merchant of Jefferson County, well known in the business circles of Pine Bluff, was born in Fayette County, Ala., in September, 1836, and is a son of William H. and Effie (White) Hellums, of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively. The parents were married in Alabama, and in 1844 removed to Tippah County, Miss., where the father died the following year. After his death the mother came with her family to Drew County, Ark., and resided there until her death in 1867. Two sons and three daughters were born to the parents, of whom the two former are the only ones yet living James W. and Jacob P., the latter residing in Star City, Ark. James W. Hellums was partly reared in Mississippi, where he also received his education, and in 1858 moved with his mother to Drew County, Ark. The following year he came to Pine Bluff and established himself in business, continuing with success until the Civil War commenced. In 1862 he left the business in charge of his partner, and enlisted in D. W. Carroll's company the present chancellor and served until the surrender, holding the rank of lieutenant in

that company, but at the disbandment of the troops he was captain of Company K, Logan's Consolidated Cavalry Regiment. Capt. Hellums was captured at Port Hudson on July 9, 1863, some time after the battle of Vicksburg. Together with twelve other officers he was taken on board a vessel lying in the Mississippi, to be transferred to Johnson's Island, but every one of the twelve jumped overboard, and all but two succeeded in swimming to the shore and escaped. Mr. Hellums was among the number who gained their liberty, while the other two were drowned. He previously took part in the battles of Corinth, Farmington and Iuka, and a number of hard skirmishes. When the war was over he returned to Drew County, and remained there a short time, but soon came to Pine Bluff in order to close out his business. After that was done he went back to Drew County, and resided there until January, 1889, when he once more came to Pine Bluff and built a fine residence, intending to make this city his permanent home. He owns a store at Star City and one at Grady, both in Lincoln County, and enjoys a large patronage, and in connection with his commercial interests, owns about 1,000 acres of valuable land, with a considerable amount under cultivation, his principal crop being cotton. Mr. Hellums was married in December, 1864, to Miss Susie Carlton, of Alabama, by whom he has had six children: Julius H., Clyde E., Cora, Jennie, Chester and Guy. His wife is a devout Christian lady, and belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hellums is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and a popular citizen of Pine Bluff, taking an active part in all matters that bear upon its progress and advancement.

J. F. Hicks, a fixture in the affairs of Jefferson County, first established the Distilled Water, Ice & Coal Company, at Pine Bluff in 1885. Upon starting this industry, he put in a five ton machine, but the business increased so rapidly that he was soon forced to have a larger machine, in order to supply the demand, and he now owns a twenty ton machine in addition to the original one, manufacturing about twenty four tons of ice per day. The machinery is all of the latest pattern and perfect in its work. About one third of the product of this industry is kept for home consumption, while the other two thirds is shipped to various markets. Mr. Hicks is the sole proprietor of this business, and also owns another ice factory at Marshall, Texas. His birthplace was in Ballard County, Ky., and when only ten years of age he went to Memphis, Tenn., alone, where he worked at different employment for some time. When still quite young he occupied a subordinate position on one of the river steamboats, applying himself closely, until in time he was promoted to the post of engineer, and then captain, which position he held for thirty-five years, and in 1852 he built a steamboat of his own called Falcon. During his life Mr. Hicks has built upwards of fifteen or twenty steamboats, owning at one time about forty, among them being the famous but ill fated Mary Bell, which was burned to the water's edge at Vicksburg, and also the steamer Frank Pargoud, which met with the same fate above New Orleans. The last named boat was the champion cotton carrier on the Mississippi River, having been loaded with the largest cargo of uncompressed cotton ever carried by any other steamboat 9,226 bales. The writer happened to witness that event, and can remember the day she steamed into the levee at New Orleans with nothing visible but the top of her pilot house and her smoke stacks. Every space was covered by cotton bales. It rose tier upon tier, and the cotton on the lower deck was swept by the river, so heavily was she loaded down. It was a grand and imposing sight, and was observed by thousands who thronged the water's edge to await her coming, and rent the air with such a rousing cheer that the sound must have been carried out past the swamps to Lake Pontchartrain. The Mary Bell was one of the largest steamers on the Mississippi, and in fact in the United States. Among other prominent boats owned by Capt. Hicks were the Daniel Boone, Kate Frisby, John Simons, the latter being one of the largest boats before the war. Capt. Hicks was one of the most popular and experienced steamboat men that traveled the Mississippi during his day. Since the war he has owned the Vicksburg, Di Vernon, Ma

jetta, Belle Lee, Henry Ames, John A. Scudder, Carondelet, Mary Belle and Henry Frank, these being the principal ones, and he virtually controlled the traffic between Memphis and New Orleans. The advent of railroads ruined the river trade, and when fire destroyed his finest boat, the Captain became disheartened and determined to abandon steamboating forever, since which time he has carried on his present business. He was first married in 1850, to Miss Sarah Carter, by whom he had seven children, of whom four are yet living: Ralph M. (at Marshall, Tex.), Jeff, Nellie, and Mamie. The Captain's second marriage occurred, in 1878, to Miss Anna Tally, by whom he had one son, Frank. During his day Capt. Hicks has been the largest steamboat owner in the country. His finest boat alone cost $165,000, the Mary Bell, and only carried $50,000 insurance when she was burned. Among other famous vessels he owned was the Kate Miller, the first boat he was ever master of himself; the Pittsmiller, Bluff City, Harry Bluff, Julia, John Swazy, Martin Walt, Excelsior and Sam Cloon. Outside of his ice manufactory, which is one of the best paying industries in Jefferson County, he handles about 200 car loads of coal annually, and is worth considerable, although he has met with many reverses.

William I. Hilliard, contractor and builder, and manufacturer of brick, Pine Bluff, Ark. Among all classes and in every condition of life are those who excel in whatever they undertake, whether of a professional, agricultural or commercial nature, and among those who have cleverly demonstrated this statement is he whose name appears above. Born in Madison Parish, Louisiana, in November, 1840, he is the son of J. C. Hilliard, a native of Virginia. The father passed his boyhood days in his native State, but later went to Ohio, where he married Miss Abigail Yeoman, a native of New York. While in the Buckeye State Mr. Hilliard followed the brick making trade, and there resided for a number of years. Later he removed to Louisiana, where he carried on his former occupation for some time, and in 1847 returned to Ohio, locating in Cincinnati, where he still continued the brick making business. In 1854 he went back to Louisiana, and after a residence there of a number of years, made his home with his son, William I. Hilliard, at Little Rock, Ark., until his death, which occurred in 1884. He was a much respected citizen, and filled a number of local offices where he resided. His wife died in 1858. William I. Hilliard received excellent advantages for an education in the schools of Cincinnati and other schools, and began assisting his father in the brickyard when a mere lad. This business he learned very thoroughly, and is now one of the most experienced brick makers of Arkansas. He remained with his parents until grown, and commenced the brick business when about eighteen years of age, at Floyd, La., but this continued only one season, when he went to laying brick in that State. After following this for about five years, or up to the breaking out of the late war, he went North (Indiana) and there remained for a short time. After that he worked at laying brick until 1868, when he went West to Springfield, Mo., and there resumed laying and making brick for two and a half years. He moved to Little Rock, Ark., in 1872, manufactured brick for two seasons, and was also engaged in contracting and laying brick. In September, 1886, he located at Pine Bluff, commenced contracting and building that season, and has since been actively occupied in that business, as the many fine buildings in the city abundantly testify. He lays all his own brick, and, from an average of four kilns, manufactured about 1,200,000 this year. He was married in Washington County, Ark., on March 27, 1872, to Miss Emma English, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of John and Elizabeth English. There are five children living of this marriage: Birdie, Elizabeth, Willie I., John and Abbie. Mr. Hilliard is a member of the Ancient Order of Odd Fellows, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

William C. Hilliard, an enterprising farmer of Talladega Township, was born in Fairfield County, S. C., being the son of A. D. and Savilla (Woodward) Hilliard, also natives of that State. The father was born in 1819, and followed the general occupation of a merchant in the State

of his birth until the late war, his occupation being varied until his death in 1878. He was a Mason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and served as major in the late war. The mother died in Louisiana in 1867, at the age of thirty three years. William C. Hilliard, the subject of this sketch, was the sixth in a family of seven children born to his parents' union. In 1870 he came to Drew County, Ark., where he attended school, and subsequently taught in adjoining counties; he also engaged in farming, and in 1886 came to Jefferson County, settling on the place where he now resides, and turning his attention largely to fruit growing, raising peaches, apples, grapes and figs. He has a fine farm well under cultivation, and is known as one of the prominent citizens of this county. He is one of the young and energetic men in the Democratic party, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1885 he married Miss Johnie Blackwell, a native of this county; and they have three children: William W., Walter B. and Effie. Mrs. Hilliard's father, G. L. Blackwell, a farmer of Jefferson County, was born in Elbert County, Ga., in 1834, and came to Arkansas in 1868. He owns about 440 acres of good land, 175 of which are under cultivation. He has been a Mason for thirty years, and has held the offices of tyler and senior warden. He has also held the office of justice of the peace for ten years. In 1862 he enlisted under Col. Bradley in the Ninth Arkansas Regiment, but becoming ill remained in the hospital until his discharge in 1862, at Bernsville, Miss. In July of that year he again entered the service under Col. Darson, of the Nineteenth Regiment, his first hard fight being at Jenkins' Ferry. He was discharged in 1865 at Jacksonport, when he returned home and engaged in farming. Mr. Blackwell is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a liberal contributor to all charitable enterprises. November 16, 1854, he married Ademia Pruett, a native of Georgia. She had one child, who died in infancy, and July 26, 1859, she departed this life. On June 28, 1860, Mr. Blackwell married Katie Griffin, of Mississippi. To this union were born nine children, five of whom are still living.

Capt. William K. Hocker, whose association with the affairs of Jefferson County has given him extensive acquaintance, is a successful planter residing in Dudley Lake Township. He was born in Richmond, Ky., on June 5, 1820, and is a son of Nicholas and Nancy (Ellis) Hocker, of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. The father was born in 1788, and the mother in 1793. After their marriage the parents made Madison County, Ky., their home until the father's death, at the age of seventy three years, the mother dying in 1834. The father had learned the stone mason's trade in his youth, but after the War of 1812, he turned his attention entirely to farming, in which he was very successful. He began life as a poor man, but could point with pardonable pride to the fact that by his own individual efforts he amassed considerable wealth, and put himself in a position to be looked upon with the greatest respect by the entire community. He was sheriff of Madison County for one term, and also represented that county in the legislature for the same length of time. He was captain of a company in the War of 1812, and also fought under Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe, besides taking part in a number of other Indian fights. He was a Whig in politics and in religion a Missionary Baptist. Thirteen children were born to the elder Hocker and his wife, of whom four are now living: William K., Martha Ann (wife of William Lackey, a farmer of Stanford, Ky.), Mary J. (wife of T. M. Miller, a banker of Stanford, Ky.), and Gael W. (wife of the late Richard Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo.). After the death of his first wife he was married to Miss Ryan, of Clark County, Ky., this lady making him a devoted wife and helpmate. William K. was educated at St. Mary's College in Marion County, Ky. When sixteen years of age he thought it the proper thing to commence in life for himself and started as a stock dealer. Soon after he moved to Pettis County, Mo., but eight years later he returned to Kentucky, where he remained until after the war. During that event he was in the commissary department of the Army of the Cumberland and acted as purchasing agent After the surrender he went to

Lonoke County, Ark., but soon after removed from there to Jefferson County, and immediately established himself in business. In 1873 he gave up his business and turned his attention to farming exclusively and has met with satisfactory success, he and his family owning some very fine property. In 1842 he was married to Miss Lizzie Feris, a daughter of Dr. Moses Feris, of Pettis County, Mo., but lost his wife several months after. In the year 1847 he was united to Miss Virginia Brown, of Albemarle County, Va., this lady dying in 1883 in Jefferson County, Ark. This marriage has made him the father of seven children, of whom four are yet living: Nancy (wife of Louis Simpson, a merchant of Quanah, Texas), Lucy (wife of Dr. P. P. Trueheart, of Sterling, Kan.), Virginia (wife of Mr. Charles Bickett, a well-known farmer and stock dealer in California and Kansas), and Willie K. (who lives at home). Those deceased are Fannie S., Mary Brown, and Nicholas. In 1885 Capt. Hocker was married to Miss Irene Feris, of Richmond, Texas, who has proved to be an excellent wife. The Captain is a member of the Christian Church, and is always ready to give his assistance to any worthy enterprise connected with religion or education. He is a Democrat in politics, and in secret societies is a Mason. At one time he was one of the most extensive stock dealers in Kentucky, and imported fine cattle by the hundred, but of late years he has not given his attention to that branch of business to any great extent. He has shown what can be accomplished by a steadfastness of purpose, an unceasing energy and the patience to keep steadily on in spite of the obstacles and embarrassments to be met with in life's struggles. *Vincit qui patitur.*

Robert R. Holmes, one of the most promising of Jefferson County's younger citizens, was born in De Soto County, Miss., December 13, 1859, and is a son of Dr. L. and Sarah (Herron) Holmes, of the same county and State (the latter a daughter of Hamilton Herron, a prosperous farmer of Shelby County, Tenn.). The parents were married in the State of their nativity, on December 9, 1857, and made De Soto County their home until the year 1860, when they moved to Jefferson County, Ark., and located on the farm upon which Robert now resides. The father was naturally born to the profession he chose in after life, as he always exhibited a preference for the study of medicine even in his boyhood. At the proper age he attended lectures, having graduated in the literary department of the University of Mississippi (Oxford) in 1854, and subsequently in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1857, and after graduating he commenced to practice in his native State. On his arrival in Arkansas he entered actively into his profession, and attained a celebrity that extended not only through Arkansas but in some of the surrounding States. He rose to an eminence that was as enviable as it was deserved, and his brilliant record in the medical archives of Arkansas are emulated by many. Dr. Holmes was also engaged in farming, and at the time of his death, which occurred December 3, 1886, of swamp fever, he owned about 1,000 acres of valuable land. He was a good business man, a favorite in society and popular with all classes, and on his death the county lost one of its most valuable citizens. He was a Mason (by which body he was buried in Bellwood Cemetery, Pine Bluff), and in politics was a Democrat. The Doctor and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and both gave substantial aid to many worthy enterprises connected with church and educational affairs. They were the parents of nine children, of whom five are yet living: Robert R., Lula (who married February 20, 1884, John A. Hudson, a prosperous farmer of Jefferson County), Addie, Sallie and Ida Lee. Those deceased are Mary and Finley (infants), and O. Renty, aged eighteen years, who died October 4, 1880, a promising son. He was truly a young man of model worth, temperate in all his habits, unselfish, morally inclined, full of tenderest affection and a fond and obedient child, in short endowed with so many excellencies of mind, manners and heart that he was loved and respected by all who knew him. Katie, nine years old, died September 22, 1887; she was the youngest child and the pet and joy of the household, death claiming her just nine months after her father. Robert R. received his educa-

tion in De Soto County, Miss., and at Pine Bluff, Ark., learning the higher branches at the latter place under Prof. Jordan. Upon reaching his twentieth year, the management of his father's plantation was entrusted to him, and since then he has given it his entire attention. Under his judicious management it has been greatly improved; new houses erected and a cotton gin built, and he has displayed by more ways than one that he is the right man in the right place. In politics he is a Democrat and active in his support of that party. He is regarded with favor by every business man in the community who have recognized his enterprising spirit, and his popularity is as flattering as it is genuine.

B. C. Hubbard, M. D., is a citizen of whom Jefferson County can feel proud, and an honor to the medical profession. He was born in Campbellville, Green County, Ky., and is a son of James M. and Sophia (Gaddie) Hubbard, natives of the same county and State. The father was born in 1806 and the mother in 1804, and were both members of the Baptist Church for a great many years. The elder Hubbard was a tanner by trade, and also engaged in farming, conducting both occupations with such judiciousness that he became very successful. In politics he was a Whig, and well known in political circles throughout his native State. He died in Campbellville in the year 1876, and the mother in 1856. Five children were born to their marriage, of whom B. C. Hubbard was the oldest, and with two others, are the only ones now living: George G. (a prominent physician at Munfordville, Ky.), and John P. (a farmer near the same town). Those deceased are Daniel and Margaret. B. C. Hubbard was educated at the public and high schools of his native place, and on leaving school entered his father's establishment for the purpose of learning the tanner's trade. He followed this calling until 1853, and then went to Lewis County, Mo., locating near Monticello, where he remained one year. At the expiration of that time he returned to Campbellville, Ky., and entered into the tanning business for a short time on his own account. He afterward moved to Marion County, and located near Bradfordville, continuing in business until 1860. In 1857 he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1859 60 attended the Medical University of Kentucky at Louisville, where he graduated in March of the latter year. Dr. Hubbard then located at Williamstown, Mo., for one year, and then moved to Canton in the same State, where he remained until 1866. That year he came to Arkansas Post, Arkansas County, Ark., and practiced in that vicinity for two years, when he then moved to his present location, where he has built up a large practice and become one of the most prominent citizens in that section. When first starting in life, the Doctor had but very little worldly wealth, comparatively speaking, but his energy, skill and determination soon placed him on a plane where he could look at the world struggling beneath him. In the year 1854 he was married in Lewis County to Miss Nancy C. Lillard, a daughter of James M. Lillard, prominent in business circles at that place. This marriage gave them one child: Pattie M. (wife of Judge Alfred Witey, of Lincoln County, Ky.), but this daughter died in 1884. For a short time during the Civil War Dr. Hubbard had charge of the Charity Post Hospital, and conducted that institution with great credit to himself. In 1868 he was elected county and probate judge of Arkansas County, serving until 1872. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and a valuable man whenever he works for the interests of that party. Dr. Hubbard is a Mason of high standing, and in religious faith belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church. His skill in the medical profession, his many personal qualities, and being a thorough gentleman, have made him one of the most popular men in his county.

John A. Hudgens, one of the best known citizens of Jefferson County, and a substantial planter, was born in Pine Bluff, in 1843. He is a son of Ambrose and Eliza (Irwin) Hudgens, of Texas and Tennessee, respectively. The father was born in Texas, in the year 1814, and moved with his parents to Arkansas in 1826, locating in Jefferson County, where he resided until 1869, when he moved to Lincoln County. He was a farmer and

blacksmith, bringing both occupations up to the finest points of perfection. The elder Hudgens had a remarkable memory, and could speak fluently five different Indian languages. His education was of the best, and obtained through his own exertions at home. He was known far and wide as a hunter of great prowess, but in later years, when the country became more thickly populated and game was thinned out, the chase lost its excitement, and his trusty rifle was hung upon the wall for good. He was highly respected by the citizens of Jefferson County during his residence there, and was elected by them to represent the county for one term in the legislature. He was also commissioner of improvements, justice of the peace, and held various other public offices, with the dignity and wisdom that elicited the profoundest respect. As a business man he made a success. Although a heavy loser by the late war, his tact and ability placed him on an independent basis, he having regained as much after that event as he had before. Mr. Hudgens was a spiritualist, and in politics a Democrat. During the rebellion his sympathies were with the South from beginning to end. The family on both sides are of English descent, the mother being a daughter of Major David Irwin, a famous soldier in the Revolutionary War. After the death of his first wife the elder Hudgens was married to Miss Jane Derresseaux, of Arkansas, this lady dying in June, 1868, and in 1869 he was married to Mrs. (Adkins) Brewster, of Tennessee. Three children were born to him by his first marriage, of whom John A., the principal of this sketch, is the only one now living, the two deceased being Mary and David W.; the latter was a lieutenant in the Confederate army, and lost his life at Vicksburg while gallantly defending his battery. Mr. Hudgens had no children by his second marriage, but two were born to the last, William and Jacob. Ambrose Hudgens died June 13, 1889, in his seventy sixth year. John A. received his education in his native county, and passed his life in a quiet, uneventful manner, until the year 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Capt. McNally's company, in the Fifteenth Arkansas Infantry, and taking part in the battles of Shiloh and several others of lesser note. After two years' service he was transferred to the ordnance department, and had charge of the manufacture of ammunition at Arkadelphia, Ark., and Marshall, Tex., a position in which he distinguished himself. In May, 1865, he returned to Jefferson County, which place he has made his home ever since. After leaving the army he was left almost penniless, but his determined spirit and firmness of purpose led him on like the hero of Excelsior, and now he can look proudly down from his present prosperity and feel satisfied in the reflection that it was his own industry, toil and perseverance that have brought him where he is. Mr. Hudgens owns about 600 acres of the best land in Central Arkansas, and has placed about 300 acres under cultivation. In 1882 he commenced in business, which he actively continued until the latter part of 1886. On September 6, 1866, he was married to Miss Frankie Franklin, of Bradley County, Ark., by whom he has had six children: Luma (wife of John A. Pierce, a prominent farmer of this county), John A. (at home), Otelia (who died in her sixteenth year), Calla (at home), Willie, and Fannie. Mrs. Hudgens is a devout, Christian woman, and an indefatigable worker for the church. Her husband is allied with the Democracy, and is a valuable man to that party in his section. He is very popular in both social and business circles, and is held in high esteem.

Hon. James A. Hudson is one of the substantial men of this State, and one of the old settlers and prominent citizens of Jefferson County. He is a native of Georgia, having been born in January, 1817, in Petersburg, and is one of three sons who blessed the union of Charles and Lucy (McGehee) Hudson, natives of Virginia. Charles Hudson, a merchant, died in Alabama when our subject was an infant; his wife subsequently returned to her father's home, and there James grew to manhood. In 1830, the mother with her three boys, James, Lawrence and Marion (now deceased), settled near Memphis, and fourteen years later moved to Jefferson County, Ark., where she died in 1872, at the age of seventy-seven. Marion died in

this county in 1862, and Lawrence in Tennessee about 1839. James A. Hudson, after arriving in Arkansas, made the first entry of land recorded in this part of the county, and commenced opening up a farm. In 1848 or 1849 he settled on the place which he now occupies, where he has 600 acres under cultivation, owning upward of 8,000 acres in Jefferson, Grant, Lincoln and Cleveland Counties. In 1850 he put up a gin, and in 1883 built a new gin, saw and grist mill. He has been one of the most successful men of this community. He has also been engaged in general merchandising, and in 1874 took $25,000 worth of shares in what is now the Merchant & Planters' Bank at Pine Bluff, but which at that time was conducted under the firm name of Smart, Hudson & Co. In 1887 he sold his interest in that concern, but has since taken other interests to the amount of $5,000. Some time before the war Mr. Hudson was commissioned postmaster of Locust Cottage, which office he has since held, with the exception of a short term. In 1860 he was elected to the legislature, and re-elected in 1878, having no opposition and receiving every vote that was polled in the county, excepting twenty nine. In 1840, while in Tennessee, Mr. Hudson married Nancy Gillespie, who died in 1867. To them were born ten children: Lucy J. Hunter (died in 1888), James M. (of Pine Bluff), Mary E. Smart (of Pine Bluff), Mattie V. Crawford (of the same place), Marion A., John A., Mrs. Isabella Hogg, and Walter C. (deceased). Walter was a graduate from a well known educational institution of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and died soon after returning home. Mr. Hudson's second marriage was to Mrs. Mary R. Ingraham, widow of Benjamin F. Ingraham. They have one son, Freddie M., attending school at Lexington, Va., whose object in life is to become a lawyer. Mrs. Hudson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as is also her husband. He also belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and is a conservative Democrat. Mr. Hudson is a self made man, and active in the interest of schools, having been school director for years. His entire career reflects credit upon himself, for in every position in life his actions have been above reproach.

Dr. A. H. Ingram, retired, in former times one of the most skillful physicians in Jefferson County, was born in Mecklenburg County, N. C., on the 13th of December, 1821, and was a son of John M. and Rebecca (Harris) Ingram, natives of the same State, of Scotch origin. The father was born August 21, 1794, and the mother September 16, 1796. Both grandparents were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, in which Solomon Harris, the maternal grandfather, was wounded and captured at the battle of Cowpen but never incarcerated. The grandparents passed the remainder of their days in North Carolina, Joseph Ingram, the paternal grandfather, dying in his chair, of apoplexy, when in his seventy sixth year. His wife died when forty-two years old. John M. Ingram was a farmer, which calling was followed by almost every one of the male members on both sides of the family. In 1856 he moved to Jefferson County, Ark., with his family and slaves, making the entire trip in wagons. On arriving he first located in Talladega Township, which now forms a portion of Cleveland County, and bought claims, upon which he began cultivating the land and resided until his death, in 1858, his wife following him the next year. Five sons were born to them, of whom Dr. A. H. Ingram is the only survivor. One of the sons, Benjamin F., was killed at the battle of Shiloh; Joseph J. commanded a battalion during the Civil War, and died after that event, as did also John and Thomas. A. H. Ingram, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in Mecklenburg County, N. C., attending the Davidson College at that place, only lacking two months of graduating when he was taken sick, remaining an invalid for two years. During his illness he read medicine, and in 1845 graduated from the Medical College of Charleston, S. C., commencing his practice in Anson County, N. C. He remained here until 1857, and then moved to Jefferson County, Ark., locating on the plantation adjoining that of his father. He resided here only a short time, and then moved to Sulphur Springs, where he remained until 1880, with the exception of two years at Pine Bluff. In 1880 he returned to the latter city, and has resided here ever since. For the

past fifteen years Dr. Ingram has been practically retired from his profession, and turned his attention almost entirely to farming, his agricultural interests being quite extensive. He owns about 4,000 acres of productive land, and has placed some 500 acres under cultivation, besides raising a quantity of fine fruit. Owning considerable real estate, from which the rentals form a splendid income, he is thus enabled to pass the remainder of his days in comfort after a busy career. Dr. Ingram was married in 1845 to Miss Caroline P. Steele, of Montgomery County, N. C., by whom he has had five children, three of them yet living: Anna, Mattie, and J. S. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1854, and as a citizen is one of the most popular and respected men in the community.

Richard B. Jackman is one of the prominent citizen of Jefferson County who have passed away within the last few years. He was born in Kentucky in 1830, and came to Arkansas with his parents when seven or eight years of age, locating at Richland, but afterward settled on the land where his widow now resides. In his youthful days young Jackman studied medicine and attended lectures at Louisville, Ky., with the intention of ultimately adopting that profession, but finding that his preference had undergone a change after completing his studies, he turned his attention almost exclusively to farming, and only gave the benefit of his knowledge in medicine to a few of his most intimate friends when they required it. During the war he served in the Confederate Army, and held the rank of lieutenant, taking part in a great many important engagements and performing his duty with distinction. Mr. Jackman was married three times, his first wife being Miss Sarah Moore. After her death he was married to Miss Lydia Lemon, whose death occurred some years later. His third wife was Miss Martha Lemon, a daughter of Robert Lemon, of Tennessee, who died in Arkansas in 1866. His wife was born in Fayette County, Tenn., in 1843, and moved with her parents to Jefferson County, Ark., in 1860. By the first marriage Mr. Jackman became the father of ten children, four of whom survive: Richard, Estelle (wife of Mr. Beckwith, a prominent merchant of Jefferson County), Shelby, and Julia (wife of W. O. Coleman, a noted machinist of Alabama). By his second marriage only one of two children born is living, Frederick E., who resides at home. His last marriage gave him Edith and Hugh, who also reside at home. Mr. Jackman was a prominent Mason and helped to organize many lodges during his busy life. In politics he was a Democrat, and a man upon whom that party placed the greatest reliance. He was a popular citizen and a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises, and left a large circle of friends to mourn his death. Mrs. Jackman still resides on the plantation, consisting of 240 acres of valuable land seven miles north of Pine Bluff, and is a favorite with all her friends. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James L. Johnson, one of the oldest living residents of Jefferson County, was born in the Dominion of Canada in 1811, and is perhaps better versed in this county's history than any other citizen, having, as an early settler of Pine Bluff, built the first frame house in that place. He came to the State of Arkansas in 1835. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Blair) Johnson, natives of Long Island and Prince Edward's Island, the former of whom located in New Brunswick, and engaged in exporting timber and lumber. In his later life he was a very prominent man, having been appointed judge of the appellate court. In this family were five sons and two daughters, and of these the subject of this sketch is now the only survivor. At the age of fourteen James L. was sent to Nova Scotia, where he served four years as apprentice learning the trade of carpenter and joiner, and at the age of twenty-two he started out for himself, landing in New York City, where he worked for several years. Going thence to New Orleans, he remained a short time, and later came up the river to Little Rock, finally reaching Pine Bluff's present site, in 1835, where he commenced working at his trade. But little inducement was offered for him to stop here, so he left and went up the Ohio River to Madison, Ind., but after a short time again found himself in Pine

Bluff. In October, 1839, he went to Swan Lake, Arkansas County, locating on a tract of land covered with heavy timber and cane, and on the spot where his home now stands he killed his first deer, despatching also a bear near by. There were only two settlers near him at that time. Mr. Johnson has since devoted himself to clearing his land and working at his trade, besides putting up gins for miles around In 1848 he built his present residence, and the same year married Harrisynthe Racine, daughter of Athonas Racine, who married and raised his family in Arkansas. Mrs. Johnson was born at the Post of Arkansas, and died in 1885 at the age of sixty eight. They had two daughters: Mary (the wife of O. M. Spellman, recently appointed by President Harrison, United States marshal of this district), and Fannie, who is at home. When in New York Mr. Johnson joined the Odd Fellows, and was a Mason several years ago. He has taken some part in politics; was an old line Whig, and during the war was in sympathy with the Union cause. Though a sufferer from paralysis, he is engaged in planting and general merchandising, and by virtue of his long residence here as well as his true worth, enjoys a wide and favorable acquaintance.

W. D. Johnson, ex-judge and real estate agent, Pine Bluff, Ark., and a representative citizen, is a native of Fayette County, Ala., where he was born January 12, 1828. He is a son of Col. Greef and Mary (Hellums) Johnson, the father a native of South Carolina and the mother of Tennessee. They were married near Knoxville, and a short time afterward, in 1807, crossed into Alabama, locating in Madison County, and being among the pioneers of that region. Col. Greef Johnson followed the occupation of a farmer in several counties of Alabama, and in December, 1859, made his way to Pine Bluff, Ark., where both he and his wife passed their last days. He was a captain in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and was afterward colonel of the militia in Alabama. He was a powerfully built man and considered a very handsome one. He held the office of county judge in Mississippi, and also many other offices of public trust during his life. To his marriage were born twelve children—four sons and eight daughters only two now living: Mrs. Susan Ferguson (a resident of Gonzales County, Texas), and W. D. Johnson (of Pine Bluff). The latter was but five years of age when he accompanied his parents to Mississppi, and in that State he received the principal part of his education, being also early taught the duties on the farm. He was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Womack, in Yalobusha County, Miss., and by her became the father of six children, four now alive: Sallie (wife of William E. Sallee), Dora (wife of L. T. Sallee), John N. and Robert L. Johnson. After marriage Mr. Johnson was engaged in merchandising for four years, when he was made deputy sheriff of Yalobusha County, Miss., and filled this position to the satisfaction of all. In 1856 he moved to Pine Bluff, Ark., where he followed the livery business, and was also occupied in the liquor business a short time, after which he kept books about one year. He was then deputy clerk for three years, and in 1860 was appointed notary public, the first one to represent the county in that capacity. The same year he was elected mayor of the city, but still held his position of deputy clerk, and was in full charge of this office when the Federals took possession of the place in 1863. Judge Johnson studied law both before and after the war, admitted to the bar in August, 1865, and has continued his practice ever since, being for some time in the office of Gen. Yell, the noted criminal lawyer, and afterward a partner of Col. W. P. Grace for seven years. Aside from his law practice, Judge Johnson is engaged extensively in the real estate business, and in 1867 and 1868 was prosecuting attorney for the city, and a part of the time for the district. He was disfranchised by the reconstruction acts of 1868, and enfranchised again in 1872 by special act of Congress. In 1878 he was elected county and probate judge, and re elected in 1880 and 1882. At present he is handling a vast amount of real estate, and is doing the largest business in this line of any real estate firm in the city. He also owns considerable town property. He lost his wife in January, 1865, and was again married at Pine Bluff, Ark., in November, 1865, to Miss

Carrie O. Hairston, who lived but four months and six days after her marriage. The Judge then took for his third wife Miss Bettie Hartin, to whom he was united in Yalobusha County, Miss., in October, 1866, and by this union became the father of two daughters: Grace (a teacher in the city high school), and Joe Johnson. In 1867 Judge Johnson was appointed assignee in the first bankrupt case in Jefferson County, and was afterward appointed in 186 cases as assignee, settling them up to the satisfaction of all concerned and the court. In this particular the Judge has no superior and can tell to day when asked the amount of each piece of property sold by him and who bought the same, and has a record of each. He cast his first vote in 1851 for Jeff Davis for Governor of Mississippi, and has always been a Democrat in his political views. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight of Honor.

Dr. Samuel J. Jones. This is a name readily recognized by all, and one which stands out prominently in the annals of Jefferson County. Dr. Jones was born in Limestone County, Ala., December 6, 1822, and died August 3, 1881. He was a son of Hardaman Jones, a merchant of Huntsville, Ala., and Jane (Jordan) Jones, of Virginia nativity, both of whom went to Alabama when children, with their parents. Grandfather Jones lived to be very old, and died in Florida. The father of our subject died in middle life at Huntsville, his wife having preceded him several years. After his parents' death, Dr. Jones was reared by his grandparents, Capt. Samuel Jordan and wife, old pioneers in Alabama. Samuel, the only son of wealthy parents, was kept in school in early life in Virginia, subsequently being sent to Yale College, and in 1851 graduated from the Medical College of Baltimore, Md. He practiced his profession at Paint Rock, Jackson County, till 1860, when he removed to Arkansas, reaching Rob Roy steamboat landing on December 9 of that year. From that time until his death, Dr. Jones devoted himself to his family and professional duties, in which latter he was acknowledged to be one of the most prominent as he was one of the most successful in the county. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. Personally of a kind and affectionate disposition, and very charitable, he was beloved by a large circle of friends. He was active in the church and Sunday school, and when the owner of 150 slaves provided them with a minister and gave them the privilege to attend church regularly. During the war he sympathized with the South, though not in favor of secession, but owing to ill health took no active part in that controversy. He was not very pronounced in politics, but was a member of the A. F. & A. M. December 20, 1847, Dr. Jones married his cousin, Virginia A. Jones, of Quincy, Fla., daughter of Dr. S. F. Jones, builder of the first house, and one of the first settlers in that city. Mrs. Jones' father was a prominent physician and much esteemed as a friend, knowing no difference between rich or poor. He was a noble hearted man, and while not a church member, he believed in the Bible and in the Christian religion. He died at Key West, Fla., November 1, 1856. To Dr. Samuel J. Jones and his wife were born two children: Samuel (who died in infancy), and Edna J. (now the wife of Thomas H. Collier, one of the leading planters of this county). Mrs. Jones still lives on the home place, where she superintends a farm of over 1,400 acres, about 500 of which are under cultivation. She has been a member of the Episcopal Church since the age of fourteen years, and is a lady of refined and educated tastes, having attended school in Baltimore, Md. She was born December 20, 1829.

Hon. Met L. Jones, one of the leading attorneys of Jefferson County, was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., on June 2, 1840, and is a son of Dr. William Jones, of Virginia, whose father, Leonard Jones, was also a native of the same State and of English descent. Dr. William Jones was one of the pioneers of Hardeman County and accumulated considerable fortune in that place. In 1862 he moved to Memphis and practiced his profession in that city until 1873, when he was stricken with yellow fever and died at the age of fifty-five years. He was a man of great energy, and a thorough student, being one of the most scholarly men of his time, and was almost entirely

devoted to his profession. His wife, before her marriage, was Miss Naomi Robertson, a daughter of Col. Charles Robertson, of North Carolina, who commanded a regiment under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Met L. Jones passed his boyhood days on a farm and remained with his parents until seventeen years old. He then attended Woodland Academy, a select institution founded by Prof. Gwynn, and from there he went to Andrews College at Trenton, Tenn., and remained until his nineteenth year. Upon leaving college he went to Savannah, Tenn., and studied law for two years under the supervision of Judge Elijah Walker and C. S. Robertson, the latter an uncle. He next located at Hampton, Calhoun County, Ark., where he practiced his profession from May, 1860, to May, 1861, the date of the State's secession, and from there went to Wilcox County, Ala., where he remained until joining the Fourth Alabama Regiment, and then hurried on to the battle of Manassas. He continued with the army in Virginia until the surrender, with the exception of four months spent in the Trans Mississippi department, taking part in the battles at Bull Run, Manassas, at the capitulation of Harper's Ferry, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, White Oak Swamp, Chickahominy, Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, and at the second battle of Manassas he was wounded in the head by a minie ball which has left a permanent indenture in the skull. He was again wounded at the battle of Malvern Hill by a bullet in the thigh which yet remains in his body. Mr. Jones first entered the army as a private, but his gallant actions in battle won for him the rank of first lieutenant of Company C, Fourth Alabama Regiment, then major of his regiment and later on lieutenant-colonel, afterward being appointed to staff duty in the department of Henrico, Va. While at Malvern Hill he commanded a squadron, and at Gettysburg his service was strictly that of a soldier in the Army of Northern Virginia. After the war was over he returned to Hampton and resumed his practice in Calhoun and the adjoining counties, his clientage being one of the largest in that section of Arkansas. He remained here until January, 1870, and then, in order to place better facilities before his children in the way of social, educational and religious matters, he moved to Pine Bluff, and in 1872 formed a partnership with Judge William M. Harrison. Two years later the latter gentleman was elected to the supreme bench, which necessitated a dissolution of the firm. In 1874 he entered into partnership with Judge David W. Carroll, which continued until 1878, when the latter was elected to the office of state chancellor, since which time Mr. Jones has practiced alone. He has always been in the front rank of his profession, and has in every instance relied upon his own judgment in every case he has handled, and instead of committing his clients to other lawyers, has followed their cases up to the Supreme bench in person. In all complicated matters he has striven to adjust differences without having recourse to the courts, and has settled a great many important cases with serious detriment to his own purse temporarily. He has never had an opposing counsel to ask his indulgence in a case but what he has granted it, unless seriously conflicting with his client's interests. While making law his principal business, Mr. Jones has paid some attention to farming, and owns several large tracts of land, rendering him, financially, one of the most solid men of the State. In politics he is a Democrat and a leader among his party. He was a presidential elector for Seymour, and a delegate at large from Arkansas to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1876, as also at every State convention since the war. In 1866 67 he served as a member of the House of Representatives, but it is against his nature to seek public office, being devoted to his law library and the quiet of domestic life. Mr. Jones was married near Camden on August 27, 1860, to Miss Rebecca Roberts, of Wilcox County, Ala., a daughter of Alfred Roberts, one of the largest planters of that State. Mrs. Jones is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an earnest, devoted Christian, while her husband, although not a member of any particular church, is a believer in the Bible and its teachings. Four children have been born to their union: William, Stella, Nona and Met L., in

whom the parents take great pride, and are giving them the best education to be obtained. In secret societies Mr. Jones is a member of I. O. O. F., Knights of Honor, Knights of the Golden Rule, Foresters and Royal Arcanum.

Arch Ledbetter, a successful planter and well known citizen of Jefferson County, was born in Madison County, Ala., May 23, 1837, and is a son of Asa and Elizabeth (Skelton) Ledbetter, of Georgia. The father was born in the year 1801 and the mother in 1790, their marriage occurring in their native State. Shortly after that event they moved to Alabama and settled in Madison County, but changed their location again to Marshall County, where they resided until the father's death in 1855 and the mother's in 1858. Both were members of the Methodist Church, and pious, Christian people. The father was a Democrat in politics and a prominent man in Marshall County, where he followed farming for an occupation. They were the parents of a large family of children, of whom Arch Ledbetter was the youngest, and the only one now living. After his father's death, which occurred when Arch was seventeen years old, the latter commenced farming for himself on rented land. Industry was one of the virtues that had been instilled in the young man by his father, and his teaching bore fruit, as is witnessed by the son's after career. At the end of one year he was united in marriage to Mrs. Margaret I. Ricketts, of Tennessee, who became the mother of four children: J. B., T. L., M. T. and W. D., all residing at home. Mrs. Ledbetter was born in 1824, and died in 1889 at her husband's home in Jefferson County, Ark. Mr. Ledbetter continued to reside in Alabama until the year 1869, when he moved with his family to Jefferson County, Ark., and commenced farming and raising stock. In connection with this he now operates a cotton gin and grist mill, and owns one of the best farms in the county. His success is assured, and it is certainly deserved, for his business ability and good management have placed him in an independent position from a commencement with almost nothing. In July, 1889, he was married to Mrs. Mollie L. Dickinson, of Dallas County, Ark., a charming widow, and daughter of James S. Gibson. This union gave them one child: Calista O. Mr. Ledbetter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is steward of his congregation. In politics he is a Democrat, and has given his party considerable aid by using his influence in their behalf. He is a prominent figure in all social affairs of his community, and is much respected.

Robert I. Lemon, one of the leading citizens of Jefferson County and a prominent planter, was born in Fayette County, Tenn., July 15, 1848, and is a son of Robert and Martha (Danzy) Lemon, of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively, although the mother's parents were natives of the former State and left it about the time of their daughter's birth. They resided in Fayette County, Tenn., where Robert Lemon met and won his wife, and there remained until their removal to Arkansas in 1860, locating in Jefferson County. The following year the mother died, and in 1866 the father also passed away, both dying believers in the Methodist faith. The father was a successful farmer, and while in Tennessee held several prominent public offices. He came to the State of Arkansas not with the intention of remaining, but to pass through and settle in Texas, but the war breaking out at that time prevented him going any further, and finding the soil and climate every way suitable he concluded to locate. During the war his sympathies were with the Union, but he remained neutral as far as possible. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, of whom Robert I. was the sixth; five are yet living. Robert was educated at Pine Bluff, and after his father's death commenced in life for himself. He had learned the carpenter's trade, and went to Washington and Benton Counties, following that occupation for three years. At the end of that time he returned to Jefferson County, which has since been his home. Having in the meantime given part of his attention to farming, in 1870 he found that his success would necessitate his devoting his entire time to that calling. He now owns 300 acres of fertile land, all made by the sweat of his own brow and good management. On June

3, 1877, he was married to Miss Cornelia East, a daughter of A. H. East, of Jefferson County, but was parted from his wife in 1885, who died, leaving four children: Edward H., Charles N., Lydia J. and R. I. They also lost one child, who died in infancy. On February 10, 1887, he was married to Mrs. Callie V. Harrel, an amiable and charming widow lady, and a daughter of James H. Griffin, of Fayette County, Tenn. This lady's former husband was Mr. Jacob Harrel, a prominent citizen of Jefferson County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lemon are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and earnest Christian people. Mr. Lemon is a Mason, and in politics a Democrat. His popularity and prosperity could not have fallen on a man more worthy, and the high estimation the community place upon his citizenship has been well earned.

Capt. Sam Lindsay is very familiar to the citizens of Jefferson County. The name represents a planter and merchant of Pastoria, whose enterprise is almost proverbial in the surrounding country. He was born in Pine Bluff, Ark., in 1840, and is a son of William H. and Catharine (Cochran) Lindsay, of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. In his youth the father had been apprenticed to a tanner, and upon leaving his native State in 1836, and arriving at Pine Bluff, Ark., he established a business of that nature. Soon afterward, however, he gave it up and turned his attention entirely to farming, and in this business became one of the most successful and substantial men in Pine Bluff. He lost a large part of his fortune by investing in slaves up to as late as 1861, and after the war was over his wealth had dwindled to a considerable extent. He was in sympathy with the Southern States, but never entered the army during the strife, although he rendered them valuable service on various occasions by scouting, in which capacity he was an adept. In politics Mr. Lindsay was a Democrat. He was the second judge Jefferson County ever had, and served as justice of the peace for eight years. His birth occurred in 1812, and he died in 1869, while taking a trip to Memphis, Tenn., his wife dying in 1852. Some years after the death of his wife, Mr. Lindsay was married to Miss Mahala Moore, of Rutherford County, Tenn., who died in Jefferson County, Ark., in the year 1867. By his first marriage he became the father of six children, of whom two are yet living: Sam and Wilbur F. (the latter a farmer in Arkansas County), and by his last marriage he had two children, of whom one only is living: Edward, a farmer in Jefferson County. Sam Lindsay was educated in Pine Bluff and had hardly finished his school days when he enlisted in the Confederate army. He joined Company H of the Ninth Arkansas Infantry as a private soldier, but shortly after his efficiency was recognized and he was promoted to first lieutenant. One year later he was appointed captain of Company F in the same regiment, and six months afterward was transferred and given command of Company K. He took part in a great many battles, some of the most important being at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Baker's Creek, Port Hudson, Jackson, Dalton and Atlanta. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded in the left leg, and during the Georgia campaign he received a minie ball in his right arm which caused him to lose that member. He was paroled at Macon, Ga., in June, 1865, and returned to Jefferson County, where he again commenced farming. In connection with his farm Capt. Lindsay also embarked in mercantile life at Pastoria, where he has established an enviable reputation. He has been postmaster of that town for the past five years, and for eight years previous he held the office of justice of the peace for Pastoria Township. The Captain was married on April 16, 1867, to Miss Sallie Bayliss, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Bayliss, by whom he has had three children, Anna, Samuella and Antonette, who are living, and two who have died since: Florence and Rizzley. Capt. Lindsay and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which the former has held several responsible positions. He is a Democrat in politics, and as a citizen he is one of the most popular and enterprising in the county. He is never backward in aiding any worthy enterprise, but in fact is always one of the leaders.

N. C. Lowry, retired, Pine Bluff, Ark. Mr.

Lowry is a native of Tennessee, born in Henry County, in June, 1823, and is the son of Isaac and Rebecca (Crosswell) Lowry, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The elder Lowry left the land of his nativity when a young man, went to Tennessee, and after his marriage located in Stewart County of that State, where in connection with farming he also followed the teacher's profession for some time. Later he moved to Memphis, resided there about two years, and in 1840 removed to Arkansas, locating in what is now Drew County, where he closed his eyes to the scenes of this world in the following June. He served in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans, and was also in some of the old Indian wars. He served as sheriff of Henry County, Tenn., for several years, and was a man universally respected. His wife died in July, 1841. Their family consisted of four sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, and five became the heads of families. Three are living at the present time: N. C. (subject of this sketch), John R. (who resides in Arkansas), and D. B. (who is a resident of Texas). N. C. Lowry came to Arkansas with his father in 1840 and remained with him until his death. He then commenced learning the blacksmith trade the following winter, and served as an apprentice for three years, after which, or in 1844, he erected a shop and was in active business for about eight years. Finally he sold out and entered a store, where he clerked until the breaking out of the late war, when he entered the Confederate service as a mechanic, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. Afterward he returned to his former business of clerking, which he continued up to the winter of 1888 or 1889. When Mr. Lowry located at Pine Bluff (in 1844) it was then a small village, and the wood near was full of bear and deer. He was married here in 1848 to Miss Christiana Smart, a native of Carroll County, Tenn., but reared principally in Arkansas, and the daughter of Josephus Smart. To Mr. and Mrs. Lowry were born five sons: Douglas (grown and married), Archie (also married), Jehu (a young man), Charles (a young man), and Henry Neal. Mr. Lowry is a Royal Arch Mason, and has served in several official capacities in the Blue Lodge and Chapter.

William T. Lytle, farmer, Altheimer, Ark. The farm which Mr. Lytle now owns and conducts in such an enterprising, industrious manner, embraces about 380 acres of good land, with about 200 acres under cultivation, forming one of the neat, comfortable homesteads of the county. The improvements upon it are convenient and complete, and such as are necessary. He is a native of Mississippi, and was born March 27, 1842. His father, Robertson Lytle, was born in the Buckeye State, near Dayton, in 1812, and secured a fair education there. He moved from his native State to Mississippi in 1837, was married there the same year to Miss Louisa Cloyes, a native of Arkansas, and the fruits of this union were eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom three are still living, two residing in Arkansas and one in Mississippi. The father was a farmer, currier and shoemaker by occupation, and was an upright, honest citizen. He was a member of the Masonic Lodge, and he and wife belonged to the Methodist Church. William T. Lytle was favored with fair facilities for acquiring an education in Jefferson County, Ark., and his spare moments were passed in attending to duties around the home place. February 8, 1865, he married Miss Nancy Mayes, a native of Arkansas, and a daughter of Bryant and Sarah Mayes. This union has resulted in the birth of six children, three sons and three daughters, all living, and three residing at home, but the others in the neighborhood. They are named as follows: William F. (who married Miss Lilly Coen), Emma L. (the wife of P. D. Matkins), Estelle (wife of John Woodall), Robert, Rosie B. and Bryant E. Mr. Lytle has always followed agricultural pursuits and has been quite successful in this respect. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, having joined in 1884, has been a member of the Knights of Honor for four years, and has belonged to the Masonic fraternity for four months. During the late war he enlisted in 1861, under Gen. Price, and his first hard fight was at Corinth, Miss., where he was slightly wounded. He with others was taken prisoner at

the siege of Port Hudson, and there paroled, being obliged to live on mule meat two weeks. After being exchanged, he soldiered in Arkansas until the early part of 1865, when he was taken prisoner, and then released, engaging the same spring in farming, his present occupation. His wife died May 6, 1884, and on August 4, 1885, Mr. Lytle took for his second wife Mrs. Delia G. Johnson. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are respected by all.

J. W. D. McClure, dealer in pianos, organs, sewing machines, books and stationery, and one of the leading citizens of Pine Bluff, was born in Bartow County, Ga., on the 8th of September, 1844, and is a son of John and Nancy (Beauchamp) McClure, both natives of the same State, of Irish and French origin, respectively. The father was an expert mechanic by trade, and a well known man in that section of country. Both parents died in Georgia, leaving three children living out of six born to them: Amanda (wife of R. M. Hardy), James W. D., and Mrs. Olive Hammet. J. W. D. McClure, whose name heads this sketch, was reared and educated in his native county, attending the public schools of that place. He was apprenticed at an early age at the machinist trade, but did not complete his time. He then learned the carpenter trade, which calling he followed until leaving the State. In 1877, coming to Johnson County, Ark., he located at Old Hill, and entered into commercial life, there remaining for three years, when he was employed by H. G. Hollenburg as traveling salesman for musical instruments, and continued with this gentleman one year. Later, he was employed by Smith & Co., for the same length of time, as traveling salesman, and then took charge of the branch office of this firm at Pine Bluff. They afterward sold out their business to Mr. Jesse French, with whom Mr. McClure remained until June, 1889, when he embarked in the same business on his own account. He carries a full line of instruments, all of the very best make, and has established a very successful patronage. His musical house is the only one in Pine Bluff, and he has a monopoly of the business, but in spite of this advantage he keeps his prices within the reach of everyone. His trade has assumed extensive proportions, and he is one of the busiest men in Pine Bluff, hardly having time to look after his real estate interests, of which he owns considerable in that city. As a salesman and a thorough business man, Mr. McClure has attained well deserved reputation. In 1866 he was married to Miss Alta McDowell, of Bartow County, Ga., by whom he has had five children, only one yet living, Lillie. Mr. and Mrs. McClure are both members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are deeply interested in all religious and educational matters. In secret orders he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights Templar, and Knights and Ladies of Honor. During the Civil War he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Georgia Battalion, and served until the surrender. He was appointed chief of scouts in the latter part of that event, but the war was over before he received his commission. Mr. McClure was a brave and gallant soldier in those trying times, and took part in the principal battles of Mississippi and Georgia, and was also in Sherman's march to the sea.

R. V. McCracken, one of the leading citizens of Pine Bluff, now retired from active business life, was born in Limestone County, Ala., on December 5, 1830, and is a son of William and Margaret (Fox) McCracken, of South Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a prominent surveyor, and one of the finest mathematicians in the South, and for some years was also engaged in mercantile life in Alabama, in which State his death occurred, the mother dying at Columbus, Miss. The paternal grandfather, James McCracken, was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America and settled in Union District, South Carolina, afterward removing to Alabama, where he resided until his death. R. V. McCracken was educated in the public schools of his native State, and remained in that place until his eighteenth year, when he came to Little Rock, Ark., and entered a business house at that city. During his term of employment he read law, and was also instructed by Elbert H. English, afterward chief justice, and in 1852 located in Pine Bluff. In

1858 he was licensed to practice law in all the courts, and continued at his profession with success until the year 1874, when he abandoned the law and entered into the insurance business. He has represented fifteen of the best companies in the United States, and transacted nearly all of the insurance business in that section, until his failing health forced him to give it up. Since then he has lived in practical retirement and ease, hoping to close a somewhat stormy life with a calm and beautiful old age. Mr. McCracken has always been a liberal man in his views as well as in a financial sense, when it came toward advancing the public welfare. He served several terms as treasurer of the city of Pine Bluff, and gave entire satisfaction to the people in that capacity. In 1856 he was married to Miss Virginia Harding, of Kentucky, and although he has never had any children of his own, he and wife have reared several orphan children with all the tender solicitude of true parents. In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. McCracken are members of the Episcopal Church. The former belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar, and associated with the Order of the Mystic Shrine. He takes an active interest in religious and educational affairs, and has attended three sessions of the general convention of the Episcopal Church. When Mr. McCracken first came to Pine Bluff in 1852, it comprised only about 500 inhabitants, and upon locating in the woods (now the heart of the city) people laughed at him, but the wisdom of his choice has been substantiated, and he can now apply the old maxim that "he who laughs last laughs best."

Robert D. McGaughy, one of Jefferson County's leading citizens and a man whose representation of enterprise is of the best, was born in Lawrence County, Ala., May 19, 1839, and is a son of Eli A. and Rebecca (Stewart) McGaughy, of Indiana and Alabama, respectively. Both parents were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and sincere, Christian people. In politics the father was a Democrat and wielded considerable influence amongst the men of his party. He was a prosperous farmer during his life, and on the occasion of his death in 1869, at the age of 63 years, left a very good fortune. His wife died before him, in 1849, and he afterward married Mrs. Mary Russell. By his first marriage he became the father of a large family, of whom seven children lived to maturity, but two only remain at the present time: Robert D. and Emma, wife of Uriah Herron, a prominent banker of Paris, Texas. Robert D. was educated in Alabama and remained in his birthplace until February, 1857, when he left home and came to the State of Arkansas, locating in Jefferson County. He immediately commenced farming, an occupation of which he had a practical knowledge, and from 1874 to 1878 was engaged in commercial life at Colton Center, building up a profitable trade during that time. He now owns 280 acres of very fertile land and has placed about 175 acres under cultivation. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Sixth Arkansas Infantry, and served until the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., May 2, 1865. He took part in a great many of the important battles and a number of minor engagements, besides innumerable skirmishes. Principal among them were the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga, through the Georgia campaign, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Resaca, Atlanta and Jonesboro. At the latter place he was captured and confined for nineteen days before he was exchanged. He then fought at Franklin, Nashville and Bentonville, N. C., seeing some very hard service and performing his duties in a manner that often won the praise of his superior officers. After the war was over he went to Alabama to look after his father's business, but after one year's stay in that State he came back to Jefferson County, which he has made his home ever since. In 1888 he was elected justice of the peace of Plum Bayou Township, an office that he filled with entire satisfaction to everyone. On October 24, 1865, he was married to Miss Josephine Stephenson, of Alabama, but lost his wife in Jefferson County, on May 15, 1875. She left two daughters, one of whom resides at home with her father. The other child, Ella, died in her thirteenth year. January 12, 1876, Mr. McGaughy was married to Miss Ida J. Cherry,

of Toledo, Cleburne County, Ark., by whom he had three children: Edward D., Floy E. and Harry G. This wife died August 31, 1885, and on May 19, 1887, he was married to Miss Mamie E. Stephenson, a sister of his first wife. This marriage gave them one child, Robert Earl. Mrs. McGaughy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a devout Christian woman, earnest in her endeavors to do good on every occasion. Her husband is a Royal Arch Mason, and in politics a Democrat.

Emmett M. McGaughy, M. D. The study of medicine is an intricate one, and the man who attains a proficiency in that calling has cause to feel proud indeed his pride is pardonable. Dr. McGaughy has reached an eminence in his profession which, to attempt a portrayal of his work, is found to be out of the biographer's reach. However, the outlines of his life may be passed over that some idea of his success may be had. He was born in Pine Bluff on March 21, 1861, and is a son of Dr. J. Paul and Mary O. McGaughy, of Alabama and Arkansas, respectively. The father was a noted physician and a graduate of the University of Louisville, Ky. He first commenced to practice medicine in Flat Rock before the war, and in 1871 moved to Pine Bluff, where he also embarked in mercantile life. Later on he retired from business and turned his attention exclusively to farming, in which calling he was extremely prosperous. His death occurred in 1879, when fifty two years of age. The mother died in 1872, and was comparatively a young woman at the time of her death. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, an earnest Christian woman and much admired for her charitable deeds. In politics the father was a Democrat. Seven children were born to their marriage, of whom six are still living: Belle (wife of George Lindsay, connected with the firm of G. Meyer & Co., at Pine Bluff), H. C. (with the mercantile house of R. S. Thompson, at the same point), Ernest (in commercial life at Fort Payne, Ala.), Fannie, Marshall (salesman for Westbrook & Co., at Pine Bluff), Lula (who died in her fourth year), Eddy (who died in infancy), and Emmett M. The latter was educated in Pine Bluff, and graduated from the high schools at that place in 1881. In the same year he commenced the study of medicine under Drs. Owen and Alexander, of Pine Bluff (both now deceased), and after eighteen months' instruction from them he attended lectures at the University of Louisville. He commenced to practice his profession at Rob Roy and remained there two years, afterward removing to Goldman, where he remained a short time, and then to Corner Stone, in which place and in the surrounding country, he has built up a fine practice. In June, 1889, he was married to Miss Mary Oliphant, a daughter of L. H. Oliphant, of Jefferson County. Mrs. McGaughy is a member of the Episcopal Church. The Doctor is a prominent Mason, and in politics a stanch Democrat.

Samuel M. McGehee, one of the old resident planters of this county, has seen considerable of pioneer life, having come to Arkansas in 1857. He was born in Meriwether County, Ga., September 1, 1828, where he was reared, having few school advantages, and where he cast his first vote. At the age of twenty one he commenced clerking in a general store for $8 per month and board, at Griffin, Ga. On this small sum he supported himself for two years, later engaging in farming in his native county, and four years later removed to Arkansas, locating in the vicinity of where he now resides, and becoming one of the leading farmers of his section. He has upward of 250 acres of open land devoted to the best purposes of agricultural life. In 1861 Mr. McGehee enlisted in the Confederate army, in what was called the Fogin Guards, and was made first lieutenant. They went to Virginia, camping on the Potomac, where he remained till his health gave out, when he was transferred to the Western department. He then helped organize the Trans Mississippi department, and served as quartermaster. He was at Arkansas Post, January 10, 1863, but succeeded in making his escape, also taking part in a number of skirmishes during service, and at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., he was shot, though by the ball hitting his watch and glancing off he was not injured. In 1864 he was elected to the State legislature but did not serve. In 1870 he was com

missioned postmaster at Double Wells (which is at his home), named from two wells on his place. He has since held the office, with the exception of one year when he resigned. He has been very successful, and now owns 4,000 acres of good land. Mr. McGehee's first wife was Miss Mary Blackwell (sister of Thomas P. Blackwell), who was born in 1829, and died in 1866, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had a family of six children, two of whom are now living: Dr. Marshall M. (living and practicing in Georgia), and Sarah E. (wife of A. B. Craig of this county). September 11, 1866, Mr. McGehee was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Eliza J. Griffin. She was born in Fayette County, Tenn., in the year 1832, and was the daughter of Lucy and Perryman Griffin, of Kentucky, the former of whom died in 1873; the mother is still living at the age of eighty-eight, but for ten years has been deprived of her eye-sight, the affliction resulting from measles. Mrs. Perryman is one of three living out of a family of eight children. She has been a resident of this county since 1859, having come here with her parents. One son, Franklin O., is the result of this union; he was born December 2, 1868, graduated from the Central Collegiate Institute, at Altus, Ark., and is now teaching his fourth term of school. Mr. McGehee and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is steward, and he has been a lay member of every conference at Little Rock for the last twenty years. He is a Democrat, taking some interest in county and State elections, and has held the office of justice of the peace for some years, and it is recorded that soon after taking that office he married a couple on horseback. His father, a farmer and local Methodist minister, was a native of Georgia, and married Sarah Martin, of the same State. He was a leading worker in the church, was in one of the Indian wars of Alabama, and held a commission as major in the Georgia State militia. He was born in 1805, and died in 1876. His wife was born in 1804, and died in 1868; she was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a lovely woman, charitable, kind and generous to a fault.

Marcellus C. McIntosh, M. D., is another bright light in the medical profession of Arkansas, located at Sherrill, Jefferson County. He was born at Palmetto, Ga., on November 5, 1859, and is a son of Marcellus E. and Barbara J. (McBride) McIntosh. The father was also a physician of note, and a graduate of the Medical College of Augusta, Ga., in 1845, and practiced his profession in that State and Alabama. He was one of the most intellectual and scholarly men in his native State, and attained a high eminence among the medical fraternity. During the late war he served as surgeon in the Confederate army, and performed such work that had the United States such institutions as the Iron Cross of Europe he would have been entitled to the honor of being so decorated. His father was Jesse McIntosh, of Scotland, who emigrated to America and settled in Morgan County, Ala., where he also practiced medicine, and gave part of his attention to a plantation. This McIntosh was one of the largest and wealthiest planters in Georgia at that time, and well known throughout the Southern country. The McBride family are old and well known residents of Georgia, and are noted for their merchant princes as well as the McIntosh family are known for their famous physicians and surgeons, the firm of McBride & Co. being one of the largest in Atlanta. The parents of Marcellus C. were both members of the Baptist Church, and took great interest in religious and educational affairs. The father had been a prominent Mason, and had taken nearly all the higher degrees, besides belonging to several temperance societies. In politics he was a Democrat and a valuable man for his party, as his influence in that section was considerable. Seven children were born to their marriage, of whom five grew to maturity and four are yet living: Mary L. (wife of John M. Adams, a prominent planter of Chambers County, Ala.), Dora E. (deceased, who was the wife of McCuin Robinson, of Lee County, Ala.), Marcellus (who is at present in San Francisco with a brother), Marcellus C. and William P. The latter was the third child born to the parents. Like his forefathers he inclined toward the medical profession, and was a graduate

of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, the Johns Hopkins University in the same city, and of the male academy at West Point. He is now connected with the United States Marine Hospital service, and is stationed at San Francisco, Cal. Marcellus C. was educated at the home schools, and first commenced to study medicine under his father and elder brother. He began when eight years old, and continued with them until 1882, when he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. After graduating from that college he was a thorough physician and entered into active work at Palmyra, Ark., where he remained a short time, and then moved to Greely, near the boundary line of Lincoln and Jefferson Counties, practicing at this place until 1885. During the years 1885 86 he attended the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and after graduating from that institute, moved to Corner Stone and again began to practice, but the following year he changed to his present location. While at Baltimore he was assistant surgeon to a well known physician, and at Memphis was assistant at the City Hospital, but virtually had entire charge of the place. In February, 1886, he entered the United States Marine Service and remained a short time, and upon obtaining an indefinite leave of absence he came back to Jefferson County, where he has resided ever since. In 1885 Dr. McIntosh was married to Miss Mary Hudgens, a daughter of William R. Hudgens, of Lincoln County, but lost his wife in January, 1889. The Doctor is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in secret societies a Royal Arch Mason and Odd Fellow. In politics he is a Democrat. As a physician and surgeon Dr. McIntosh has few equals and no superiors in Central Arkansas, and his record among the medical fraternity is such that his name will long live in the annals of Arkansas professional men.

Evander N. McPhail has not attained to the position which he occupies as a merchant and property owner of wealth and influence through any untoward circumstances, but rather by reason of his energy, enterprise and acute business good management. He is a native of Fayetteville, N. C., where he was born June 17, 1843, being a son of Alex and Jean (Campbell) McPhail, both originally from Jura, Scotland, who came to North Carolina in 1839, and to Arkansas in 1866, their death occurring in the latter State. Evander received his education at the Academy in Fayetteville, N. C., and in 1861 entered the Civil War under Gen. D. H. Hill, as a member of the First North Carolina Infantry. He was transferred to Starr's battery in 1863, where he remained till the close of the war, having participated in the battles of Big Bethel, Bentonville, Goldsborough, Plymouth, Petersburg and Kingston. In 1866 he came to Arkansas with his parents, opened a stock of general merchandise, and is still successfully occupied in the business at Linwood. He has 425 acres of valuable land, on which he raises principally cotton and corn. He is a stanch Democrat, and has been a Mason seventeen years, and is enterprising both in public and private affairs. In 1866 Mr. McPhail married Miss Annie Puryear, of Virginia. In 1884 he was again married, Miss Maria Jackson, of Jefferson County, Ark., becoming his wife. They have two children, Jean, aged two and one half years, and Marion, aged one and one half years.

George L. Madding is a merchant and farmer of Madding, Jefferson County, Ark. Few names are better known to the business and agricultural world than Mr. Madding's. He was born in Columbia, Tenn., on February 6, 1848, and is a son of Raleigh and Sarah (Mayes) Madding, of Halifax County, Va. The parents were married in that State and moved to Tennessee at an early period, locating in Maury County, when the city of Columbia was composed of only a few houses. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church and earnest Christian people. In politics the father was an old line Whig, and one of the best known politicians in that part of Tennessee during his life. The elder Madding was of Irish origin, and came from his native country with his father to the United States, where they located in Virginia. The mother was of Scotch descent. They were the parents of ten children, of whom George L. is the youngest, and five others yet living. The

father died in 1856, when seventy three years of age, and the mother's death occurred in her fifty eighth year. The names of their children are: William S. (a prominent farmer in Jefferson County), Melissa (wife of Capt. W. S. Malcomb, a farmer and extensive stock raiser of Arkansas County), Mrs. W. S. Wilcox (widow of Capt. Wilcox, now residing in Arkansas County), Emily (also in Arkansas County), D. F. (farming in Jefferson County), and George L. (the principal in this sketch). George L. came with his parents to Red Fork, Ark., and was there educated. He was just intending to prepare for a collegiate course when the war interrupted his plans, and he was forced to do without. Two of his brothers were killed while in the Confederate army: John at Bowling Green, Ky., and Albert at Oak Hill, Mo. When twenty years of age George commenced in life for himself. He was employed by others for about two years, when his spirit of independence began to assert itself, and he entered into an agreement with another party to farm on shares. After this venture he farmed on rented land up to the year 1870, when he came to New Gascony, Ark., and entered into commercial life with a capital of $175. He remained at New Gascony until the year 1888, and was very successful in his various enterprises. At the present time he owns 2,100 acres of very fertile land in Jefferson County, and 1,100 acres in Arkansas County. Out of this he has placed 1,500 acres under cultivation. Besides his large farming interests Mr. Madding has established a branch store at Corner Stone, which has been running four years: one at Swan Lake, which has been established for two years, and one upon his farm at Madding, which place has been named after him as a mark of honor. He deals in supplies of every nature, and has established a trade amounting to over $60,000 annually, and his name throughout Jefferson County is one of the most substantial financially in that section. In 1875 he was married to Miss Atlanta Massey, a daughter of Maj. M. M. Massey, formerly of Humphreys County, Tenn., but now of Arkansas County, Ark. Five children were born to this union: Clara A., Frederick E., George T., John W. and Charles J., the first child dying in her fourth year. Mr. Madding is a prominent member of the K. of H. and K. of P. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and that party has a valuable ally in him, owing to his influence in that county, and it was through this fact that Madding postoffice was established in 1887.

John T. Marsh, commission merchant, Pine Bluff, Ark. Amongst the representative classes that go to make up our commercial fabric, that of commission merchant forms an important part. In this line of business is found a thoroughly representative firm in that of Messrs. Marsh & Atkinson, the well known commission merchants. Mr. Marsh owes his origin to Troup County, Ga., where his birth occurred on March 23, 1843, having been born to the union of John J. and Catherine (Goodwin) Marsh. John J. Marsh was a native of North Carolina, grew to manhood in that State and later went to Georgia, where he met and married Miss Goodwin, a descendant of a noted Georgia family. He was a farmer and followed this pursuit in Georgia until 1848, when he moved to Louisiana, locating near Vernon, Jackson Parish. In 1850 he moved to Claiborne Parish, reared his family there and received his final summons about 1880. He served through two of the Indian wars, and for his bravery and gallant conduct was promoted to the rank of major. John T. Marsh grew to manhood in Louisiana, and like most of the youths of that vicinity as he grew up he devoted his time and attention to farming, receiving in the meantime a good common school education. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in the Confederate Army, Seventeenth Louisiana Infantry, as private (June, 1861), and served until cessation of hostilities, when he was paroled in June, 1865, at Alexandria, La. He participated in the battle of Shiloh-Farming, Port Gibson, where he received a gunshot wound in the side, but only disabled for a short time, when he participated in the following engagements: Black River, Choctaw Bayou, and was in the whole siege of Vicksburg. He was captured, paroled and was afterward in the engineer department. After the war he returned home, tilled the soil for a year, and in 1866 went to New Orleans,

I Merrill

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where he attended school, taking a thorough commercial course. In 1867 he came to Arkansas and located at Monticello, where he was married in October, 1868, to Miss Bettie White, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Charles C. White. Mr. Marsh was book-keeper at Monticello one year, after which he followed agricultural pursuits for two years, and then moved to Bakada, where he was engaged in merchandising, and was also interested in the lumber business. He then resumed his former occupation of tilling the soil, and in 1874 moved to Pine Bluff, where he was occupied as book keeper until 1877. Subsequently he was on the road as traveling salesman for about three years, and then in 1881 began the general mercantile business with limited capital. He soon worked up a fine trade and now has the largest commission house in Pine Bluff, doing an annual trade of about $400,000. To his marriage were born two interesting children: Elmo and Ada, and he and family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Marsh has served as alderman of his ward for two terms and to the satisfaction of all. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, being P. M. of Pine Bluff Lodge No. 69; H. P. of Lafayette Royal Arch Chapter No. 7; E. C. of Damascus Commandery No. 8, K. T.; C. R. of Sahara Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and D. D. G. M. of the Third district.

Joseph Merrill, capitalist, Pine Bluff, Ark. No name is justly entitled to a more enviable place in the history of Jefferson County than the one that heads this sketch, for it is borne by a man who has been usefully and honorably identified with the interests of this county, and with its advancement in every worthy particular. He was born in Rockingham County, N. H., and is the son of William and Mary (Sweat) Merrill. There were three sons and one daughter in the family, Joseph being the youngest. He was reared in New England, and at the age of eleven years was apprenticed until twenty one to learn the trade of shoemaking and tanning. At the close of his apprenticeship he worked at his trade for five years in Boston. He then went West, stopping at Sidney, Ohio, where he had a shoe shop for nearly three years. The business not being remunerative, and his health being poor, he wended his way southward, and landed at Little Rock, Ark., in December, 1835, where he at once found friends and congenial employment as a clerk in a store. In 1847 he followed his whilom employer and friend to Pine Bluff, Ark., continuing in the same line of business. Pine Bluff then had but three stores and few houses. In 1848 he opened a store of general merchandise, which he prosecuted successfully until 1860, when he sold out. He was postmaster also during most of this time. He, like many others, suffered heavily from the ravages of war, and also by reason of the bankruptcy of others thereafter. Enough of his good earnings were left him, however, to enable him to add to his landed property by the purchase, at reduced prices, of available lands and city lots that have since materially enhanced in value. His planting interests are constantly becoming more extensive, and he has now fully 900 acres of good bottom land in a nice state of cultivation. Mr. Merrill is the founder of the "Merrill Institute," not yet completed. At a cost to him of at least $20,000, and on a choice and valuable lot by him deeded, he has caused, under the auspices of a board of trustees previously selected by him, to be built a brick building, 50x114 feet, three stories in height, with a tower, containing a lecture hall, a library, a well equipped gymnasium, and commodious parlors, for the use of the young people of the city, to improve them physically, morally, and spiritually. When completed, the building will be a credit to the architect, and the institution an honor to its donor. Mr. Merrill is near eighty years old, and remarkably active. He was never quite strong, yet by moderate care bids fair to add many more years to his usefulness.

G. Meyer, one of the leading boot and shoe merchants in Pine Bluff, whose business has been established since 1856, first in partnership with Marks Levy until the war, and since then alone, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born on July 4, 1836. His parents were Henry and Marion (Came) Meyer, also natives of Germany, where both parents resided until their death. In 1851 Mr. Meyer left his native country and sailed

from Antwerp for America, landing at New Orleans after a rough voyage of over seventy days. He then proceeded to Ouachita, La., where he remained until 1856, and then came to Pine Bluff, Ark. Seeing the future of this city was likely to be a prosperous one, he remained and established himself in the general merchandise business, also planting to a considerable extent. Mr. Meyer's accuracy in foretelling the future of Pine Bluff shows him to have been a careful observer and a shrewd man, and to day he not only has one of the oldest established houses in that city, but owns several thousand acres of the most valuable land in Jefferson County, upon which he is principally raising cotton. He is a prominent figure, and an influential man in all affairs of the city, and has served several terms as alderman and school director, having been director ever since the creation of the school district of Pine Bluff; as a member of the building committee, he bought the sites upon which all the school houses are located. In secret societies Mr. Meyer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1867 to Miss Bertha S. Rubel, of Mississippi, by whom he has had seven children: Florence Ione, Ike Rubel, May B., Corinne, Yoe C., Alice S. and Percy B. Since coming to his adopted country Mr. Meyer has firmly embedded himself in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, both in a business and social way, his legitimate and square methods of doing business, and his many personal qualities, winning for him a host of friends.

James C. Mitchell, one of the leading citizens and a prominent planter of Jefferson County, was born in that county December 25, 1846, and is a son of John B. and Mary (Dereuisseaux) Mitchell, of Arkansas. The father was a successful and well known planter, who died on the farm where his son now resides, in 1847, leaving his family in a more than comfortable condition, as far as wealth was concerned. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religion a member of the Catholic Church. The Mitchell family are of French descent, and among the oldest settlers in the State. After the father's death his widow was married some years later to Mr. Frank D. Vallier, a native of Arkansas, whose death occurred in 1866, when forty five years of age. He was also a Catholic in religion and a Democrat in politics. Some of his fore fathers were in the War of 1812, and also fought in many battles against the Indians. The mother was born in 1817, and has resided in Jefferson County since 1839, making her home with James C., her son, for the past few years, and is a devout, Christian woman, and a member of the Catholic Church. Her first marriage resulted in the birth of six children, of whom James C. is the only one now living, and there were no children by her second marriage. James C. Mitchell was educated in the schools of his native place, and resided with his mother until the spring of 1864, when he left home to enlist in Capt. Frank G. Vaugine's company of Col. Monroe's regiment. He took part in Price's raids, and fought in almost all of the battles during that memorable campaign. After the war was over he returned home and turned his attention to farming. He entered into the work with a will and determination to make a success out of it, and his efforts thus far have met with flattering results. He now owns about 320 acres of valuable land, and has placed 150 acres under cultivation, and raises some of the finest crops in his county. Mr. Mitchell has never yet met the lady who could win his heart, and has consequently remained a bachelor, but out of the many pairs of bright eyes that surround him, cupid may yet find a mark from which to send his shaft. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics a Democrat.

Charles F. Moore, one of Williamette's successful and promising merchants, was born near Hot Springs, in 1861. His grandfather was Robert I. Moore, a merchant of Nashville, who died at an advanced age. His father was James H. Moore, a native of Nashville, who came to Arkansas about 1844, and settled at Arkansas Post, where he married in 1851, remaining until his death, at the age of sixty years, in 1885. He was one of the leading men of the country, and at the time of his demise held an official appointment in the agricultural department. He was active in politics, a

Mason, and a member of the Episcopal Church. During the war he served in the Confederate army as colonel, and in 1863 went to Texas in the quartermaster's department, continuing in service until the close of the war, when he returned to his farm. His wife was formerly Miss Adelaide J. Farrelly, a native of Arkansas, and a daughter of Terrence Farrelly, of Ireland, originally, who came to the United States early in the nineteenth century. He was a lawyer, and became located in the Territory of Louisiana, but later moved to Arkansas Post, where he became a prominent citizen. He was also a planter, and the first sheriff of Arkansas County, well deserving his reputation as one of the county's leading men. He had a family of six children, two of whom are now living: Charles C. and Eliza E. Longtree, of Little Rock. In Mr. Moore's family were seven children, four of whom are living: Sallie E. Austin (of Pendleton, Ark.), Mary M. Brooks (of Brooks, Ky.), Fannie G. Pendleton (of Douglas, Ark.), and Charles F. The mother died when Charles was a small boy. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was reared in Arkansas County, attending school at St. Mary's College, in Marion, Ky., and graduating in 1879 in the scientific and commercial departments. He is a civil engineer by profession, and so well qualified for the position was he that he held the office of county surveyor of Arkansas County from 1880 to 1886. He is now engaged in general merchandise business at Williamette, in partnership with L. Sullivan. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and a young man of enterprise and worth.

S. C. Motes, farmer, Altheimer, Ark. Mr. Motes may be classed among the rising agriculturists of this county and township. Although still comparatively a young man he has had an experience in tilling the soil which places him among the progressive young men of the community. He was born in Caldwell Parish, La., on February 14, 1850, and is the son of Samuel P. Motes, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., born May 31, 1809. The elder Motes was fairly educated in his native State, and in 1830 moved to Louisiana, where he married Miss Cynthia Sutton, a native of that State, and the daughter of Reuben and Julia Sutton. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Motes resulted in the birth of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom only four are now living, and all reside in Jefferson County. They are named as follows: Julia (wife of Maj. B. F. Busby), Rosie F. (wife of John Franklin), William P. (who married Miss Maria Tidwell), and S. C. The father was a prominent tiller of the soil, and was the owner of about 3,000 acres of land, 700 of which are under cultivation. He was also a physician of established repute. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. S. C. Motes was reared to farm labor, and received his education in the schools of Memphis, Tenn. He has all his life followed the occupation to which he was brought up, and is at present the owner of about 450 acres of good land in Jefferson County, one mile from Altheimer. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, has held the office of tyler for several terms, and is the present incumbent. Although not a member of any church he contributes liberally to all laudable enterprises.

William P. Motes, a prominent citizen, and one of the best known planters of Jefferson County, was born in Carroll Parish, La., July 21, 1857, and is a son of Samuel and Cynthia (Sutton) Motes. The father was a native of Tennessee, who moved to Louisiana upon reaching his maturity, and there met his wife for the first time. After their marriage they removed to Arkansas County, Ark., where the father died in 1865, at the age of fifty five years. The mother is still living, and resides with her son, at the age of seventy three years. The elder Motes was a noted physician, and a man of sound intellect, and during his residence in Arkansas County was one of its leading citizens. He accumulated considerable wealth, both from his large practice and from outside interests. In politics he was a Democrat, and a man whose services were valuable to that party. He and wife were both worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His family continued to reside in Arkansas County until the year 1870, when they came to Jefferson County. There were twelve children born to the parents, of whom nine lived

to maturity, and four still survive: Sam C. (a prominent farmer of this county), William P., Mrs. Rhoda Franklin (of Jefferson County), and Mrs. Julia Busby (wife of Maj. Benjamin Busby, a wealthy planter of the same county). William P. was educated in Jefferson and White Counties, but at sixteen years of age, he left the school room to take the agency of his brother in-law's (B. F. Busby) business. He assumed these duties for five years, and at the end of that time, purchased 320 acres of land, and commenced farming on his own account. At the present time he is the owner of and controls 1,000 acres of land, all of it being under cultivation, and is one of the most solid men in Jefferson County, a substantial reward to his energy and industry, when it is considered that after the war the family were left without a remnant of their fortune, and William was compelled to start with nothing in the world but his intelligent mind and enterprising spirit to aid him. On October 28, 1885, he was married to Mrs. Mariah (Beauclaire) Tidwell, a charming widow, and a daughter of Mr. Thomas Beauclaire. This lady was born in Tallahassee County, Miss., and by her marriage with Mr. Motes became the mother of two children: Walter and Benjamin. She also had two children by her first marriage: Charles and Henry, all of them living. Both parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in politics Mr. Motes is a strong Democrat. Fortune has rewarded him for his perseverance, and he is now one of the most successful planters and traders in his section, the business he does amounting to from $10,000 to $15,000 annually. He is a highly esteemed and popular citizen, and commands considerable influence in business and social affairs.

Capt. J. W. M. Murphy is well known as one of the leading men of his township, having founded the town of Macon Station, where he now resides. His grandfather, Edward Murphy, came from Ireland when a young man, and settled in Tennessee, dying at the age of 104. His father, Archibald Murphy, was born in 1791, in an Indian fort in Sevier County, Tenn., and was the youngest of three brothers who served in the Jackson War; he died in 1851, in Hardin County, Tenn. His wife (who died in the same year) was formerly Miss Mary Munda, of Tennessee birth and bringing up, born in 1800. The subject of this sketch, the fourth in a family of eight children, first saw the light of day in Lawrence County, Tenn., in 1829. There he was reared, and at the age of nineteen commenced the battle of life for himself, following farming till 1860. In 1853 he went to Texas, but returning soon after to Pike County, Ark., he carried on a milling business till 1860, when he came to Pine Bluff. At the beginning of the war he was captured there by the Confederates, and tried for treason; on being released by his friends he joined the Union army under Powell Clayton, as captain of scouts, having 117 men under his charge, in which capacity he served till the close of the war. Mr. Murphy has held various offices in Pine Bluff for sixteen years, serving as constable, and for seven years as marshal. In 1883 he removed from Pine Bluff, and has since been occupied in running a saw mill and also a general store. He also has a farm well under cultivation, and at present is postmaster at this place. Mr. Murphy is a member of Post No. 44, of the G. A. R., at Pine Bluff, and is a stanch Republican and very active in politics. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, having built a neat little church edifice in Macon. An extensive experience in travel over the Northern and Eastern States, has given him liberal information in regard to these sections. Mr. Murphy's first wife was Melinda Puybrn, of Hardin County, Tenn., whom he married in 1847. She was born in 1829, and in 1858 died in Pike County, Ark. To this union were born four children: John W. (deceased), Louisa (deceased), Anna (wife of Lorenzo Weaver), and Josephine (wife of Rev. John McCoy, of this State). In 1862 Mr. Murphy married Miss Elizabeth Roberts, of Virginia nativity, born in 1829, who came to Arkansas with her parents in 1849. To them have been born three sons: James P., Archie and Martin Luther, all deceased. Mrs. Murphy is a member of the Baptist Church.

Arthur Murray, editor and proprietor of The

Press Eagle, Pine Bluff, is a native of that city, and was born on November 1, 1859. His parents removed from Virginia to Arkansas in 1852, and for some years prior and subsequent to the Civil War, the father, Judge John C. Murray, was judge of the Eleventh judicial circuit, and one of the leading lawyers of the State. The eldest brother of Mr. Murray was a West Point cadet and Confederate soldier, who was killed at the battle of Atlanta, Ga. In the closing year of the Civil War, two days prior to his death, Col. Edward Murray had received a commission as brigadier-general and was the youngest officer of that rank in the Confederate service, being only twenty-two years old when killed. Judge Murray dying in 1868, his son Arthur was thrown upon his own resources at a very early age, and was deprived of even a common school education. For several years he supported his widowed mother by peddling fruit upon the streets, and when twelve years old entered the old press office (that paper then being edited by Col. Wyatt Thomas) as "devil" or office boy. Young Murray mastered all departments of the printer's art, and within eight years from the time he first entered the office, was a part owner and sole editor of the paper, which had in the meantime been connected with the Eagle. Later on he purchased his partner's interest, and since 1883 Mr. Murray, has published and edited The Press Eagle unassisted and with unusual success. His journalistic career has been somewhat eventful, as he is a fearless writer, and has a faculty of attacking local and political abuses in so vigorous a manner as to make him many enemies among the corrupt classes. He has often been attacked upon the street for foiling the disreputable schemes of some designing mountebank or politician, but in each encounter of this kind he has preserved his honor and his life, though he has been called upon to exchange leaden missiles at short range more than once. In Southeast Arkansas it is now accepted as a fact that editor Murray is responsible for every expression of his paper, and that while doing injustice to no one, he cannot be swerved from his convictions of right and duty, or be made to withdraw from any position he assumes as a journalist. His paper has a large and ever increasing circulation, and the profits thereof have made him independent of his newspaper business. Mr. Murray, by judicious investments in this rapidly developing city has accumulated about $35,000 worth of productive real estate, and is probably in better financial condition than any other newspaper man in the State. In personal appearance he is above the medium height and well proportioned, and his countenance indicates the quiet determination and strength of character that overcame the disadvantages of poverty and lack of education, and made him one of the representative citizens of the metropolis of Southeast Arkansas.

Archibald Niven, a prominent planter and ex county clerk of Jefferson County, was born in Anson County, N. C., in December, 1829, and is a son of Duncan and Flora (McDougal) Niven, both natives of Highland Scotland, and married in that country. The parents left Scotland and sailed for America in 1819, locating in Anson County, N. C., on their arrival in this country. The father commenced farming and made this place his permanent home until his death in 1863. The mother died previously, in 1856. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are yet living, Archibald being the youngest. He was reared and instructed to the duties of farm life in his youth, and when looking out for an occupation of his own, naturally turned to what he was most adapted for, and has followed that calling with success all his life. He was elected to the legislature of North Carolina, and served two terms while residing in Anson County, and also held other civil offices, and for a few years engaged in merchandising at that place. In 1869 he came to Arkansas and settled in Jefferson County, locating at Pine Bluff for a short period. He then moved to his present farm in Niven Township, that place being set out in 1879, and being named in Mr. Niven's honor. He resided here for ten years and then moved to Pine Bluff, his present home. In 1878 Mr. Niven was elected county clerk, and held that office for six years, leaving his position to the sincerest regrets of the people he had served so well in that time. Mr. Niven has been deservedly successful in his farm

ing operations, and now owns about 800 acres in Niven Township, with 200 acres under cultivation, his principal crop being cotton. He was married in 1852 to Miss Martha Redfern, of North Carolina, by whom he has had five children, four of them yet living: John W., Archibald B., Dougal M. and Nora I. The one deceased was Flora. Mr. Niven owns a beautiful home in Pine Bluff, and has an interesting family to make it one of the brightest in that city. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are always active and liberal in their support of any charitable enterprise. Mr. Niven is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

T. J. Ormsby, a well known attorney and justice of the peace in Jefferson County, was born in Petersburg, Va., on November 2, 1843, being a son of Joseph W. and Mary S. (Heath) Ormsby, the former a native of Wells River, Conn., and the mother from Petersburg, Va. The Ormsbys are of Scotch origin, whose forefathers came over in the Mayflower and landed at Plymouth Rock, afterward settling in Connecticut, and in later years spreading throughout New York, New Jersey and other States. The family have always been people of prominence, the father having been one of the most notable lawyers of his day, and practiced with such men as Douglas and Lincoln, the one a great statesman and the other our martyred President. In 1845 Joseph W. Ormsby moved to Illinois and settled in Exeter, Scott County, where he practiced his profession, and became one of the best criminal lawyers in the State, representing his county in the legislature for several terms. His death occurred in Adrian, Mich. On the mother's side the family were of equal prominence in Virginia. They were the parents of only one child, T. J. Ormsby, who remained with his mother until her death at Pine Bluff. T. J. Ormsby first came to Arkansas in 1858 and located in Ashley County. In 1861, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the First Arkansas Regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant, and served three years through the war. He was wounded at Murfreesboro by a rifle ball in the right hand, and between Chickamauga and Atlanta received a bullet in his left hand. He was captured a short distance below Corinth and confined, but daringly made his escape one night amid a shower of lead from his guards. He afterward took part in the battles of Farmersville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Ga., Ft. Mumford and Perryville. In 1867 he came to Pine Bluff and was engaged by F. G. Smart as book keeper, remaining with him for one year. He was then connected with various firms in the same capacity for five years, and for six years following embarked in general merchandise on his own account. During this time he diligently studied law, and in November, 1880, was licensed to practice in the circuit court. In November of the following year he was admitted to the United States court, and in April, 1888, to the supreme court. Mr. Ormsby has served as county judge on special occasions, and for fourteen years has held the office of justice of the peace, filling that position with dignity and wisdom. During the Brooks Baxter troubles he received a commission from Gov. Brooks as first lieutenant of State militia, and afterward was promoted to the rank of captain, in which capacity he commanded two companies. For the past five or six years he has made the profession of law his entire study, and to day stands without a peer in Jefferson County. Mr. Ormsby has accumulated considerable real estate in Pine Bluff from which he derives a good income. He has never been married, and from all appearances is too well contented with his life of bachelor ease to part with it for connubial bliss. In secret societies he is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has represented his lodge at the grand lodge, besides having passed all the chairs. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and takes quite a prominent part in the affairs of that order.

Judge J. W. Owen, county and probate judge, Pine Bluff, Ark. Originally from Jefferson County, Ill., Judge Owen was born on December 29, 1840, and is the son of Edward and Sarah (Allen) Owen, natives of the Old Dominion. The parents were married in Tennessee, and subsequently moved to Illinois, locating in Jefferson County. The father was a prominent agriculturist, and this

pursuit carried on until his death, which occurred in 1887, at the age of eighty eight years. He was in the Black Hawk War. The mother died in 1846. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom are living at the present time. By his second marriage the father had two children, one now living. Judge J. W. Owen was reared on his father's farm, and received a good practical education in the schools of Illinois. At the age of sixteen he left the parental roof and went overland with a stock train to California, where he remained until after the war. While in that State he engaged in mining at Virginia City, when the silver mines were first discovered, and this continued until the war broke out. He then joined the California Hundred, or Company A, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, at San Francisco, and went to Boston, Mass., paying his own way. Enlisting as a private, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of his company, and was also commissioned captain, but being wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Shenandoah Valley, in 1864, was never sworn in. He participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Wilderness, and was in the Army of the Potomac. He was twice wounded at Cedar Creek and once by a bayonet at Williamsburg, Va., lying in the hospital for about nine months at different points, and when the war closed he came home to Illinois. Out of his company there were but fifteen men left alive, and but one man died of disease. Mr. Owen was twice captured, but made his escape both times before he could be gotten to prison. After going home he engaged in railroading and was a contractor on grading, which he continued until 1870, when he came to Pine Bluff. He located at Corner Stone, Jefferson County, engaged in merchandising and farming, and this carried on until the fall of 1886, when he was put on the ticket for county judge, he not even knowing that such a thing was going to be. He at first refused to be nominated, but after considerable persuasion was prevailed upon to do so by his friends, and was elected by a handsome majority. Although a Republican politically, he has won a vast number of friends, who have stood by him, and at the re-election in 1888 he had no opponent. The Judge is a man whose decisions are not made without careful and painstaking study of the evidence adduced, but on the contrary all feel that his judgment can be relied upon. He is one of the most efficient officials the county has ever had. When first elected to the position of judge the county had $46,000 script out, but it is now clear of debt and has over $5,000 in the treasury, which will be increased to $30,000 at the next tax paying. He has now a move on foot for the erection of a new court house and jail, and no doubt the work will soon be begun While living at Corner Stone he was magistrate, and filled the duties incumbent upon that office ably and well for ten years. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Nannie B. Collins, a native of the Old Dominion.

Melvin Parse (deceased). Among the well-known and highly esteemed business men of Pine Bluff was Mr. Parse, who was born in Ohio in 1838, and died in May, 1882. He left the parental roof at the age of fifteen or sixteen years, and went to Cincinnati, where he learned the jeweler's trade, subsequently, on turning from Ohio, settling at Cairo, Ill., and thence to Arkansas in 1857 or 1858. He located at Pine Bluff, and engaged in the jeweler's business, carrying on a successful trade until his patriotic instincts led him to join the United States army in the late war, and he enlisted in 1862, serving till the close. He returned to Pine Bluff upon the cessation of hostilities, and in 1868 was married to his second wife and surviving widow, Mrs. Mary (Elliott) Coustey, who still carries on the business left by her husband. She is a very estimable lady, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she is active and prominent, as was Mr. Parse in his lifetime. The latter was much interested in political events, though not an office holder. There were no children by her last marriage, but Mrs. Parse had a daughter by her former husband, Mary, who married Harry H. Shinn, a photographer of Pine Bluff. She died June 1, 1889, leaving two children, Hallie and Mary, who are living with their grandmother. Mrs. Parse is a native of Virginia. When a child, she moved to Mississippi

with her parents, and when grown, to Louisiana, in 1866 coming to Arkansas. She was the daughter of Simeon and Eliza Elliott, of Virginia. The father died in Mississippi in 1851, and the mother in 1866, at this place. There were five children in this family, only two of whom are now living, both of Pine Bluff. Anna, the wife of G. W. Prignore, died in 1878, leaving two children; her husband died in 1887.

Henry C. Phillips, not unknown to the many citizens of Jefferson County, was born on January 30, 1844, in Conway County, Ark., and is the son of Nelson and Minerva (Vandyke) Phillips, of North Carolina and Georgia, respectively, the former dying in Jefferson County, Ark., in 1855, at the age of fifty five years, and the mother in 1859, when thirty seven years of age. The parents were married in Conway County, which they made their home until the year 1847, when they moved to Jefferson County, and located on the farm now occupied by Thomas H. Collier. This section of the country was then very thinly settled, and what few families did reside here were constantly terrorized by outlaws and desperadoes. It was from an encounter with one of these men that the elder Phillips received a wound from which he never fully recovered, and died nineteen years later. He opened up one of the first farms in that section, and also operated a gin. After his death his widow married a Mr. C. H. Price, and moved to what is now Colton Center, where she resided until her death. In politics, the father was a Whig, and in secret societies, a Mason of high standing. He was a saddler and harness maker by trade, but turned his attention more to farming than anything else. The Vandyke family were of Dutch origin. Seven children were born to the elder Phillips and his wife, of whom four are yet living: Henry C., Charles E. (a banker in Hillsboro, Tex.), Thomas M. (a farmer in Jefferson County) and Thaddeus C. (a banker in the State of Texas). Those deceased are Mary A., an infant and Nelson. Henry C. was educated in the schools of Jefferson County, and continued his studies until shortly after his mother's death. He then went to work for a neighbor, and remained with him until March, 1861, when he joined the Confederate army, and enlisted in G. W. Carroll's company of the Eighteenth Arkansas Infantry, as a private soldier. He operated generally east of the Mississippi River until the surrender of Port Hudson, and then he was transferred to the western territory. During his service Mr. Phillips took part in a great many battles: The evacuation of Corinth, the second battle at that place, Iuka, Port Hudson, and on the western side of the river he was assigned to the quartermaster's department, taking part in a number of raids and minor engagements. After the war he turned his attention to farming, but in 1871 entered into commercial life near Rob Roy, which he carried on until the year 1882, when his farming interests demanded his exclusive attention. Upon leaving the army he was practically bankrupt, and the struggle against adversity up to 1871 was a bitter one, but since that year the tide of fortune seems to have turned in his favor, and he is now in a prosperous and independent position. He owns about 655 acres of very fertile land, and has placed some 230 acres under cultivation. In 1866 he was married to Miss Emma A. Poole, of Jefferson County, who died two years later, leaving two children, both deceased since. In politics, Mr. Phillips is and always has been a stanch Democrat. He was elected justice of the peace, and filled that office for a number of years with great credit, winning the admiration and esteem of every citizen in his county.

Albert G. Pierce, one of the most prominent of old settlers in Jefferson County, was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, on May 17, 1824, and is a son of Benjamin and Rachel (Rambo) Pierce, of Pennsylvania and South Carolina, respectively. The father was of English descent and a painter by trade, and followed that calling until his death in Hamburg, S. C. Some time after his decease his widow was married to Mr. William Weir, who died in Jefferson County at the age of seventy years. Four children were born to her first marriage, of whom two are yet living: John (a prosperous farmer in Georgia) and Albert G. (the principal of this sketch). She became the mother of six children by her second marriage, of

whom three died in infancy and three lost their lives while fighting under the stars and bars during the Rebellion. Albert G. remained with his mother until he had reached his twenty fourth year, when he commenced in life for himself. His first venture was at farming, and he received $75 for his services the first year. He continued to work for others until the year 1853, when he purchased a piece of land with the money he had earned, and commenced farming on his own land. On June 26 of the same year he was married to Miss Martha B. Moore, of Rutherford County, Tenn., by whom he had three children, of whom two are yet living: John B. (who is at present managing his father's farm) and Fannie F. (wife of Felix Thompson). Mrs. Pierce was born August 6, 1829, and died in Jefferson County, Ark., on August 19, 1872, a firm believer in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1874 he married Mrs. Mary (Moore) Morrow, a sister of his first wife, and widow of John Morrow, of Jefferson County, but a second time the fates decreed that Mr. Pierce should become a widower, and this wife died in 1885. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, an upright moral man, and a trustee in Bethlehem Church. During the war his sympathies were with the Southern States, and he joined the Confederate service for a brief period, but his natural aversion to the shedding of human blood, and his horror at seeing hundreds of his fellow beings slaughtered around him, induced him to quit the ranks. Mr. Pierce is looked upon with the genuine respect that comes to all men of his class. Honesty, industry and perseverance have formed his motto through life, and his strict adherence to these principles have crowned him with success. John B. Pierce, who manages his father's farm, is conceded to be a promising young man of Jefferson County. He was married to Miss Lummie Hudgens, a daughter of John A. Hudgens, of Jefferson County, whose name is too well known to need any comment. Two children were born to Mr. John B. Pierce and wife: Ambrose Garland and John A. (the latter deceased). They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in politics Mr. Pierce is a Democrat.

Jesse W. Pitts (deceased), one of the leading men of Arkansas, and a representative farmer and citizen of Jefferson County, was born in Davidson County, Tenn., near the city of Nashville, October 12, 1831, where he continued to reside until twenty one years of age. His education was acquired at the schools of Nashville. His parents were both natives of Tennessee. His father, Jesse B. Pitts, was born in 1796, and died in Nashville, in 1868, and the mother of Mr. Pitts was Nancy Pitts, born in 1803, and died in Nashville in February, 1889. They were members of the Methodist Church, and were eminently and highly respected. Arriving at his majority, Jesse W. Pitts came to Arkansas, and engaged in planting in Jefferson County about five miles down the river from Pine Bluff, where he resided until his death, July 9, 1884. His great success in life proved him to be one of the best farmers and financial managers in this part of the State, and at the time of his death he owned about 1,200 acres of land, of which 800 acres were under cultivation. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Mrs. S. A. Jarvis, formerly Miss Smith, daughter and youngest child of Anderson and Nancy (Adkins) Smith, who came to Arkansas in an early day and settled on a plantation near Pine Bluff. Here her mother died about 1843, and her father in 1873. Mrs. Pitts has three living children, viz.: Floyd A. and Don A. Jarvis, by her first marriage, and Nettie Pitts (now the wife of Leo M. Andrews) by her second marriage. Mr. Pitts was a Presbyterian, a faithful friend and neighbor, a distinguished gentleman, and by his death the county lost one of its best citizens.

Col. Joe C. Pleasants, the subject of this sketch, a native of Virginia, and the youngest of eleven children, was of English extraction, his ancestors having arrived on these shores with the "Pilgrim Fathers." He was born in Louisa County, Va., on April 14, 1817. He had every educational advantage which the times afforded, and was always an eager and appreciative student, fully abreast with the progress of the period, and eagerly looking forward to greater development. He possessed a fine physique, being six feet four

inches tall, and of splendid symmetry. He was married March 14, 1839, to Miss Minerva Ann Phillips, of Caroline County, Va. In the year 1844 he moved by private conveyance from Virginia to Arkansas, and settled on Crowley's Ridge, in Phillips County, about twelve miles from the (now) city of Helena. There he built a pleasant home, but, being possessed with a roving disposition, he sold out and moved again, opening and selling farm after farm, until in 1858 he bought of Gen. William Ashley, of Little Rock, the family's present home in Arkansas County, on Arkansas River. Here he opened wild land and planted a snug home. He also built about three miles of State levee, for which he received a liberal remuneration, and prospered without interruption until the Civil War broke out in 1861. Espousing the Southern cause from the beginning, he was aid to Gen. Hardee east of the Mississippi River for some time, but after the battle of Shiloh was transferred to the Trans Mississippi department, and was colonel of the First Trans Mississippi Regiment (infantry); his son, Henry C. Pleasants, commanded a company under him. Col. Pleasants was a model officer, and his men loved him as a father. He was wounded while leading a heroic charge at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., and died from the effects of it December 30, 1862. By his dying request he was brought home and buried amid the objects he most loved in life. In April of the following year his third daughter, a lovely child of seven summers, died, and was buried by his side. In July following Capt. Henry C. Pleasants, his only living son, was wounded in the battle of Helena, Ark., while leading his company in a desperate charge, and died in a hospital in the city of Memphis July 30, 1863, aged nineteen years and six months. He was one of the noblest of men. His family know not where he sleeps, but are sure the angels of God hold the key to his grave. Mrs. Pleasants, a sainted wife and mother, died in Little Rock December 12, 1876. The world was better because of her having lived in it. Only three of their seven children are living: Helen P. McDaniel (the oldest), Anna W. Jacobs (the fourth child), and Katie J. Pleasants (the youngest). Mrs. McDaniel and Miss Katie live at the old home amid familiar and dear associations, but Mrs. Jacobs sold her share to strangers, and now resides in Little River County, Ark., near the Texas line. Mrs. McDaniel is a widow, with two children: Joseph and Minerva. Mrs. Jacob has five children. All of them bid fair to make useful members of society.

James F. Quattlebaum, a leading planter of Central Arkansas, and a prominent resident of Jefferson County, was born in Edgefield District, South Carolina, on December 14, 1854. He is a son of Henry M. and Louisa (Miller) Quattlebaum, of Edgefield and Lawrence Districts in the same State. The parents were there married and resided until 1861, when they moved to Arkansas and located in Jefferson County. The father was a very successful farmer during his life, and had the reputation of being one of the best in the State. In *ante-bellum* days he was an overseer on some of the largest plantations in his native State. His sympathies were with the Union before and during the struggle, and his strong denunciation of secession won the hatred of many Southerners, but his principle never changed even in the face of the strongest opposition, and his cause was vindicated by the total overthrow of the Confederacy. His death occurred in 1872 at the age of forty seven years, in Jefferson County, his wife dying before him in January, 1869. The mother was a devout Christian woman and a member of the Baptist Church, but attended service in the Methodist Church as there was none of the Baptist creed in her neighborhood. The father was married three times and was the sire of twelve children, of whom seven are yet living: Martha A. (wife of W. F. Lindsey, a promising planter of Arkansas County), James F., Ada E. (wife of J. M. Barrett, a well known farmer of Jefferson County), Lee M. (a merchant in Lincoln County), Jones D. (a farmer and salesman in Jefferson County), Lawrence M. (residing with father) and Henry M. (also at home with his father). James F. received a good public school education, and early in life was taught self-reliance and industry. After the death of his father, the care of the family devolved upon him

as the eldest son, and he looked out for their maintenance and education in a manner that is deserving of the greatest credit. He commenced farming in 1874 and now owns 620 acres of land with 120 acres under cultivation, and has been one of the most successful planters in his county. In September, 1882, he was married to Miss Sallie Wheat, a daughter of A. J. Wheat, of Pine Bluff, by whom he had four children, one living and three dead, the first named Frank and the latter Horace M., John P. and Mary L. In politics Mr. Quattlebaum is a Democrat and stanch supporter of his party in that section. In 1879 he was elected constable and filled the office for almost two years. He was next elected justice of the peace and served nearly six years. Mr. Quattlebaum is one of the foremost citizens of Jefferson County, and a man much admired for his personal worth. He is active in all public and private enterprises for the good of his county, and is popular throughout that entire section.

Judge Lewis S. Reed, farmer, Dexter, Ark. This prominent and much esteemed citizen was born in North Carolina, July 11, 1818, and is the son of Rolly Reed, who is also a native of North Carolina, born in December, 1799. The father grew to manhood in his native State and was there married to Miss Charity Phillips in 1817, which union resulted in the birth of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. Eight of these children are now living, seven residing in Arkansas and one at Springfield, Mo. The father followed agricultural pursuits as a livelihood, and was the owner of 160 acres of good land at the time of his death which occurred in 1868. His wife followed him to the grave about two years later. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Judge L. S. Reed was educated near Lexington, Tenn., and passed his boyhood days in assisting his father on the farm. After reaching manhood he selected Miss Lydia Teague as his companion in life, and was married to her September 24, 1840. She was originally from North Carolina, and the daughter of Isaac and Mary Teague. Judge Reed's union was blessed by the birth of eleven children, two sons and nine daughters: Mary L., Martha C., Sarah F., Amanda C., Nancy H., Thomas Z., Irvin W., Elizabeth S. and Lynnia. The others died in infancy. Of the ones above named only four are now living: Martha (wife of Jasper Phillips), Amanda (wife of A. S. Thayer), Nancy (wife of Samuel Evans), and Thomas Z. Judge Reed is a successful farmer by occupation, and is also engaged in the blacksmith trade. He owns about 1,000 acres of good land, with 120 acres under cultivation, and is also the owner of a saw-mill, a gin and a grist mill on his place. He has held the office of justice of the peace for about thirty years, and for two years has served in the capacity of county and probate judge. Both he and wife have held a membership in the Baptist Church for forty years.

Dr. J. M Reynolds, Redfield, Ark. In selecting a calling in life Dr. Reynolds has happily chosen one for which he is eminently fitted and in which he stands prominently toward the front rank. Originally from the Blue Grass State, his birth occurred there on February 6, 1847, and he is the son of M. B. Reynolds, who was born in the same State in 1816. In 1843 the father married Miss Lurilda Thompson, and they became the parents of twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, of whom but seven are now living, all residing in Arkansas. The father was a boot and shoe maker by trade, and he is still living and makes his home with the Doctor. His wife died in January, 1875. He is active in political affairs, and is a strong Democrat. He is a member of the Christian Church as was also his wife. J. M. Reynolds secured a good practical education in the schools of Harrodsburg, Ky., and subsequently attended medical lectures at Louisville, Ky., where he graduated in the class of 1882. He moved to Illinois in 1869, and there married Miss Caroline Dickey March 17, 1872. She was the daughter of Rev. David and Nancy Dickey, who were natives of Georgia. To the Doctor and wife were born seven children, three sons and four daughters, six of whom are still living: Monroe B., Mattie S., Eva A., Sarah J., Joseph M. and Virginia C. The Doctor has practiced his profession for eighteen years and has met with the success due his efforts.

He has been a member of the Masonic Lodge for about three years, and has held the office of justice of the peace and school director, the latter office for about six years. He entered the Union army under Col. Faulkner in 1862, and his first noteworthy engagement was at Chickamauga, where he was slightly wounded three times. He was discharged at Louisville, Ky., on September 6, 1865, after which he returned to his home and entered upon the practice of his profession. He moved from Illinois to Arkansas in 1872, and located at Wrightsville, where he laid out the town by that name in 1873. He subsequently acted as the first postmaster. He moved to Redfield in 1881, and has resided there ever since. Mrs. Reynolds is a member of the Baptist Church.

D. B. Riggin, dealer in all kinds of lumber and general furnishings, such as sash, doors and mouldings, was born near Baltimore, Md., in 1845, being the son of George W. and Martha (Rounds) Riggin. The father, a farmer by calling, was born in 1808, and is still living; the mother, whose birth occurred in 1804, died in 1865, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She had borne eight children, seven of whom are now living, and of these our subject was next to the youngest. The latter was reared to farm life, and at the age of twenty one commenced working at carpentering, serving several years for small pay till his trade was learned In 1871 he came to Pine Bluff and worked by the day at his adopted vocation until 1877, when he engaged in saw-milling, generally, which business he has since followed, in connection with contracting and building. Mr. Riggin is one of the self made, energetic men of this portion of the State, and by hard and earnest work has made for himself a name among other worthy individuals. He is now the proprietor of the Star Planing & Shingle Mills, an establishment adding substantially to the material interests of Pine Bluff. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor. In 1881 Mr. Riggin married Miss Katie Stephens, daughter of A. J. Stephens (deceased). To them have been born three children: George A. and Katie Belle, now living, and John H. (deceased).

Capt. J. F. Ritchie is a real estate dealer at Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, Ark. He was born in Dallas County, Ala., in May, 1836, and was a son of John C. and Jane (Campbell) Ritchie, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The family is of Scotch descent on the father's side, and of Irish descent on the mother's side. His great grandfather on the mother's side emigrated to America with two brothers, he settling in Virginia, while his brothers located in the North. This ancestor was in the Revolutionary War, and died in Virginia. The father of John C. Ritchie (William Ritchie) was a farmer, served in the War of 1812, and died in South Carolina. John C. Ritchie and wife were married in Alabama, emigrated to Mississippi in 1840, and in 1856 came to Arkansas, when they located in Bradley County, where he opened up a store and also carried on a plantation. He died in Ouachita County, Ark., in the year 1861, being at that time probate judge of that county, which office he held for twelve or fifteen years. His wife is yet living and resides in Camden, Ark. There are six children of that family still alive: James F., George L., John C., Fannie (now Mrs. White), Mrs. W. K. Ramsey, and Mrs. Charles Gordon. Mr. J. F. Ritchie was raised in Mississippi, educated in the common schools of that State, and at the age of nineteen began the study of law, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar of Itawamba, Miss. The following year he removed to Calhoun County, where he practiced until 1860, when he was elected to the office of land attorney and State collector, which was paying him about $20,000 per annum, he being only a young man of twenty four, but the war breaking out, he felt it his duty to enter the service, and the following year enlisted in the Capital Guards of Little Rock. In the same year he was elected to lieutenantcy of Deshar Battalion, and in 1862, after the battle of Shiloh, when his company was consolidated with the Eighth Arkansas, he was made captain, which position he filled until he was wounded at the battle of Murfreesboro, by his right arm being shot entirely away, being taken off about half way between elbow and shoulder. He was left on the battlefield and was then taken pris

oner, but fortunately fell into good hands where he was kindly treated. He was finally paroled, after having been in four hard fought battles. After his exchange, he returned home and resumed his practice. He then removed to Camden, Ark., and in 1866 was elected district attorney, which office he held until after the reconstruction of the district. Capt. Ritchie remained there until 1874, when he went to Hot Springs, where he kept hotel for five years. In 1878 he came to Pine Bluff, and again engaged in the hotel business, in which occupation he continued until 1884, since which time he has been interested in the real estate business. He owns 1,000 acres of land, with over 200 acres under cultivation. Capt. Ritchie has a very extensive real estate business, and has made a host of friends, being always courteous, kind and genial to all, and never forgets a kind act. He was married, in 1864, to Maria E. Powell, a native of Alabama, and by whom he has three children: Wattie, Edgar and Sallie. Mr. Ritchie and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Masonic lodge, and belongs to several insurance orders.

N. T. Roberts, the present efficient county clerk of Jefferson County, Ark., was born in Greene County, Ala., in June, 1836, being the son of John and Martha (Jones) Roberts, of North Carolina and Alabama, respectively. John Roberts, a native of Edenton, N. C., was married about 1829 in Alabama, where he lived until 1852, when he came to Jefferson County, Ark., with a brother in law, John M. Jones, and purchased a tract of land where Wabbaseka now stands, on the Texas & St. Louis Railroad. It is at this time in possession of Capt. Roberts and his brother, John C. The tract, which consists of 634 acres, was then very wild land, with but seventeen acres cleared a log house being the only improvement. There are now 800 acres under cultivation. The land was first located in 1844, by Jordan Embree, during the great overflow of that year. The parents of our subject had six children, only two of whom are living, N. T. and John C. John Roberts, Sr., was a planter, and followed that occupation until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy four. N. T. Roberts was reared on the farm, and educated in a private school at Buchanan, Va. In 1860 he came to Pulaski County, Ark., and engaged in farming until the war broke out, when, in 1861, he enlisted in Company G., of Pulaski cavalry. At the organization of the First Arkansas Mounted Rifles he was chosen sergeant major, and was appointed first lieutenant and also assigned as adjutant of the same. He held this appointment until May, 1862, when he was appointed captain in the Provisional army, and was assigned to the command of his regiment and company, a position which he filled until January, 1863, when he was ordered to report to Gen. Smith, in the Trans Mississippi department, remaining there until the close of the war, in the meantime having been ordered to raise a company of scouts inside the Federal lines and there to operate until further orders. Prior to Price's Missouri raid, being directed to report to Gen. James F. Fagan, commanding the Arkansas cavalry, he was put in command of four companies, forming his advance guard, and was on this duty until the surrender. At the battle of Oak Hills, Capt. Roberts was wounded (August 10, 1861) by a gunshot through both shoulders, and was off duty six months. He was in a number of important battles and several skirmishes. From 1865 to 1884 he engaged in farming. He came to Jefferson County in 1868, and has since been a resident here. In 1884 he was elected to his present office, and has been twice elected successively since, filling the office with honor and credit. He was first married, in 1867, to Miss Lucy Jones, who died in 1868. In 1880 he took for his second wife Miss Florence White, of Pine Bluff, by whom he has one son, King Talmage. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and has taken degrees in the Mystic Shrine. He is popular and highly esteemed, and an important factor in the development of this community.

J. C. Roberts, farmer, Wabbaseka, Ark. Among the many influential and substantial citizens of Jefferson County none are more prom

inently identified with its agricultural interests than Mr. Roberts. His birth occurred in Alabama, on June 14, 1842, and he received a good practical education in that State. His marriage to Miss Lelia B. Clement, a native of Alabama, took place October 6, 1871, and to this union have been born seven children, three sons and four daughters, six of whom are still living: Bettie C., Agnes, Fannie I., Mary E., Nathaniel T. (who died in early youth), John C., and Charley W. Early in life Mr. Roberts was initiated into the mysteries of farm life, and this pursuit he has since followed. He is the owner of 989 acres of good land, 500 acres of which are under cultivation, all in Jefferson County. He is a member of the Episcopal and his wife of the Methodist Church, and both are liberal supporters of all worthy enterprises. The parents of Mr. Roberts, John and Martha (Jones) Roberts, were natives of Raleigh, N. C., and Alabama, respectively, the father born in 1806. He moved from North Carolina to Alabama in 1824, and there married Miss Jones, who bore him six children, three sons and three daughters, two of whom survive, and both are residents of this State. He was a farmer, and was the owner of about 300 acres of good land. His wife died in 1847, and he in 1877. They were members of the Baptist Church.

John Rowsey is a native Arkansan, and a man of quite extensive acquaintance hereabouts, having been born near his present residence in 1838. Anthony Rowsey, his father, of Alabama nativity, came to this State in 1835, locating in Old River Township, where he married Salina Hassington, of Arkansas, and where he lived the life of a farmer till his death in 1886, at the age of seventy years. He was a very quiet man, but energetic and industrious, and devoted to his farm work, in which he took especial delight. The mother died in 1853 or 1854. There were nine children born to this union, three of whom grew to maturity, and of these our subject is the only survivor. By the father's second marriage there was one child, Mary R., now Mrs. J. V. Sink, of Illinois. His third marriage was to Miss Angeline A. Butler, who is still living in this township, on a farm which she owns. The life of the subject of this sketch has been spent in this township, with the exception of two years in Jefferson County, and the time he served in the war. He was a brave soldier in the Confederate service for four years, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, and numerous minor engagements. At Jonesboro, Ga., he was taken prisoner, sent to Nashville, Tenn., and exchanged. Although struck three times he was not seriously wounded. After the war ended he came home and resumed his farm work, and in 1880 married Mrs. Margaret S. McKinzie, who was formerly Miss Nicks, born and reared in this township. She had then five children: Henry J., Bennie and Edna; Alice and Ruth (deceased). To Mr. and Mrs. Rowsey were born two children, an infant, who died, and Nancy, now aged five years. Mrs. Rowsey died in 1885, and our subject subsequently married Miss Mittie H. Diamond, a native of this State. They have one child living, John G. For eight years Mr. Rowsey was postmaster at Swan Lake, and has served as constable of his township. Politically he is a Democrat, and of decided worth and merit in the prominent interests of this locality.

William E. Sallee, merchant, Redfield, Ark. Mr. Sallee, one of the substantial business men of Jefferson County, is a native of Campbell County, Ky., and was born on August 4, 1844. His parents were Thomas and Maria A. (Lacy) Sallee. The father was born in Bracken County, Ky., in 1809, and was there married to Miss Lacy, the daughter of William and Maria A. Lacy, in 1838. The fruits of this union were eight children, three sons and five daughters, five of whom are still living, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Sallee followed the occupation of a farmer, and owned a good farm of about 900 acres with 250 acres under cultivation. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he held a membership for forty-six years, filling every official position. He died on March 19, 1876, and his wife November 16, 1886. Both were members of the Christian Church. William E. Sallee was educated in Kentucky, near California, but in 1868 left his native State and moved to Arkansas, where he

married Miss Sarah M. Johnson in October, 1875. She is the daughter of Judge Willis and Elizabeth Johnson. To Mr. and Mrs. Sallee have been born four children, three sons and a daughter, but one is now deceased. They were named as follows: Willis T., Littleton E., Ben L. and Icy L. Mr. Sallee is engaged successfully in mercantile pursuits at this time, the firm title being Sallee & Co. Their capital is about $8,000. He has been a member of the Masonic order for twenty four years and has held the offices of junior and senior warden. He has been school director for six years. He is a member of the Christian and his wife of the Presbyterian Church.

H. W. Scull, a prominent citizen of Jefferson County, now practically retired from active business life, was born in that county on March 12, 1834, and is a son of James and Mannette (Vaugine) Scull, the former a native of England and the latter from Louisiana. The father came to America with three other brothers at an early period and first settled in Philadelphia. They remained in that city a short time and then separated, each one going in a different direction. As early as 1809 a record of the elder Scull is found in Arkansas County, where he kept a trading post for the Indians. He was one of the first shippers from that section, and found a market for his goods at New Orleans. His son, H. W., has in his possession his father's old account book which he kept during the year 1809-10, and in which only one entry for medicine is found, that being for a bottle of paregoric. Coffee, sugar and other luxuries were sold at fabulous prices in that region, and these articles the elder Scull shipped in large quantities to the Osage and other tribes. After leaving Arkansas County he moved to Jefferson County, where he was also one of its earliest settlers, the country then being a vast wilderness and inhabited almost entirely by savages and wild beasts. While at Arkansas Post he was an extensive shipper of furs, but upon coming to Jefferson County turned his attention to farming, and followed that calling with great success. His death occurred on July 3, 1846, when sixty-four years of age, while the mother died on February 8, 1859, in her sixty-fifth year. They were the parents of ten children: James (deceased), Ben M. (deceased), William (deceased), Eliza, (deceased), Louisiana, P. (widow), Mary H. (deceased), Joseph B. (deceased), Anna M. (widow), Hewes B. (deceased,) and Henry W. (the principal of this sketch). Henry W. Scull was reared on his father's farm, and received a liberal education in the common schools of his native county, afterward graduating at Centre College, Danville, Ky. When twenty years of age he entered a business house at Pine Bluff, where he occupied a position of trust for several years. He afterward formed a partnership under the firm name of Scull, Donaldson & Co., dealers in general merchandise, but the Civil War commencing forced them to dissolve the firm. Mr. Scull then enlisted in the Jefferson Guards, commanded by Capt. Charles Carleton, and served four years through the war, taking part in a number of important battles and skirmishes, but for the greater part of the time was connected with the pay department. After the war he came to Pine Bluff stripped of everything, and was compelled to accept a subordinate position in a mercantile establishment at that city, where he gradually rose and remained for a number of years. For the past five or six years he has turned his attention entirely to real estate, in which he has been very successful and now owns considerable property in Pine Bluff and vicinity. On May 16, 1866, he was married to Miss Laura J. King, of Helena, Ark., by whom he has two children: Millie M. (wife of William I. Haizlip) and Julia. Mrs Scull died in 1873, after proving herself a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Scull is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Honor, Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum. He has done much to advance and develop the interests of his county, and is one of the most popular citizens in that section.

W. J. Shelby, another progressive farmer and stock raiser of Jefferson County, Ark., is a native of that county born on September 14, 1851, and is one of seven children, five sons and two daughters, born to the union of A. G. and Eliza (Henry) Shelby. A. G. Shelby was born in Tippah County, Miss., in the year 1823, receiving his

education in the same State. He moved to Arkansas in 1845, and was there married to Miss Henry in 1850. Of their family of children only four are now living (all in this State), whose names are as follows: George A., Charley B., Maud M. and W. J. The father was an agriculturist by occupation, owning about 160 acres of good land, and this was left in the hands of his wife at the time of his death, which occurred on December 20, 1875. Mrs. Shelby is still living and resides with her son, W. J. Shelby. A. G. Shelby served in the late war, entering the ranks in 1862 under Gen. Hindman, and was captured at Pine Bluff in 1864. He was paroled, returned home, and the same year removed to Illinois, where he remained until 1865, and then returned to his former place of residence where his death occurred. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church, South. W. J. Shelby received his education in Jefferson County, Ark., and since his youthful days has followed the occupation of farmer, being now the owner of 200 acres of land, 120 acres of which are cultivated. He, like his father, held a membership in the Grange, and is a liberal contributor to all charitable and laudable enterprises.

Albert R. Sherrill, M. D., is a physician of Jefferson County whose eminence has attained that degree in which he is almost satisfied to rest on his laurels, but still keeps steadily on in his noble profession, owing to the urgent calls made upon him. He was born in Wilson County, Tenn., on the 26th of February, 1826, and is a son of Archibald and Agnes (Moss) Sherrill, natives of the same county and State. Both parents were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The father was a successful farmer, and a very prominent citizen of Wilson County during his life, and conducted some of the most important enterprises that promoted the future development of that place. In politics he was a Whig. The father's death occurred in 1852, after a life of usefulness to his fellow men and honor to himself, his wife following him in 1866. Twelve children were born to their marriage, of whom six are yet living: J. F. (a well-known physician in Middle Tennessee), Newton A. (one of the largest farmers near Lebanon, in the same State), E. (a blacksmith near the same town), Dr. Albert R., Martha Cemons (of Obion, Tenn.), and Dr Hugh (at Union City, West Tenn.). Albert R. received his education at the Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tenn., and graduating from that college, he commenced the study of medicine under his elder brother, J. F. In 1854 55 he attended lectures at Nashville, Tenn., and in the latter year came to Arkansas and located in Pulaski County, where he remained for two years. He next moved to Jefferson County, where he has resided ever since, and built up a practice, which has been gratifying to his skill. The Doctor is well known for his benevolence and his ready answer to the call for help, and hundreds of the poorer class in Jefferson County have cause to be thankful for his charity. Dr. Sherrill met with some reverses during the Civil War, but with wonderful pluck and energy he gathered up the remnants of his shattered fortune after that event and again started to build up his losses. He now owns about 500 acres of valuable land in Jefferson County, and something like 840 acres in Lincoln County. During the Rebellion he entered the Confederate army, and served in the capacity of surgeon a great deal, and when not in the ranks he devoted his time to outside practice. His record in the army is one that will always reflect upon him with honor, for his bravery in more ways than one, and his skillful service in behalf of some poor wounded comrade, whose shattered limbs were bandaged by his kindly hands, will never be forgotten. In 1857 he was married to Mrs. Barrett, a charming widow lady, who died some years afterwards. In 1881 Miss Elizabeth Griffin became his second wife, but the following year she too died. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and a stanch supporter of that party. In religion he was formerly a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but at the present time does not favor any particular persuasion. During the years 1872 73 he was in the drug business at Pine Bluff, but his growing practice forced him to give it up. He is one of the most popular men in his county with every class of society, and also one of its most enterprising citizens.

Frank Silverman, sheriff and collector, Pine Bluff, Ark. The public services of Mr. Silverman since his election to his present position have been characterized by a notable devotion to the welfare of this county, and his ability and fidelity in this position of public trust, have made a lasting impression upon the sphere of public duty. He was born in Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, January 6, 1843, and is the son of Lyon and Mary (Troutman) Silverman, the father a native of Germany and the mother of Berks County, Penn. The maternal great grandfather, Jacob Troutman, was a Revolutionary patriot, and could not speak a word of English. Lyon Silverman came to America when thirteen years of age and stopped at Philadelphia, where he became apprenticed to the mercantile business. He subsequently went to Mansfield, Ohio, where he engaged very extensively in merchandising, and later moved to Wooster, where he was married and remained for several years. He is now a resident of Rockaway, N. Y., being retired in his seventy second year. The mother died at Little Rock, Ark., in 1885. They were the parents of eight children, seven now living: Frank Caroline (who resides in New York City), Emma (resides in Little Rock), Samuel (resides in St. Louis), Ida (resides in Portland, Ore.), Belle (resides at the same place), and Georgia (also there). Frank Silverman was reared and educated in Wisconsin, having graduated at Racine (Wisconsin) College. In 1859 he started out to travel, visiting the principal cities of Europe, and was abroad about one year. In 1861 he enlisted in the three months' service, and at the expiration of that time joined the regular service, but being under age his father got him out much to the disgust of the young hero. In 1871 he went to St. Louis for a short time, and subsequently to Pine Bluff, Ark., where he became editor of the Jefferson Republican, purchasing the outfit and running the paper for two years. He next engaged in the mercantile business, but was quite unfortunate in this venture and became entirely bankrupt. In 1876 he was elected on the Republican ticket as county and probate judge, holding the position two years. He then became land commissioner of the Little Rock & Texas Road, held this position a short time and next became deputy sheriff, discharging the duties of this place until elected to his present office, in 1886, being re elected in 1888. He has conducted the official affairs to the entire satisfaction of all, and during this time has been twice receiver of the Pine Bluff & Swan Lake Railroad. He was married first, in 1863, to Miss Lizzie Swords, by whom he had three children: Maude, Randall and Blanche. Mr. Silverman was married the second time, in 1873, to Miss Grace Hawley, by whom he has one child, Edith. He is past eminent commander of the Knights Templar, and is the grand representative of the State of New Hampshire in Arkansas. He is a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum and American Legion of Honor.

Hon. Theodoric F. Sorrells was born in Beach Grove, Bedford County, Tenn., August 18, 1821, being a son of Walter B. Sorrells, of North Carolina. The father was a planter, and also well known in politics in Tennessee and Mississippi. He moved from his native State when very young, and settled in Bedford County, Tenn., where he was educated, married, and resided for thirty years. He then moved to Fayette County, in the same State, but shortly afterward went to Marshall County, Miss., where he remained for twenty years. In 1858 he came to Arkansas County, Ark., and made that his home until his death, in 1864, at the age of seventy years. For twenty years he held the office of surveyor of Marshall County, Miss., an office that his intelligence and ability made it almost impossible to fill with a successor his equal. He was a man of moral character and integrity, and was never known to touch intoxicating drinks, this perhaps accounting for his great success in life. Judge Sorrells' grandfather, David Sorrells, was also a native of North Carolina, and was married in that State, but afterward moved to Bedford County, Tenn., where he resided for thirty-five years. He then located in Henderson County, of the same State, where his death occurred in 1851, at the age of eighty years. He took no part in the earlier wars of this country, but his father was a soldier in the Revolution and

fought at King's Mountain, and he also had a brother under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. The Sorrellses of the United States are descendants of three brothers, who came from England at an early period and settled in North Carolina. All of the family in America derive their origin from them, and have all been chiefly farmers of good standing, in the middle ranks of society. A few have been ministers of the gospel and merchants, but none have ever figured prominently in public life except the Judge. Judge Sorrells' mother was Martha Boswell, who was reared on the Potomac River, a short distance below Alexandria, Va., and was one of the Old Dominion's fairest daughters. She died when her son Theodoric was only eighteen months old, after a life of model motherhood. Theodoric F. Sorrells was reared and instructed in farm life until his twenty first year, when his father paid him a salary, so that he might procure an education. From 1841 to 1843 he attended school at Memphis, Tenn., where he obtained a good English education as well as a knowledge of the higher branches and classics, and a course in the sciences. His academical career was interrupted by the war between Texas and Mexico, and at the call of Gen. Sam Houston for volunteers, he left his books and proceeded to Texas, to take up arms in defense of that State. He landed at Galveston, and was mustered into service on April 7, 1842, in Kit Williams' company, from Memphis, and remained in camp at Corpus Christi for three months. On July 7, 1842, he took part in the battle of Lapanticlan, between the Texans under Gen. James Davis, and the Mexicans under Gen. Canales. On August 23, of the same year, he was honorably discharged, under the signature of Col. George W. Hockley, Texas secretary of war, and approved by Sam Houston, president of the Republic. When ten years old he joined the Methodist Church, and has been a member in good standing ever since. He has never sowed any wild oats, consequently has none to reap. His habits have been uniform all his life. He has never played a game of cards, nor any other game of chance, nor has he ever danced a reel; neither has he ever been drunk or sued for debt in his life, as he always paid every debt he owed. Judge Sorrells is a man of turbulent passions when aroused, but has a wonderful amount of self control. Up to within ten years ago the tobacco habit was almost second nature to him, but since that time he has not touched a morsel of the weed, nor has he ever used profane language. From early childhood the desire possessed him to be a lawyer, and after attaining manhood, he diligently applied himself to that study, being licensed to practice on March 26, 1846, by Alexander M. Clayton, then supreme judge of Mississippi. Immediately afterward he went to Texas, the scene of his former exploits, and begun to practice his profession, and while at La Grange, enlisted in Col. Jack Hayes' regiment of mounted riflemen. He then was transferred to Mexico, and took part in the Mexican War until the expiration of his term of service, and after that event, left that country and returned to Marshall County, Miss. In the fall of 1847 he came to Arkansas and settled at Princeton, Dallas County, the following year, where he commenced to practice his profession. He soon established himself in the confidence of his neighbors, and built up a large practice, and his popularity attained such a height that in February, 1849, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and re elected in February, 1851. In August, 1854, he was elected circuit judge, and held that office until 1858, and in 1860 was elector for the State at large, on the Breckenridge and Lane ticket, and delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1860. In 1888 he was delegate to the Deep Water Harbor convention, held at Denver, Col., and is now a member of the standing Deep Water Harbor committee; he also was a delegate to the Topeka convention, in 1889, and is now chairman of the executive committee in Arkansas, and is a strong advocate of that great commercial movement, which has for its object the construction of a deep water harbor on the coast of Texas, being heartily in favor of an appropriation by Congress, sufficient for that purpose. Elsewhere in this work, Mr. Sorrells' address in reference to this measure is referred to. During the Civil War his efforts for the Southern cause were untir

ing, and although not in active battle, his money and prayers were always with the Confederate army. After the war he represented Bradley County in the legislature, but was disfranchised by the military authorities under the re-construction act, until 1874. He was then re enfranchised by virtue of the constitution of 1874. In August, 1874, he was elected judge of the Tenth judicial circuit, and re elected in 1878, each time for four years at a salary of $2,500 per annum. Like his father, Judge Sorrells is an ardent Democrat, and in a letter from father to son occurs this characteristic expression: "I pray for the success of the Democratic party and the Christian religion." From such teachings Judge Sorrells has never deviated, and in politics he is as unchanging as the sun. He opposed the Fishback amendment, but favors the insertion of the temperance reform or prohibition plank in the Democratic platform of the State of Arkansas. In regard to the payment of disputed State debts, he is in favor of a settlement on the basis of judicial decisions. During the war he was an ardent se cessionist and is now a warm friend to the foster ing of Southern industries, in order to make the South self sustaining. To effect this he advocates a board of commissioners on emigration, to be established at New Orleans, for the purpose of re ceiving foreign emigrants, and taking care of them until they can disperse and settle throughout the South, so that her resources may be more fully de veloped. Judge Sorrells was initiated into the Ma sonic fraternity at Camden, Ark., in 1851, and has taken all the Council degrees and held the office of high priest. In 1874 he became a mem ber of the Odd Fellows at Pine Bluff. He was married in Bradley County, Ark., on May 27, 1851, to Miss Rebecca M. Marks, a daughter of John H. Marks, a member of the Arkansas legis lature in 1842, and at whose place the battle of Marks' Mill was fought in April, 1864. Her mother was before her marriage Miss Mary Bar nett, of Alabama, a daughter of Nathaniel Barnett, one of the most prominent planters in that State during his life. Mrs. Sorrells is a niece of the late Judge Kenyon, a distinguished lawyer and judge of Georgia. She is a noble-hearted, whole souled woman, loved by everybody, and possesses the domestic virtues to an extraordinary degree. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and her kindness and charitable disposition toward the needy and distressed have almost placed her on the pinnacle of worship. She has added greatly to her husband's success in life, and aided him in building up his fortune before the war. After that event, when so many Southern homes had been made desolate and fortunes swept away, she again encouraged him to put his shoul der to the wheel and buoyed up his drooping spirit by her loving help. They have five children living, all of whom were born in Bradley County: Mary (who graduated from Hocker Female College, at Lexington, Ky., in 1872 with first honors, and married in 1873 to William L. De Woody, a popu lar druggist of Pine Bluff), Theodore (a farmer), William (a druggist of Hot Springs, Ark.), Emma (Mrs. T. E. Gillespie), and Walter (still a boy). Judge Sorrells inherited no property, but made it all himself. At the breaking out of the war he was worth $100,000 in lands and slaves, and at the close of that event had lost all but $10,000 in land. He is now worth upward of $50,000, which is all the result of his own energy and business tact, as sisted by the good advice of his wife. As an instance of his pluck he came from Memphis, on the deck of a steamboat, for want of money to pay his passage in the cabin, and upon reaching Gaines' Landing, had not a dollar in the world. From that point he went to Camden, Ark., on foot, and at that point commenced to lay the foundation of his fortune. He made $20,000 by various enter prises, and the balance he has accumulated from his practice Judge Sorrells has the reputation of being one of the most energetic men in the State, and his success justifies that conviction. On the bench he has given universal satisfaction as an honest, upright judge. As an evidence of this, his majority at his last election was 4,663, in a total vote of 10,000. As a lawyer he has been very successful in criminal practice, never having a client hanged, and only one that was sent to the penitentiary. As a speaker he is valued for his forcible and convincing arguments, rather than for

brilliant oratory, dealing in matters of fact, rather than in flowing diction and flights of fancy. Judge Sorrells has probably not spent more than six days out of thirty in the pursuit of pleasure, other than that to be found in the society of his family and intimate friends. He takes an active interest in all public enterprises, and is a leading spirit in anything that tends toward the development of his community. One point that should be brought forward is, that, while never the choice of the bar, he is uniformly the choice of the people, who like him for his nerve and discretion of purpose. It is such men as this who lay the foundation of great States, and whose names and deeds form material for history.

W. P. Stephens, attorney, Pine Bluff, Ark. Amongst the well known and notable representatives of the learned profession of the law is W. P. Stephens who was born in Livingston, Sumter County, Ala., on May 9, 1841, being one of four children, three now living, born to the union of J. J. and Priscilla C. (Whitfield) Stephens, natives of Mississippi and North Carolina, respectively. The parents were married in Alabama and emigrated to Arkansas in about 1845, locating in Drew County, where they remained until 1849, subsequently moving to Jefferson County, Ark. The father fol lowed the trade of a contractor and builder, and erected a great many of the old landmarks now standing in Pine Bluff. He was mayor of the city for some years, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1860, he was county and probate judge. The mother now resides at Hot Springs. The three children living are named as follows: William P., Ruth (widow of Theodore Shupan) and Mrs. D. B. Riggin (of Pine Bluff). The subject of this sketch was reared in Arkansas and educated in Pine Bluff. At the commencement of the war he was acting as assistant county clerk, but resigned his office to enter the army, and at the expiration of his term of service returned and took his old position. In 1886 he was elected county and circuit clerk and recorder, discharging these official duties until the reconstruction. In February, 1869, he went to Camden, Ouachita County, Ark., and was for one year cashier of the bank of C. E. Phillips, after which he resided in Cleveland (then Dorsey) County, where he served one term as county and probate judge. He had studied law, and been admitted to the bar in 1868 at Pine Bluff, practicing his profession while living in Cleveland County. In 1885 he came back to Pine Bluff, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession. He has been for several years attorney under the ap pointment of the attorney general of the State, for the collection of the school funds of Jefferson County. His official record is everywhere clear and faultless. He is a brilliant attorney and an unusually good business man. At present his office is over the Merchants' and Planters' Bank, Pine Bluff. His practice is principally in the judicial circuits presided over by Hon. J. M. Elliott and Hon. C. D. Wood (Tenth and Eleventh circuits). His briefs in the supreme court of the State, and his varied experience in the circuit practice, are guarantees of his ability; and, considering his age and the extent of his present practice, his future is bright, and a rich harvest in the field of his chosen profession is sure to be his. He has made real property law his chief study, and is working a great part of his time on complicated titles involving city and country property; and with the increase of population and enhanced values in his part of Arkansas his services will be continually needed.

Leroy Taylor, one of the pioneer settlers of Jefferson County, and a native of Arkansas County, was born April 5, 1824, and is a son of Archibald and Mary (Harrington) Taylor, of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively. The father moved to the latter State when he was a young man, and there married his wife. In 1822 they moved to Arkansas County, Ark., and four years later came to Jef ferson County, locating in Old River, near what is now Rob Roy, where the father died in his thirtieth year. Some time after his decease the mother was married to Mr. O'Neill, a prominent merchant of the same county, who also left her a widow for the second time a few years after their marriage. The elder Taylor was a successful farmer, and a man who thoroughly understood his business. His advice was often asked by men who were less posted in the details of farming, and his

assistance during life was the means of placing many men upon a substantial foundation who would otherwise have sunk in the slough of bankruptcy and pauperism. Three children were born to the parents, one of whom has since died. Joseph and Leroy are yet living. The former went to California in 1850, and afterward changed his location to Washington Territory. His occupation at one time was piloting on steamboats, but later he turned his attention entirely to mining. Leroy was educated in the schools of Jefferson County, and remained with his mother until twenty three years old. He then thought it was time to make a start in life for himself, and commenced farming on his own account. When twenty four years of age he was married to Miss Elizabeth Flynn, of Jefferson County, who died five years after their union leaving one son, George W., now a farmer in Jefferson County. In 1855 Leroy Taylor was married to Miss Louisa Tany, of the same county, who lived until 1867, and died, without having any children. On August 7, 1887, his third matrimonial venture proved to be a happy one in the person of Mrs. R. A. Nellums, a charming widow, and a daughter of John Lasley. This lady was born in Maury County, Tenn., on October 14, 1827, and her former husband was Mr. William J. Nellums. In politics Mr. Taylor is a stanch Democrat, and a man whose aid is valuable to his party. He has won the respect of the community and now enjoys the fullest confidence of his fellow citizens.

Dr. Arthur G. Thompson, though perhaps classed among the younger members of the medical fraternity in this region, has already attained a position of honor and influence, and is esteemed an able and worthy practitioner. He was born in Rochester, Racine County, Wis., October 13, 1851, his parents, Anthony and Ann (Carter) Thompson, being of English nativity. The father was born in 1809, and the mother in 1811. They came to America in 1844, settling in Wisconsin, where they both died. Dr. Thompson is a graduate of Keokuk Medical College. At the age of thirteen he commenced business for himself, and when twenty six years of age was married to Miss Stella E. Fuller, of Whiteside County, Ill. They have four children: Azuba (aged twelve), Louis (aged nine), Inez (aged seven), and Carter (aged three). Dr. Thompson owns eighty acres of valuable land in this county, besides property at White Sulphur Springs, and in addition to these interests he has a stock of drugs and general merchandise. His success as a merchant is a just reward of faithful application. He is a Republican in politics, and, besides being an accomplished physician and skillful surgeon, is a man of great public and private enterprise.

Rev. D. L. Trimble, whose name is familiar in this and surrounding counties, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850. His father, a man of prominence and decided worth, was Robert Wilson Trimble, a native of Wheeling, W. Va., whose birth occurred in 1829. He (Robert W.) received a good education in his native State, and after the age of twenty-one years commenced studying for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. From Virginia he went to Kentucky, locating first at Newport and later at Hopkinsville, but subsequently found himself in Louisville. After serving a six-months' probation in the Episcopal Church he was given a license and stationed at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he had charge of St. John's Church about two years. In March, 1860, he arrived at Pine Bluff, Ark., as a missionary, sent by Bishop Lay, where he founded the present Episcopal Church with only three members. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War Mr. Trimble enlisted in the First Arkansas Regiment, under James Fagan, participating in several prominent engagements in Virginia, and being transferred to the Trans Mississippi department under Johnson. In September, 1863, just before the battle of Pine Bluff, his health failed, when he returned home and resumed charge of his parish. In January, 1864, having been banished from the Federal lines, he went down the river, where he lived on a plantation till the close of hostilities. He was engaged for some time in the secret service under Gen. McGruder. In May, 1866, after having returned to Pine Bluff Mr. Trimble went East and raised money for the building of a church, which

was completed in 1870, the first services being held Christmas day. In 1871 he commenced collecting material for a general descriptive history of the State by counties, the manuscript of which is now owned by his son. This has been submitted to the State Historical Society for correction, and constitutes matter of vital importance. In 1879 the State University of Arkansas conferred upon him an honorary degree, which was well deserved and gracefully borne. He was the father of the public school system of Pine Bluff, and for twelve years was a member of the school board, of which he was secretary; educational affairs having for him important attractions, and his career in this direction has left a marked influence for good. Mainly to his efforts are the citizens of this locality indebted for the attractive building of the high school which is now so prominent a structure. Mr. Trimble was a man of decided literary ability, and able contributions from his pen found a ready place in leading papers of the day. He was a good man in all that the term implies, a beloved and talented minister and a fluent speaker, and a fact worthy of mention is that he was the only Episcopal clergyman who stood at his post during the war. He also founded the Episcopal Church at Hot Springs. He was born February 22, 1829, and died April 18, 1882, after a useful and well spent life. His wife was Almira E. Hukill, originally from Kentucky, born in 1830, and who died March 28, 1887. Their two children are both living: Rev. D. L. and Mattie J. (the widow of Peter A. Torian), who lives with her brother. She has one child living, Allie D. At the age of fourteen years the subject of this sketch, who possesses in a high degree the many estimable traits of his esteemed father, was sent to Shelby College, Shelbyville, Ky., remaining there for eighteen months, when he attended the University of Tennessee. After leaving he was a student at the Military Academy of New York, but owing to defective eyesight (having lost one eye by sulphuric acid) did not remain long, subsequently going to the Theological Seminary, at Nashotah, Wis., from which he graduated in 1876 with the degree of B. D. In 1878 he was sent to Peru, Ind., where he was rector until 1880, coming thence to Pine Bluff in July of that year, attracted largely by his extensive landed interests here. Since that time he has led almost a retired life, though he had charge of a church at Camden, and now has a small mission at Pendleton, which he serves once a month. October 9, 1879, Mr. Trimble married Maggie E. Dorris, daughter of one of the leading men of the South. She was a most estimable lady, well respected by all who knew her, and of rare personal attractions, but death claimed her October 18, 1888. She left two children, Robert W. and an infant. Mr. Trimble is a person of intellectual and noble individual characteristics, and during his residence here has won many friends.

C. H. Triplett, county treasurer of Jefferson County, and one of its best known citizens, was born in that county on the 12th of March, 1850, and is a son of Charles H. and Esthe (Dunlap) Triplett, of Fairfax County, Va., and of Scotch-Irish origin. The paternal grandfather, John Triplett, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who passed the remainder of his days after that event in Virginia. The old homestead is still in the Triplett family, and has been for over 125 years, and they also possess a large estate in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon. Charles H. Triplett was a cabinet maker by trade, and an expert in that line. When only eighteen years of age he was foreman over 100 men, and, young as he was, maintained a strict discipline over individuals that were double his years. His son, the principal in this sketch, has some furniture in his house at the present time which was made by his father over fifty years ago, and while visiting the exposition at New Orleans several years ago, the father was shown some furniture that was made by him during the first years of his artisanship He was one of the men who helped remove George Washington's remains to their last resting place at Mount Vernon. In 1847 he emigrated to Jefferson County, Ark., where he entered a large tract of land and farmed for a great many years, his death occurring at the home of his son, in 1887. The mother died in 1858. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom three only are living at present:

Mrs. Sarah Buck, Mrs. M. D. Lindsay and Charles H. (the subject of this sketch). Mr. Triplett was reared on his father's farm and received a some what limited education in his youth, but this, how ever, was overcome in later years by a naturally shrewd and intellectual mind. In 1868 he moved to Pine Bluff with the intention of commencing in life on his own account, and was first engaged as clerk in a grocery house at that place with a salary of $1.50 per month. He remained with this firm for two years, and then entered the employ of Mr. Gabe Meyers in the general merchandise business, remaining with him four years. His next venture was to form a partnership with Mr. John L. Buck in the grocery business, but in 1879 the firm met with reverses and were forced to suspend. They closed out their business in an honorable manner, and paid all their debts, though it took almost every cent from Mr. Triplett to do so, and he was again compelled to start in life a poor man. He then turned his attention to farming and speculating, and by good management and tact has accumulaled considerable wealth once more, owning 4,000 acres of very fertile land, with several hundred acres under cultivation, and one of the finest residences in Pine Bluff. In politics he is an ardent Democrat and a leader in his party, and in 1888 was elected by them to the office of county treas urer. Besides this office he is commissioner of the sewer district, and secretary of the Board of Health. Mr. Triplett was married in 1880 to Miss Estelle Holland, by whom he has had three children: Charles H., Jr., Gerald and Esta. His wife is a kindly, Christian woman, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In secret societies Mr. Triplett belongs to the Royal Arcanum, of which body he is financial secretary, also holding that office in the Knights of Honor. He is also a mem ber and secretary of the American Legion of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

John W. Tucker, one of Arkansas' enterprising merchants and planters, was born in Morgan County, Ala., February 22, 1845, and is a son of Charles and Anna O. (Drake) Tucker, who were married against the wishes of Miss Drake's parents. Soon after their union the parents of John W. moved to Alabama where they resided until the father's death in 1856, at the age of fifty-six years, and the mother in 1865, in her fifty ninth year. The elder Tucker was a well known farmer and school teacher and in politics a Whig. His family were of Scotch origin. Twelve children were born to their mar riage, of whom six are still living. John W., the next but one to the youngest, was educated in the schools of Northern Alabama, and had hardly finished his studies when the war induced him to join the ranks of the Confederate army, becoming a member of Company I, Fifth Alabama Cavalry, commanded by Gen. Forrest. He took part in a number of battles, some of them being at Pulaski, Tenn., Athens Ala., Sulphur Tressle, Ala., in which engagement he was wounded, as also at Selma, Ala. His record through the war is one that reflects the greatest credit on himself, for its heroic action in time of danger, and many times he has received the cheers of his comrades for performing some daring piece of work. After the war was over he removed to Arkansas and located in Jefferson County, where he commenced farming on Maj. W. H. Davis' place at Colton Center. Four years later he purchased 200 acres of land; prosperity's kindly smile beamed down on him, and to day he is the owner of about 920 acres and has placed some 500 acres under culti vation. For the last six years he has been actively engaged in the general merchandise business, and since 1888 he has had a saw mill in operation. He first started his cotton gin in 1880, and it is one of the best in the county. September 20, 1871, he was married to Miss Sallie Morrow, a daughter of John W. Morrow, and the following year moved to his present location, where he has built one of the most commodious residences in that section. Mrs. Tucker was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., on May 11, 1853, and by her marriage became the mother of seven children, of whom two have died. Those yet living are Mary E., Charles S., D. Everett, Bessie and Anna W., and the two deceased are John W. D. and Clifton W. Mr. Tucker served for several years as postmaster, and his work in this office as well as his character as a citizen won him such popularity that Tucker Sta

tion was named in his honor. He is a member of the Knights of Honor at Pine Bluff. Mrs. Tucker belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is deeply interested in religious and educational work.

Philip N. Vaugine, one of the oldest and most prominent of Jefferson County merchants, was born near Pine Bluff, Ark., on February 24, 1836, and is a son of Francis and Audele (Dereuisseaux) Vaugine. Both parents were born at Arkansas Post, Ark., in 1800 and 1808, respectively, and were married in 1826. The father was a farmer and trader, and in the latter capacity was noted for his shrewdness in making a bargain. In fact he was very successful in both branches, but trading in furs, skins, etc., was his principal business, and his shipments to the New Orleans market were very large. In politics he was an old line Whig, but did not take any active part in politics. His father was a native of France, who emigrated to the United States and settled at New Orleans, afterward moving to Arkansas Post, where he remained for some time, and then came four miles below Pine Bluff, at which place he died in 1831, when sixty three years of age. He was a farmer and trader, like his son after him. He served as major in the War of 1812, and several battles previous, but after the mother country had lost her child he determined to adopt the United States as his future home. The family of Vaugine is one of the oldest in Jefferson County, the male members attaining a widespread celebrity for their business ability and trading qualities. The family on the mother's side were French Canadians, whose forefathers settled in Arkansas prior to 1793. The mother herself made a trip on the first steamboat that ran on the Arkansas River, a side wheeler, the "Tom Bolin," commanded by Capt. James Bolin. Nine children were born to Francis Vaugine and his wife, of whom two only are living at the present time, Philip N. and Francis G., the latter a prominent farmer of this county, who, during the war, was captain of Company G, First Arkansas Cavalry, Trans Mississippi Department, and was wounded and captured at Pilot Knob, September 27, 1864, remaining a prisoner of war until the close, in 1865. In the charge on the fort at this place he, the first and second lieutenants and twenty-two men, remained on the battlefield, of whom seventeen were killed outright, and the first lieutenant later died from wounds received. Philip N. received his education at the schools of Jefferson County, and partly in Arkansas County. Upon reaching his twenty third year he determined to see what fortune had in store for him if he commenced in life for himself. Accordingly he began farming, and continued in that line for two years, but at the end of that time gave it up to enter the employ of Matthew Murphy, of New Gascony, as salesman. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company G, of the First Arkansas Cavalry, Trans-Mississippi, Confederate States Army, and continued in service until June, 1865. He took part in Steele's raid, and was also operating on White River. Afterward he was in several engagements around Tahlequah, I. T., and then with Price in his raids through Missouri. While fighting under Price one of his brothers, Charles, was killed at Pilot Knob; another brother, Matthias J., was captain of an independent company, and was killed in Jefferson County. After the war was over, Philip again commenced farming, and at the end of three years he opened up a store in Plum Bayou. He has been a successful man in all of his ventures, and at the present time owns 440 acres of land, with 300 acres under cultivation, his plantation being three miles south of Sherrill Station. He owns two large business houses, one on his plantation and one at Sherrill Station, on the Altheimer Branch, where he enjoys an extensive and lucrative patronage, carrying on a large trade. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary E. Mitchell, of this county, who died in the same year. Mr. Vaugine felt the loss of his amiable wife deeply, and has remained a widower since that time. He has never taken an active interest in politics, but his sympathies are with the Democratic party. Like the balance of his family he is a member of the Catholic Church. He is one of the most prosperous and enterprising men in the State, and his good fortune is the result of his own intellect and perseverance.

Jo W. Walker, one of the leading cotton grow

ers of Jefferson County, was born on the banks of the Arkansas River, about six miles from Pine Bluff, on August 18, 1852, and is a son of Robert Woods and Eulalie (Taylor) Walker. The father was a native of Virginia, but reared near Nashville, Tenn., and moved to Arkansas in 1836. He was born in the year 1810. The mother was born in Jefferson County, Ark., on March 3, 1825, and has resided in Arkansas all her life. The father was a very prominent citizen and large land owner in this county, possessing about 2,000 acres in the river bottom. He was deputy clerk for five years, and for an additional five years was clerk. He was a Mason of high standing, and had taken a number of the higher degrees. In politics he was a Democrat, and one of the leaders of that party in his county. When the elder Walker first came to Pine Bluff it was but a village. Since that time it has grown up into a large and prosperous city, owing to the efforts of enterprising citizens, of whom Mr. Walker was one of the foremost. Seven children were born to the parents, of whom six are yet living: Creed T. (a cashier of the Bank of Little Rock), Maggie (wife of Capt. B. E. Benton, the popular agent of the Cotton-Seed Oil Mills at Little Rock), John M. (a farmer on the old homestead), J. W. (the principal of this sketch), Agnes (wife of Orlando Haliburton, a well-known commercial traveler for Meyer Bros., St. Louis, Mo.), and Robert W. (a prosperous grain and feed dealer at Little Rock). The one deceased is James N., who died in his twenty first year. Jo W. Walker was educated at St. Vincent College, Cape Girardeau, Mo., and upon reaching his maturity, left that institution to manage his mother's plantation. Since then he has given his entire attention to planting, and has become one of the most successful in the county. On October 16, 1878, he was married to Miss Beulah Burton, a daughter of Robert Burton, of Jefferson County. This marriage gave them one daughter, Mary V. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are both members of the Catholic Church, and the former belongs to the Catholic Knights of America. In politics he is a stanch Democrat. Mr. Walker's mother was born March 3, 1825, and married January 27, 1842. She was a great granddaughter of Don Joseph Vallier, who was at one time governor general of the Territory of Louisiana under the Spanish Government. Her father, Col. Creed Taylor, was one of the most prominent men in public life during the early history of Arkansas as a Territory and State. He was born in Mercer County, Ky., on January 1, 1800, and moved to Arkansas in 1817, locating at what is now Lewisburg. One year later he returned to Kentucky, but again moved to Arkansas and settled at Pine Bluff, and in October, 1822, performed the feat of swimming the Arkansas River. He was sheriff of Jefferson County at one time, and when the Indians were moved to the Indian Territory he was appointed a colonel. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and in religious faith a Catholic. He died in Jefferson County, January 8, 1887.

John A. Wallis. Among the most pleasing features of Jefferson County is its number of progressive men. Mr. Wallis is one of the leading citizens of this section, and was born in Morgan County, Ala., on October 25, 1832, being a son of James and Ann (Crockett) Wallis, natives of Mecklenburg District, North Carolina, and Lancaster District, South Carolina, respectively. The parents were married in South Carolina, and made that State their home for a number of years, afterward residing in Mississippi and Louisiana until 1861, when they moved to Arkansas and located in Chicot County, where the mother died the following year, at the age of seventy two years. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a daughter of Elijah Crockett, a cousin of the celebrated Davy Crockett. Her union with Mr. James Wallis resulted in the birth of eight children, of whom John A. is now the only living representative. The elder Wallis was a very successful planter during his life, and before the war was a Whig in politics but after that event he voted the Democratic ticket until his death. John A. Wallis was reared and educated in the States of Alabama and Mississippi. His inclinations seemed to follow commercial life more than any other occupation, and at the age of eighteen years he left home to enter business. In 1856 he came to Arkansas and

located in Chicot County, and was engaged as salesman in one of the business houses at that point until 1858. He then returned home and went into the wood business at Georgetown Bend, which he followed with success until the war commenced, and his wood was burned by the Federal boats. After this experience he came back to Chicot County, Ark., and began farming, continuing until after the war, when he returned to Mississippi. In 1869 he moved to Jefferson County, Ark., and has been farming ever since, with the exception of the years 1870 and 1871, when he entered into business at Pine Bluff, and again in 1878, when he moved to his present location and commenced merchandising. Mr. Wallis also operates a steam cotton gin and grist mill, and is the owner of about 650 acres of land, with some 500 acres under cultivation. His business ability and his shrewdness in financial transactions and industry have placed him on an independent basis, though having started from almost nothing.

R. J. Watkins, farmer at Wabbaseka, Ark., is one of the representative and progressive agriculturists of Jefferson County, and is also one of its most esteemed citizens. He was born in Madison County, Ala., being the son of William Watkins, a native of Georgia, born in 1798, who received his education in his native State, and subsequently moved to Alabama, where he married Miss Harriet Anderson, a native of Washington County, Md. The result of this marriage was the birth of seven children, two sons and five daughters, of whom but three are now living, one residing in Alabama, one in Nashville, Tenn., and the subject of this sketch, who has made his home in Arkansas for many years. William Watkins had always been a planter. He died in Huntsville, Ala., in 1861, and his wife in 1856; both were worthy members of the Methodist Church. R. J. Watkins received a fair education in Huntsville, Ala., and on the 11th of October, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha East, a native of Alabama, and the daughter of Alexander and Martha J. East. Four children have been born to this union, only two now living, and both residing at home. Mr. Watkins has held the office of justice of the peace for fourteen years, and was a school director for a period of some ten years. He served in the late war, entering the army, in 1861, under Capt. Coltart, commanding the Madison Rifles, C. S. A., and his first hard fight was at Baton Rouge, La. He was discharged in May, 1865. Perhaps on account of his early training on the farm, Mr. Watkins has always followed tilling the soil, and that he has made a success of this pursuit is evident when looking over his well kept place. He lost his estimable wife, September 15, 1877. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. In 1881 he married Miss Mary Patrick, who died in September, 1882, having a child which survived its mother only a few days.

John Weedon, a leader in agricultural circles, and a popular citizen of Jefferson County, was born in Columbus, Miss., May 18, 1847, and is a son of John and T. C. (Henry) Weedon, of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The father was born in 1812, and the mother in 1816, their marriage occurring in Columbus, Miss., which place they made their home for about thirty years, and then moved to Selma, Ala., where they resided until the father's death in 1872, while returning from New Orleans. The elder Weedon was a well known and very wealthy iron manufacturer, and at one time virtually owned the town of Anniston, Ala., where his factories were located. He was a Democrat in politics, and a valuable man to that party during his life. He belonged to the Masons, and had taken several high degrees. During the war his losses footed up into many thousands of dollars, as he had a firm belief in the success of the Southern States, and had invested largely in Confederate bonds and securities of a like nature that proved to be valueless after the Rebellion was over. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the mother, who is still living, resides in Selma, Ala. The Weedon family are of Scotch descent, and on the mother's side of Scotch-Irish, the latter being descended from the same family as that of Patrick Henry, the famous American patriot. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Weedon, of whom two are still living, John Weedon, Jr., the princi-

pal of this sketch, and Mrs. G. A. Robinson, of Florence, Ala. Young John was educated at Davidson College, in North Carolina, and was yet attending school in April, 1863, when his youthful ardor was fired by the tales of Southern gallantry on the battle field, and he cast aside his books to shoulder a musket and keep step in the ranks of the Confederate army. He joined Company H, of the Thirty first Alabama Cavalry, and took part in a great many engagements, never faltering even when near the cannon's mouth, nor allowing his enthusiasm for the cause he undertook to be dampened by the heaviest shower of leaden hail. After the war he turned his attention to mercantile life at Selma, Ala., and continued in that branch until 1871, when he moved to Arkansas and located in Lonoke County, where he commenced farming, and has met with the best success, owning about 1,100 acres of the best land to be found in the State. February 27, 1871, he was married to Miss Virginia A. Pettus, a daughter of John J. Pettus, ex-Governor of Mississippi, by whom he has had two children, John P. and Carrie who are yet living, and three who have died: William A., Alice M. and an infant daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Weedon are members of the Presbyterian Church, and take a deep interest in religious and educational affairs. In politics the former is a Democrat. He is one of the most popular men in the community as well as one of the most enterprising. On his arrival in Arkansas he was comparatively poor, but seeing the productiveness of the country, and knowing what his abilities were capable of developing, he remained.

Rev. Daniel Westall, grocer and dealer in hay, corn, oats, etc., Pine Bluff, Ark., is well known to the many readers of this volume. He owes his nativity to Vanderburgh County, Ind., where his birth occurred December 31, 1840. His father, James Westall, was a native of England, who emigrated to America and settled in Indiana at an early date. He was there married to Miss Kesiah Barker, a native of North Carolina, and this happy union lasted until 1848, when Mr. Westall closed his eyes to the scenes of this world. His widow married again, and died about 1853. Rev. Daniel Westall remained in his native State until nineteen years of age, and in 1861 enlisted as a private in the First Indiana Cavalry, serving for over three years, or until the end of his term. He was in a number of noteworthy engagements, principally those of Fredericktown, Helena, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and a great many skirmishes. He received his discharge at Indianapolis in 1864, and afterward returned to his home, where he remained but a short time, when he removed to Illinois and located in Wabash County. There he followed farming until 1870, when in August of that year he moved to Arkansas, and settled at Pine Bluff, then a small village of about 300 inhabitants. Here he engaged in the grocery business on a small scale, and on the same place where his present large brick store building now stands. He enjoys a large trade, and is one of the substantial business men of Pine Bluff. On the property adjoining his store he has built a good residence, and is also the owner of about fifteen tenement houses, the returns of which form a comfortable income. Mr. Westall was married in Pine Bluff, Ark. in 1863, to Miss Mary E. Edwards, originally from Georgia. Her father settled in Arkansas in 1861. To Mr. and Mrs. Westall have been born eight children: Sarah, Anna (wife of Alonzo McDonald), William, David, Millie F., Mary E., Joseph and Benjamin. Mr. Westall has been a member of the Primitive Baptist Church for twenty years, in which he is also an elder. He was ordained a minister about 1874 and now has charge of three churches.

Col. McH. Williams, a prominent planter and one of the men who have done much toward advancing the interests of Jefferson County, was born in Nashville, Tenn., on August 28, 1831, and is a son of Wiloughby and Nancy D. (Nichols) Williams, natives of Davidson County, Tenn. In early days the father was a merchant, and as an example of the primitive state of affairs at that period, he was the only business man who could boast of an entire hogshead of sugar in that section, his trade allowing him to keep a larger stock than his competitors. He was noted as an influential politician during his life, but would never accept any public office except that of sheriff,

which position he filled for several years. During the earlier years of his life he was a colonel of State militia, and at one time president of the State Bank. In 1846 he purchased large land interests in the State of Arkansas and commenced farming on an extensive scale, and was also a large slave owner before the war. On that occasion he removed with all his slaves to Texas, and after the war was over he brought them back, giving them the liberty of his plantation and acting in a noble manner. When he first started in life his financial condition was somewhat at a low ebb, but his wonderful ability and business tact placed him among the foremost men of the day. Before the war he went on the security of other people to the extent of $125,000, and as is usual in such cases, was never repaid, but in a magnanimous spirit he turned aside the question of their ungratefulness and never once protested against such contemptible conduct. He was a son of Wiloughby Williams, a native of Virginia, who was a commissioned officer in the American army during the Revolution. This famous general, Andrew Jackson, and the junior Wiloughby were warm personal friends and Jackson was his ideal of a man, and it was to him that Mr. Williams owed a great deal of his success. Col. McH. Williams' father died in 1882 at the age of eighty six years, and the mother's death occurred July 4, 1844, at the age of thirty six years. The Williams family originally came from England and settled in Virginia a number of years before the Revolution, while the Nichols family were natives of Tennessee. Capt. John Nichols, the father of young Williams' mother, was a gallant soldier in the War of 1812, and later in life a prosperous farmer in his native State and a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. Col. Williams' father was an aid to Gen. Dowdson during the Civil War, and was with Gen. Lee at Cheat Mountain during the same period. After the war he turned over his agricultural interests to his son Mack, who has conducted them in an enterprising manner ever since. The father died in Louisville, Ky., and the mother in Nashville, Tenn., and of eight children born to them, two are also dead. Those living are John H. (a farmer near Nashville, Tenn.), Mary J. (widow of R. C. McNary, who was during his life a wealthy merchant of Nashville), Mack H. (principal in this sketch), Wiloughby (a prominent attorney and planter in Jefferson County, residing at Pine Bluff), Mrs. Ellen W. Lewis, (wife of Marion W. Lewis, a well known financier of Louisville, Ky.), Nannie W. (wife of Col. C. A. Nichols, of Pine Bluff). Those deceased are Dr. R. N. Williams (who was during his life an eminent physician), and Andrew J. (a commissioned officer under Gen. Forrest, and killed in battle near Franklin, Tenn.) Mack H. Williams was educated at the University of Tennessee, and after graduating in 1847 immediately turned his attention to planting. Being endowed like his father with fine business tact, quick perception and shrewdness, he also accumulated considerable wealth, and is now one of the most prosperous as well as highly respected citizens of Jefferson County. In June, 1850, he was married to Miss Jane Bogy, a daughter of Mr. Enos Bogy, a brilliant politician and representative of his county in the legislature. This lady died a year after her marriage, leaving one son, John B., now a well known planter of Jefferson County. In 1852 Capt. Williams was married to Miss Sarah J. Young, a daughter of Col. R. H. Young, of Trimble County, Ky., but this wife died in 1866, again leaving him a widower. Four children were born to the second marriage, of whom three are now living: Alice J. (wife of Virginius Murdaugh, a prominent merchant of Bankhead, Ark.), Richard Y. and Robert H. (both well known planters of Jefferson County). The one dead is Nancy M., who was the wife of Lanier Tanner, residing near New Orleans, La. This daughter was born in 1855 and died in 1881. In June, 1886, Capt. Williams was married to Mrs. Samuella K. Young, formerly of Pulaski, Tenn., who has been a devoted wife. The Colonel is prominent in Masonic circles and a member of the Knights of Honor. In politics he is a Democrat, but is honest and liberal in his political views. Before the war he owned over 100 slaves, all of whom he lost after that event. The Colonel was a heavy loser by that struggle, but his unbounded energy and grit soon placed him on his former

M. H. Williams

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

level, and he is to day one of Jefferson County's most prosperous men as well as enjoying a flattering popularity with its citizens. He now owns about 7,000 acres of fertile land and has placed 2,400 acres under cultivation, his plantations being among the largest and most productive in the State as also the most beautiful. Col. Williams has few equals as far as enterprise is concerned, and was one of the projectors of the railroad from Pine Bluff to Swan Lake and Bankhead.

E. W. Williams, a bachelor of Leland, and one of the largest and most successful planters of the county, as he is one of the deservedly popular residents, is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Memphis, in 1850. His father, Gen. Joseph R. Williams, came originally from Petersburg, Va., but as a citizen of Tennessee became a prominent man and a lawyer of ability and influence, his extensive wealth adding largely to a just reputation. He was a member of the State militia of Tennessee before the war, and belonged to the Memphis Blues, of which he was captain. He owned large interests in Memphis, to which he devoted most of his time, not practicing the legal profession in later life. He was once a member of the I. O. O. F. His death occurred in 1881 at the age of sixty years. His wife, formerly Miss Jane T. Wilkins, of Kentucky nativity, is still living in Memphis, in fair health, at the age of sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were the parents of nine children, five of whom are living, and of these our subject was the eldest. In 1869 Mr. Williams came to Arkansas, locating at his present residence, which was then in Arkansas County. He received a liberal education, partly in Toronto, Canada, and at Washington and Lee University, Virginia, becoming well informed as a student, and in after life a man of wide reputation through his extensive reading. He now has upward of 22,000 acres of land under his control, is proprietor of a general supply store for the hands that work on the place, and has one of the largest gin houses on the river. Mr. Williams is a genial, whole souled man, thoroughly liked by all his acquaintances. The place on which he lives is one of the oldest settled farms in the county, his father having been first married in the present house May 12, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth H. Taylor, daughter of Lewis Taylor, one of the early settlers of Arkansas, who came from Virginia in 1838, and located part of this place. Elizabeth was born in 1826 and died in 1847; they had one son, now deceased.

George S. Willis, M. D. In the galaxy of prominent men that honor Jefferson County with their citizenship, Dr. Willis stands foremost among the medical profession. He was born in Holly Springs, Miss., on April 17, 1854, and is a son of Dr. P. A. and Emily (Jackson) Willis, of Charleston, S. C., and Sussex County, Va., respectively. The parents were married in Virginia, and soon after their union moved to Holly Springs, Miss., where the father practiced his profession with great success. He was a graduate of one of the leading medical institutions in Georgia, and well known in the South. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and during the rebellion was a member of the famous Jeff Davis Rifles. After the latter event he embarked in the drug business and combined with it an office practice. In Masonic circles the elder Willis was very prominent and had taken some of the highest degrees in the order. In politics he was a Democrat and an influential man in that party. Both parents were members of the Episcopal Church. The mother's death occurred when George was only three years old, and after her decease the father was again married, his second wife being Miss Sarah E. Rutherford. His death occurred in 1879, at the age of sixty-two years. Two children were born to his first marriage, Edwin S. and George S., the former a prominent druggist at Holly Springs, Miss., who died from yellow fever in the year 1878, when that terrible scourge was raging throughout the South. George S. was educated in Holly Springs and at Oxford, Miss., and entered his father's drug establishment after ending his school days. He there learned the business and studied medicine at the same time up to 1874, when he attended the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he graduated. He next entered the wholesale house of A. Wengler & Co., druggists in St. Louis, as traveling salesman, and from there went to Louis

ville, Ky., where he traveled for Arthur Peter & Co., wholesale druggists. In 1875 he became interested in the drug business with Mr. Theodore Linthicum, at Helena, Ark., and afterward at Austin, Miss., besides locating at various other places. In the meantime he had diligently kep up his study, and at Harrisburg combined an office practice with his drug business. Six months later he located at Jonesboro and commenced a general practice, but in 1885 moved to Midway Station. The year following he came to his present place where he has established an extensive practice and become one of the leading physicians in the county. On December 24, 1886, the Doctor was married to Miss Ida Moore, of Water Valley, Miss., a daughter of Mr. J. J. Moore, and one son has been born to the union, Edwin C. Dr. Willis is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a liberal contributor to religious and educational matters. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and stands well in that order. In politics he is a Democrat, and when occasion requires, his influence is generally enough to turn the tide in favor of that party in local elections.

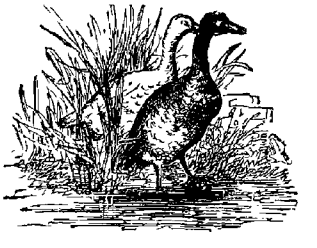
James H. Winters, another leading planter in Jefferson County, was born in Tishomingo County, Miss., December 2, 1847, and is a son of Moses and Caroline (Brady) Winters, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother from Kentucky. The parents were married in Mississippi, and resided for several years in that State, and at an early period settled in what now forms a portion of Lincoln County, Ark., where they resided until the father's death on December 27, 1869. On his arrival in Arkansas, the father entered a large tract of land from the Government, and commenced clearing and improving it. The country was then a complete wilderness and thickly populated by wild animals, but in spite of the difficulties he established his home and opened up a very productive farm. He served some time with distinction in the Civil War, and on one occasion was captured and confined at Pine Bluff. Nine children were born to the parents, of whom eight are yet living: James H., Susan, Marion S., Tennessee, Henrietta, Lou, Samuel and Fannie C. James H., the principal of this sketch, was very small when his parents brought him to Arkansas, and on account of the newness of the country, he received a limited education in his youth, the log-cabin school-house being the only one he could attend. He continued on the farm with his parents until reaching his maturity, and in the spring of 1864 enlisted in the Confederate service, acting as courier until the surrender. He then returned home, remaining with his parents until his marriage when he sought out a home of his own and located four miles southwest of Pine Bluff. He opened up and operated a farm with success until the spring of 1889, and then moved to Pine Bluff, where he built a fine residence. Mr. Winters was married in 1874 to Miss Tenney Griffin, by whom he has had three children: James S., Marion G. and Tenney G. This wife died January 27, 1878, and on December 7, 1883, he was married to Miss Rebecca Brethwait, of Alabama, who has borne two children, Eunice and Richard. Mrs. Winters is a daughter of Richard Brethwait, a native of Ireland, one of the earliest settlers of Claiborne County, Ark. She is a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and deeply interested in all religious and charitable work connected with her community. Mr. Winters has been very successful in his farming operations and now owns about 800 acres of productive land with some 300 acres under cultivation, all of which he has accumulated by energy, good management and enterprise.

Hartwell T. and Joseph W. Wright are members of one of the substantial firms of the county, and men recognized as prominent planters. They are sons of Joseph J. Wright, who was a native of Alabama, and who, after marrying Elizabeth W. Tucker, of North Carolina, removed to Tennessee, where Hartwell was born, in Shelby County, August 20, 1835. From there they went to Mississippi, and in that locality Joseph W. first saw the light, December 4, 1838. In 1839 a desire to locate in Arkansas brought them to the place where the subjects of this sketch now reside, and here was opened up a farm of 400 acres and over. Joseph Wright, Sr., was born in 1809; he was a

representative and successful physician, and after removing to Arkansas, opened an office in Pine Bluff, becoming one of the leading men in his profession in this county, and at various times holding offices of trust. He died December 23, 1854, having been a strong advocate of temperance. His wife was born June 18, 1811, and died August 5, 1865. Hartwell and Joseph are the only survivors of a family of eleven children. They were reared on the place where they now live, and in youth took great delight in hunting and fishing. Hartwell served a short time in the Confederate army, but being wounded at Point Pleasant, returned home. He married Miss Mary R. Toney, a native of Arkansas, who was born in Dallas County. She died May 24, 1883, leaving a large family: John W., Epps Virginia, Maggie, Lucius, Hartwell, Talbot, Breckenridge, and Joseph (deceased). Joseph Wright was first lieutenant of Company D, Eighteenth Arkansas Regiment, and served until the close of the war, taking part in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., and also at Fort Pillow, Tenn. Returning home he has since lived with his brother. He has held the office of deputy sheriff. These brothers are too well known to need any introduction to the residents of this section. Earnest, active and progressive in the development of all worthy enterprises, they have aided materially in advancing and furthering needed improvement.

Capt. M. G. Sennett, recognized as one of the most extensive cotton planters in Jefferson County, was born in Kentucky, Madison County, October 26, 1839, and is a son of Penrose and Elizabeth (Greenwood) Sennett, natives of France, the father first settling in Pennsylvania and then moving to Madison County, Kentucky. The mother's parents located in Ohio on their arrival from France, and later moved to Kentucky, where she met and was married to Penrose Sennett. The father was a noted physician during his life, and a graduate of Wood's Medical College at Philadelphia, Penn., practicing his profession up to the time of his death in 1861 at the age of fifty two or fifty three years. His wife died in 1864 in the State of Texas, and was about the same age at the time of death as her husband. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, although the mother had been reared a Catholic and always adhered to that faith. The male members of the Sennett family were all soldiers of France, at one time or another of their lives, and Edward P., the father of Penrose, was a colonel in Napoleon's army and a resident of Lorraine Province. He was a political and religious refugee from his native country, who settled in the State of Pennsylvania. The Greenwood family were prominent manufacturers of France and also in the United States. The father of Mrs. Sennett died on the Scioto River in Ohio, where the family had settled on coming to this country. The elder Sennett and his wife were the parents of four children, of whom M. G. was the third and the only one now living. Those dead are William W. (who was a Confederate soldier, and killed at the battle of Elkhorn), Elizabeth (who was the wife of Edward C. Hawkins of Tipton County, Tennessee, and died shortly after her marriage), and Annie C. (who died in her twelfth year.) M. G. Sennett was educated in the schools of Lexington, Mo., and at the Batavia College, Batavia, Ohio. In the early part of 1861 he left school to enlist in the Confederate army, and became a member of Company K, Col. Staple's regiment, in which body he remained for about ten months, and was then transferred east of the Mississippi River, where he was assigned to Company B, Third Missouri Infantry, under Col. Cockrell. He first entered as a private, and remained in that capacity until after the battle of Iuka, where he was severely wounded, but after his recovery he was promoted to the rank of third lieutenant, and as his merits were recognized again the rank of captain was conferred on him. He then went to Missouri on recruiting service, and soon afterward was captain of Company I, Ninth Confederate Cavalry, taking part in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Franklin Mills, Oxford, and a number of others. His later battles were at Grand Gulf, Bruensburg, Fort Gibson, Biapeer, Raymond, Jackson, Edwards Depot, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge and Vicksburg, where he was paroled. At that time he was unable to secure any conveyance to return

home and walked all the way from Demopolis, Ala., to Green County, Missouri. In the latter place he was able to procure horses and traveled through Pettis, Saline, Lafayette and Cooper Counties, organizing companies for the Confederate army. On entering the ranks again he took part in a number of skirmishes, and at Caney Bayou, in Chicot County, Arkansas, his company stormed and captured the stockades at the mouth of White River. He then joined Price's raid through Missouri, and was at the battle of Pilot Knob when Maj. Bennett of his regiment was killed. After this they took the city of Sedalia, and then crossed the Missouri River, taking part in all the battles in that part of the country until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Shreveport, La. At the battle of Champion's Hill he was wounded, as also at Iuka, and in several other engagements received wounds, which sometimes aggravate him, even at the present time. After the war he turned his attention to cotton planting on the banks of the Mississippi, but at the end of two years he came to his present location. On his arrival he was almost penniless, the war having robbed him of almost everything, but he received $300 from his father's estate with which to commence in business. Misfortune still followed him, however, and the end of his business experience found him $600 debt to Memphis merchants. Capt. Sennett was then engaged as overseer and remained in that capacity for four years, after which time he bought an interest in the place now owned by him. He controls 3,100 acres in cotton and corn, and owns a splendid farm of 500 acres which has been greatly improved, and is some of the most fertile soil in Arkansas. On May 6, 1869, the Captain was married to Miss Nannie C. Seythe, of Jefferson County, by whom he had eight children. Those living at present are: John F., Fannie Y., Nannie B. and William M. Those deceased are: Miles G., Bettie G., Susie P., Clifton B. Capt. Sennett is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a stanch Democrat. He embarked in mercantile life for several years, and, though fortune has buffeted him on many occasions, no man has ever had his confidence misplaced or lost a cent by the Captain's ill luck.



# CHAPTER XVII.

SALINE COUNTY ORIGINAL BOUNDARY COUNTY SEAT PUBLIC BUILDINGS—JUDICIARY—EARLY COURT TRANSACTIONS—CRIMINAL CALENDAR—BEGINNING OF SETTLEMENT—PIONEER REMINISCENCES EARLY COMERS—LOCAL COLONIES—LIST OF OFFICERS THE COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR—COMMERCIAL CENTERS JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISES SECRET SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS MORAL AND SPIRITUAL AFFAIRS FINANCIAL REPRESENTATION—LOCATION DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS—NATURE OF SOIL, SURFACE, PRODUCTS, ETC.—RESOURCES—ADVANTAGES OFFERED—BIOGRAPHICAL.

None
Can say, here nature ends, and art begins,
But mixt like th' elements, and born like twins,
So interweaved, so like, so much the same.—*Denham.*

SALINE COUNTY* was carved out of Pulaski County in 1835, and then included a large portion of what is now Grant, Perry and Garland Counties. The commissioners elected to select the site for the seat of justice were Rezin Davis, Green B. Hughes and David Dodd.

Benton had been started about two years previous, and owing to its central location, in the most thickly settled portion of the county, was chosen as the county seat. This same board of commissioners retained their office (except that Abijah Davis was appointed, some time in 1836, to take the place of David Dodd, resigned) until the July term of the county court, 1839, when, after reporting, they resigned. This report shows that the receipts from the county and State revenue from November 2, 1835, to July, 1839, amounted to $6,045.37, and that the expenditures for the same period aggregated $5,422.42. The latter included the cost of land for public buildings, surveying the county and township lines, and the building of the court house and county jail.

The first court house, a brick structure, 60x60 feet in size and two stories high, was erected in 1838, under the supervision of the board of commissioners. Jacob Hoover was the contractor for the brick work. This building cost $3,574. Being poorly constructed it was condemned by the court in 1856, and the next year was torn down, the present house subsequently being erected on the same foundation.

There have been three county jails built in Saline County. The first a log structure, and of great durability, was erected in 1838, at a cost of $975. It was burned, in 1859, by a rather disreputable character named Thornton. The second jail was erected the next year and was a strong log and brick building; like the first, it was also destroyed

*Kind acknowledgements are due Rev. Finis Leach, Thomas Pack, D. M. Cloud, Col. S. H. Whitthorne, Col. T. C. Mays and others, for valuable information contributed in the compilation of this sketch.

by fire in 1877. The incendiary was the murderer, Tom Staner. The present jail is a good brick house two stories in height, 20x60 feet in dimensions, with cells below and the jailer's residence above. It was built in 1879.

The first court in the county was held at a school house, about five miles west of Benton, in November, 1835. Very little business was transacted other than the confirmation of officers. Whisky was sold on the ground, and it is said that the court and all of the members became so influenced by this "intruder" that the records were lost.

The next court convened at the Baptist meeting house, near Duncan's, January 25, 1836. The county officers elect were soon sworn in and their bonds accepted by this court, after which it adjourned. There was no business of importance before this honorable body except orders for opening roads. On April 29, 1836, the court ordered that the county should be laid off into six municipal townships.

The first probate business transacted in the county was during this same term, letters of administration being granted to Rebecca Collins, on the estate of W. Collins (deceased).

The first order to levy a tax was made at the April term in 1837, taxing one sixth of one per cent on property of white male citizens; and on all over twenty one and under fifty years of age, a poll tax of fifty cents, providing such persons had no taxable property.

Notwithstanding the fact that a number of murders, homicides and serious crimes were committed in the early and later times in Saline County, but few cases appear as matters of record.

The first murder trial in Saline County was brought here on change of venue from Pulaski County. This was the case of John Wilson (representative) for the killing of Hon. J. J. Anthony, in the State Capitol at Little Rock, as previously mentioned. Wilson was acquitted.

The killing of George McDaniels by H. D. Cross, about 1840, brought about the first trial for murder committed in the county. Both parties were saloon keepers of Benton, and the crime was the result of heated passion growing out of too much whisky. Cross was convicted of manslaughter, fined $1,000 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but was pardoned by the Governor and did not serve his term. William Colvert, a substantial citizen of Benton, was a witness for the State in Cross' trial. A deadly feud sprang up between them; both were popular, and their quarrel, instead of remaining a personal matter, caused a division throughout the county. In the same year Colvert killed Cross, and was tried but acquitted on proof that his life had been repeatedly threatened by Cross. This tragedy left a feudal feeling for several years, but no murders resulted.

The most shocking crime perpetrated in this county was the murder of Mrs. McH. Staner and a neighbor lady, Mrs. H. T. B. Taylor, in 1877. This took place in what is now Jefferson Township, about eighteen miles northwest of Benton.

The murderer, Tom Staner, was a nephew of McH. Staner, and was partly reared by the latter. The deed was done for money. Mr. Staner was away from home, and young Staner thinking that he knew where his uncle kept his money, selected that time to obtain it. Going to the house he killed Mrs. Staner, and proceeded to rifle his uncle's trunk, supposed to contain the money. While thus engaged Mrs. Taylor came in, and the fiend turned upon her and caused her immediate death. The first person to discover the crime was a boy about sixteen years of age, who was working for Mr. Staner, and had left the field at the dinner hour. This boy, Samuel H. Brooks, was a half brother of the murderer, and was included in the plot of the criminal.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the country, and circumstances threw suspicion on Staner, who was arrested and incarcerated in the jail at Benton. While in confinement he wrote a letter to his brother describing some hidden money, which letter fell into the hands of the sheriff, and that officer, following the directions contained therein, found the money, and with it some of Mrs. Staner's jewelry. When confronted with this revelation Staner confessed to the commission of the deed.

The wildest excitement prevailed, and the prisoner was removed to Pulaski County jail for safe keeping. His trial followed shortly after. His confession, together with the evidence adduced, disclosed the most fiendish plots, and proved that the criminal had been thwarted in a desperate career of rapine and murder. Staner was convicted and sentenced to be hung the same year, and was publicly executed in the court house yard in Benton, in November, 1877. The murderer's intention had been to kill his half brother, Samuel H. Brooks, and Mrs. Staner, and secure what money he could there, and then to commit a number of similar crimes, and leave the country. After his sentence, and while in jail awaiting execution, he made a desperate effort to escape, burning a log out of the wall of the building in order to make an aperture, and even succeeded in getting on the outside, but the appearance of the jailer, J. F. Shoppach, at an opportune moment, and the firing of three effectual pistol shots, brought the escaping man to a halt. The jail burned, and the murderer was nursed and guarded in the court house till the day of his execution, when he was carried to the scaffold, and hanged in the presence of an immense concourse of people.

The victims of this brutal affair belonged to highly respected families, and the crime cast a gloom over the entire community. The ladies were killed with an ordinary fire poker.

Several instances of horse stealing have occurred from time to time, the most important of which is the Thornton Garner case. The parties in this affair were Peter Garner, Field Garner, and William Thornton. The Garners were convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment each, and Thornton to a term of ten years in the penitentiary. Thornton burned the first jail, but was not tried for the offense. He died while serving his sentence for horse stealing.

Saloon licenses were freely granted, and intemperance had full sway for a number of years, and it is stated that with the exception of the Staner murder case, and one or two others, whisky caused the greater amount of crimes. As early as 1872, the temperance people began to agitate the liquor question, and experienced various successes and failures, sometimes almost successful, and at other times discouraged. In 1878 the county voted on local option; every township was carried by the temperance people except Saline. In 1882 the citizens of Benton took advantage of the three mile law, and since that time there have been no spirituous liquors legally sold in this county.

As in the case of other localities mentioned in the present volume, the territory which is now embraced by Saline County was originally a part of Arkansas Territory, and later Pulaski County. Occasionally a hunting party or a solitary trapper passed through the dense forests of Saline River bottom, killing deer and other large game in cane brakes, or taking fish from the limpid waters of the river. The natural inhabitants of the community remained undisturbed for many years.

The first man (white) to break the forests of Saline County, and signalize advancing civilization, was William Lockert, who came in the spring of 1815, with his family, settling four miles southwest of Benton, at the point where the military road crosses the Saline. For two years these persons were the only ones here. Some time during the year 1817, Abner Herald and his two stepsons, Isham and John Pelton (with their families), and James Buckan and family reached Mr. Lockert's, and later selected locations for homes, a little farther up the river. About the same time, or within the period between 1817 and 1821, Josiah Stover located a few miles west of Lockerts, and James Prudden, four miles south; Judge William Caldwell, William Duncan, Joseph and Harlan Clift selected farms west of the Saline River. About 1823 Ezra M. Owen and several others began a settlement at Collegeville. Owen planned a school, which he hoped to make the State University, and named the town or settlement Collegeville.

As Owen's settlement was near the geographical center of the territory he laid off the town, and endeavored to secure the capital at that point. Being in a good farming section, Collegeville was rapidly settled. Robert and Valentine Brazil, and Samuel Williams, came to the county about 1820, and opened farms near Benton. In 1825 twelve

families, removed to Collegeville from Lawrence County, Ark., and from that place cut a road through the woods to the Saline River where they made a settlement, now known as the "Lindsey Settlement," seven miles northwest of Benton. Among this brave pioneer band were Caleb Lindsey, Sr., John Y. Lindsey, Abijah Davis, Henry Louis Fletcher, George James, William Williams (Blind Billy), Burket Lindsey, and others whose names are not now remembered. This was one of the most important beginnings in the county as the men comprising it were a thrifty class of individuals who were seeking permanent homes. Others entered soon after. A large number of families from Kentucky opened farms and made for themselves abiding places, naturally giving to the locality the name Kentucky Township. Many of their descendants still live here, comprising some of Saline County's most substantial citizens.

Prominent among those who came after 1830 might be mentioned Green B. Hughes, Rev. Andrew Hunter, David Dodd, Rev. Samuel Henderson and Rev. Aaron Bolt. From 1833 to 1837, William Scott, Thomas Pack, William Shoppach and A. R. Hockersmith settled in and around Benton, and during the summer of 1837 ninety families took up their abode in Saline Township. The leaders of this colony were Thomas Keese, Robert Calvert, Berryman McDaniel, George Cobb, John Green, Joab Pratt, Nathan Pumphrey and Jacob Leach. After this the county was settled more rapidly; churches and schools were formed and material progress and advancement were noticeable. Very few of the old landmarks of that day and generation remain, a large percentage of the first settlers having passed to the "silent majority." Some have moved to other States. None of Lockerts or the original family of Caldwells are at present living in the county. Of those who came in 1817, Sibby (Pelton) Shoppach (consort of William Shoppach and the mother of the present sheriff of Saline County) is the only survivor. Harlan Clift and Mrs. Rutha A. Wills, both of whom located here in 1824, are still living. From 1815 to 1825 early customs and experiences were not very different from those of other sections. Settlers ground their corn on hand mills, requiring the labor of one member of the family for about half the time; all articles of clothing including shoes were made by hand; wild game of different kinds abounded, hunting and fishing were the principal sports and pastimes, as well as the most profitable means of subsistence, and the pioneer found Little Rock, a small trading post twenty three miles away, the only place where any of the products of the farm or the chase could be exchanged for commodities, or where a "turn of corn" might be ground. Being determined to overcome these inconveniences as far as possible, Samuel Williams, in 1825, erected a water-mill, the first on Williams' Creek, about ten miles northwest of Benton, and for a few years enjoyed a thriving business, or until the entire mill was washed away by a freshet. About 1830 Charles Caldwell built a water-mill five miles northwest of Benton, and in the same year Joseph Clift erected a horse mill eight miles southwest of that town in what is now Fair Play Township; in 1838, James Harrill and Burket Lindsey constructed a water mill on Holly Creek, four miles southeast of Benton, in Shaw Township. Later a number of grist mills and cotton gins were erected. The county enjoyed a healthy growth for an inland section, till 1873, when the Iron Mountain Railroad was built through it, this lending material aid and giving an impetus which still continued, proving of decided benefit to further improvement and development, and about that time the manufacture of pottery was begun, which soon became the leading manufacturing industry of the county.

With every colony entering the wild and unbroken territory of Saline, there were Godly men, whose sole aim in life was to build up a commonwealth rich in religious and moral virtues, and these did their work well. The house of the first settler (William Lockert) was the place where the earliest preaching was heard; and there, too, are many groves sacred to the memory of the oldest citizens, who first heard in this region, from the lips of the pioneer preacher, the "Words of Life." Others there were different in thoughts and purposes, and whose aims seemed in decided contrast to the minds of the more spiritually minded; hence, like

all frontier settlements, the virtues and vices of the new locality flourished together.

Religious meetings were about the only public gatherings of early days, and these were attended by every one. Some would take their guns with them, hiding them during services, and perhaps kill a deer or turkey on the way home. To become a skillful hand with the rifle was the highest ambition of the pioneer youth. "Log rollings" and "corn huskings" were common diversions, and a means of mutual benefit, and the scene of many athletic encounters between those who "banked" on their muscle; in those times, too, the "little brown jug" played its part."

The official list of Saline County comprises the following named individuals, all well remembered and esteemed, whose terms of service are annexed:

Judges of the county courts: T. S. Hutchinson, 1835 36; H. Prudden, 1836 38; R. Brazil, 1838–40; W. M. Scott, 1840–42; A. R. Crisp, 1842 44; G. B. Hughes, 1844 46; Robert Calvert, 1846 50; W. M. Scott, 1850 52; W. E. Beavers, 1852 54; Joseph Scott, 1854 60; James T. Poe, 1860 62; W. Scott, 1862 1868; J. A. Medlock, 1868 to July, 1868; T. A. Morris, from July, 1868, to February, 1869; then J. A. Medlock again, till 1874; J. W. Adams, 1874–78; D. J. McDonald, 1878–82; Barton Howard, 1882 to November, 1883; then John L. Laymon, judge (vice B. Howard, deceased), till 1884; A. A. Crawford, 1884 90.

Clerks of the county courts: Samuel Caldwell, 1835 36; G. B. Hughes, 1836 38; S. S. Collins, 1838 40; G. B. Hughes, 1840 42; E. M. Owen, 1842 46; A. R. Hockersmith, 1846 52; J. W. Shoppach, 1852 62; L. Collins, 1862 64; A. R. Hockersmith, 1864 66; M. J. Henderson, 1866 68; J. A. Mills, 1868 72; J. P. Henderson, 1872 74; J. H. Shoppach, 1874 80; J. F. Shoemaker, 1880 88; J. L. Parham, 1888 90.

Sheriffs: V. Brazil, 1835 36; Samuel Collins, 1836 38; E. M. Owen, 1838 42; G. W. Rutherford, 1842 44; Thomas Pack, 1844 48; J. M. Mills, 1848 50; Thomas Pack, 1850 52; William Crawford, 1852–54; W. A. Crawford, 1854 58; M. S. Miller, 1858–62; Thomas Pack, 1862 68; W. M. Pack, 1868 72 (L. G. Williams was sheriff from July to October, 1868); W. W. Thompson, 1872–80; J. F. Shoppach, 1880 90.

Treasurers: J. Y. Lindsey, 1836 40; N. Davis, 1840 44; A. B. Bates, 1844 46; M. M. Cloud, 1846 48; D. E. Steel, 1848 50; James Carter, 1850 60; William T. Poe, 1860 62; J. F. White, 1862 66; C. F. Moore, 1866 68; R. M. Thompson, 1868 72; G. W. Hunnicutt, 1872 76; M. W. House, 1876 78; J. Kirkpatrick, 1878 84; John A. Wilkerson, 1884 86; J. A. Wilkerson, 1886 90.

Coroners: C. Lindsey, 1835 36; J. J. Joiner, 1836 38; George McDaniel, 1838 40; E. Hooper, 1840 44; W. G. W. Erwin, 1844 46; J. Brooks, 1846 48; J. B. Lane, 1848 50; W. H. Keltner, 1850–52; J. T. Walker, 1852–54; M. R. Thompson, 1854 56; Wiley Lewis, 1856 58; E. Leech, 1858 62; J. G. Glidewell, 1862–68; J. A. Halbert, 1868–72; W. W. Jordan, 1872–74; W. Leech, 1874 76; William Leech, 1876 78; William Brent, 1878 80; T. Lewis, 1880 82; H. Holland, 1882 84; W. S. Winchester, 1884 88; D. F. Dobbins, 1888 90.

Surveyors: A. Carrick, 1835 36; J. R. Conway, 1836 38; C. P. Lyle, 1838 42; F. Leech, 1842–46; J. H. Nisewander, 1846 48; F. Leech, 1848 52; George J. Cloud, 1852 56; J. H. Martin, 1856 60; J. W. Smith, 1860 62; A. J. McAlister, 1862 66; W. A. Wilson, 1866 68; W. R. Gregory, 1868 to March, 1871 (then W. L. Lee, till 1872); J. W. Hammond, 1872 74; W. S. Lee, 1874 80; J. W. Hammond, 1880 86; J. F. Wright, 1886 90.

Assessors: The sheriffs were *ex officio* assessors from 1835 to 1868; E. H. Vance, Jr., 1868 70; followed by R. Thompson, until 1872; J. Cooper, 1872–76; J. M. Cooper, 1876 78; J. L. Crabtree, 1878–86; D. A. Cameron, 1886 90.

Representatives: Charles Caldwell, 1836 38; W. S. Lockert, 1838 40; R. Brazil and David Dodd, 1840 42; Robert Calvert and R. Brazil, 1842 43; Charles Caldwell, 1844 45; Green B. Hughes, 1846 47; W. M. Scott and William Henslee, 1848 49; J. M. Wills and D. Dodd, 1851 52; James F. Fagan, 1852 53; A. R. Hockersmith, 1854 55; L. H. Bean, 1856 57; William A. Crawford, 1858 59; Robert Murphy, 1861 61,

also 1862 63. Saline County had no representative in the Fifteenth legislature, 1864 65; B. S. Medlock, 1866 67. The Seventeenth legislature elected the members by districts, and Saline was represented together with Dallas and Perry by G. H. Kyle and J. G. Gibbon, 1868 69; Grant, Perry, Dallas and Saline represented by W. R. Harley and J. H. Scales, 1869 71, and by J. W. Gossett and W. R. Harley, 1872 73; Dallas, Perry and Saline represented by M. M. Duffie and J. W. Gossett at extra session, May, 1874; Alexander Russell, 1874 75; Isaac Harrison, 1877; same, 1879; J. W. Adams, 1881 82; S. W. Adams, 1883 84; J. A. P. Bingham, 1885 86; P. M. Trammel, 1887 88; V. D. Lafferty, 1888 90.

On some accounts it might perhaps be well to overlook the part which Saline County took in the late internecine strife, not that it is unworthy of mention, but to avoid the recollection of what is now being rapidly forgotten. The following facts, however, will serve to show that as a whole loyalty to those interests felt to be right was maintained, and the county emerged from the strife satisfied to go forward and repair the devastation wrought by the ruthless hand of war.

Saline furnished not far from 1,300 men for the Confederate service, about twenty per cent of whom returned; the remainder bravely laid down their lives in demand to the call made upon them. Heroes they were, and the memory of their devotion will live on forever. The companies raised for the war were as follows: Company E, Capt. James F. Fagan (later general); First Arkansas Infantry, Capt. M. J. Henderson, a full company for the Third Arkansas Cavalry; Capt. J. W. Adams, a full company for the Twenty fifth Arkansas Infantry.

The Eleventh Arkansas had from Saline County full companies made up by Capts. John Douglas, Mooney, Vance, Smith and Waters, in 1861; Capts. Walter Watkins, Mark Miller and Capt. Brown each raised companies, which were transferred to the Trans Mississippi Artillery; Capts. Threlkill, Gregory and Brown recruited companies in 1862, and in the same year Capts. Isaac Harrison, A. A. Crawford, and A. C. Hockersmith raised recruiting companies. There were no battles fought within the county's limits, but the people suffered a full share from the hands of the Federal troops, as well as from marauding parties and unprincipled men belonging to neither army.

One martyr, David O. Dodd, a son of Andrew Dodd, a youth of eighteen, was sent by the Confederate commander, as a spy, to ascertain the strength and position of the Union army at Little Rock, in December, 1864. His actions aroused suspicion, and led to his arrest. The papers found on his person showed that he had performed his work well. He had complete drawings of the Union strong-holds and weak points, and plans that indicated others were with him. The young man was tried and sentenced to be hanged as a spy. On account of his youth Gen. Steele, the officer in command, disliked to execute the sentence, and offered to pardon young Dodd if he would give the names of the others that were with him, but the brave boy replied that he preferred to die, rather than to betray his friends, and was accordingly hanged January 12, 1865.

Two companies were made up for the Federal army in Saline County, one by Capt. Patrick Dodd, and another by Capt. Sol. Miller, in 1862 63. During the winter of 1863 64 a portion of Gen. Steele's army were camped at Benton. They built a fort on the military road in North Benton, which is still well defined, also constructing an embankment across the same road, in the south part of the town. Neither of the fortifications, however, were ever used.

It is a fact apparent to every close observer, that centers of commercial importance in any community seem to indicate the real condition of the agricultural region surrounding them. The towns and villages of Saline County, while not noted as large cities, are especially important in their relation to the county as a whole.

Benton was not the first town laid out in Saline County, but it was a place of business as early as 1834. In that year Joshua Smith kept a store in his house, and as the country around began to settle up, others came and engaged in mercantile

business, each for a short time. In 1837 Joshua Smith and William Calvert formed a partnership and built a large storehouse, putting in a large stock of goods. Smith died just as the new firm was about to begin business, which was subsequently carried on by Calvert.

About the same time A. R. Hockersmith and Thomas Pack each erected buildings and entered into merchandising, and later on James Moore and George A. McDonald built a hotel on the present site of Pack's Hotel. After this the town grew rapidly for several years.

An order of incorporation was granted at the April term of court in 1839. Rezin Davis was appointed mayor, and Jacob Hoover, James Cox, Presley L. Smith, William Calvert and Robert Gregory, councilmen, Judge Halsey Prudden making the appointments.

Originally there were but eighty acres laid off for the town of Benton, and that land was deeded to the commissioners by Rezin Davis for a consideration of $33. Prior to the war twenty acres were added on the north called North Benton. In 1853 Allen's addition of twenty acres to the southern part was made, followed in 1870 by Field's addition of 160 acres on the west. These additions, together with the original eighty acres, comprise the present area of Benton. It is a growing town, at this time numbering about 900 inhabitants, and includes among its interests the following three churches, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian; two good school buildings, in which five teachers are employed; ten general stores, three drug stores, two groceries, a butcher, two barbers, three hotels and two boarding houses, one livery, four blacksmiths, seven resident preachers, five lawyers, four physicians, one saddle and harness shop and two shoemakers. The leading industry is the manufacture of pottery, there being seven large plants in and near the town. Two gin and grist mills, besides a planing mill and a tannery lend additional strength to the business of the place. Most fortunately there are no saloons here, and, as might be expected, the moral atmosphere of the town is elevating. Being centrally located in the county, twenty three miles south of Little Rock on the main line of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, Benton's prospects for future prosperity are most encouraging, and there is every reason to expect a permanent, substantial growth, not in the distant future, but now.

Traskwood, the only town in the township of the same name, is situated in the southern part of the county, on the main line of the Iron Mountain Railroad. It was commenced as early as 1873, but only existed as a flag station until 1882, at which time several new houses were erected, and the place entered upon a successful growth. It now comprises a railroad depot, four general stores, one hotel, a lumber yard and one gin and grist mill, besides sundry interests. The Traskwood public and private school at this point was established in 1886 by Prof. W. P. Johnson, with the assistance of other leading citizens of Traskwood. It is one of the best institutions in the county, and an important factor in the development of educational affairs.

Collegeville, the oldest town in the county, and on this account a place of prominence, was settled in 1824 by Ezra M. Owen, who laid off forty acres of land in town lots, and made other preparations for a large center. As elsewhere stated, he planned a school, that was intended to become the State College, and gave his town the name of Collegeville. Quite a "boom" was created in this pioneer village by its enterprising founder, and Collegeville came very near being the capital of the State, in 1836, only losing that distinction by a few votes. While not having met the expectation of its originator, it is now a brisk little hamlet containing six families, two stores, one church and a good private school.

Bryant, started in 1873, is a live little village on the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Bryant Township. It is situated on the highest point between Little Rock and Texarkana, on that road, and has a railroad depot, four stores, a blacksmith shop, two churches and a Masonic hall.

Woodson is a thriving town in Perkins Township, on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, located in the best farming section of the county. Its population is forty.

Hensley, also in Perkins Township, is a com-

paratively new town started in 1881 by Mr. W. B. Hensley. Its enterprise and prominence as a place of local commercial importance have gathered within its limits about 400 people.

Journalistic efforts have combined in all ages to wield immense influence in the channels to which their attention has been directed. The first paper published in Saline County was the Saline County Digest, founded by W. A. Webber, in 1876. This was a seven column folio, published weekly, and of Democratic tendencies politically. The Digest enjoyed a good patronage, and had a circulation of 1,000. In November, 1882, the paper became the property of B. B. Beavers, who called his publication the Saline County Review. It was edited and published by him till November, 1883, when Col. S. H. Whitthorne bought Beavers' interest and gave to the Review the name of Saline Courier, increasing the size of the paper, and making it a nine column folio.

The Saline Courier (same name as the above) was established by Col. S. H. Whitthorne, in September, 1882, and was ably conducted by him, as its editor and proprietor, until August, 1883, when the office was sold to Jim Tom Story, the latter moving the same to Malvern. The Courier had been from its first issue the rival of the Digest, notwithstanding both were Democratic in politics. In November, 1883, Col. S. H. Whitthorne, complying with the request of a large number of the citizens of Benton and Saline County to resume the newspaper business, purchased the Review outfit, and again entered upon the publication of the Saline Courier. The Courier office, with all its contents, was distroyed by fire in December, 1883, but was replaced by an entirely new equipment, fifteen days later. This journal afterward changed hands a number of times, being bought by T. K. Whitthorne in April, 1885, who sold in November, 1885, to H. D. Laymond. Its founder, Col. S. H. Whitthorne, once more assumed control in August, 1886, and decidedly improved it, increasing its size to that of a nine column folio, and greatly enlarging its circulation. In October, 1887, Col. Whitthorne sold out to A. F. Gardner, who ran the paper without change till October 10, 1888, when he sold to Col. T. C. Mays, under whose able management it now goes forth weekly, as a five column quarto, Democratic politically. It is doing a great service toward the development of the resources of Saline County. In changing the form of the paper, its present editor, also changed the name to the Benton Courier, under which title it enters the homes of many readers.

In the matter of secret societies Saline County is well represented, the inducements offered by these various organizations being substantially appreciated by the residents of this locality.

The first Masonic lodge in the county was Benton Lodge No. 34, which was organized January 14, 1850, under dispensation from E. H. English, G. W. M. of the supreme lodge. Those named in the dispensation as officers were C. Scott, W. M.; Isaac T. Cole, S. W., and Henry T. Cole, J. W. Among those present were Jacob Leach, Joseph Dirgan, Abijah Davis and David Dodd, who joined in the petition to the grand lodge for organization. Thomas Pack and Robert Garrett were subsequently initiated at the first meeting of the lodge.

Other societies of this order organized later in the county are Ionic No. 377, of Union Township; Paran No. 309, of Jefferson Township; Bryant No. 441, Bryant Township; Iron Springs No. 342, Banner Township, and Adoniram Lodge, Hurricane Township, and Fair Play Lodge in Fair Play Township. All have good halls, and are in a flourishing condition.

Saline Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., located at Benton, was organized September 20, 1852, Capt. J. A. P. Bingham, Simon Mora, A. Oswald, David F. Leach and C. L. Davis being among the charter members. This society has a pleasant lodge room over the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and includes a membership of fourteen at the present time. S. M. Sweeten is noble grand, and Dr. C. Hays, secretary.

Corona Lodge No. 7, (Rebekah Degree), I. O. O. F., was instituted October 24, 1884. Its membership numbers sixteen. Eva Torrey is noble grand, Dr. C. Hays also being secretary of this body.

Benton Lodge No. 26, I. O. G. T. was organ-

ized September 22, 1875, by Col. S. H. Whitthorne, G. W. L., by whom also it was reorganized Nov. 12, 1880. A convenient lodge room is in the Odd Fellows' hall. This society has the best interests of the community at heart.

Saline Lodge No. 1319, which was organized January 8, 1879, with twenty seven members, has paid six benefits, and has a membership of fifty-eight at present. Their room is in the Odd Fellows' hall.

It is very important that special attention should be directed to the educational development of a locality as indicating the true tone of its advancement and culture. As may perhaps be supposed, there were very few public schools in Saline before the war, owing to the lack of popular favor manifested toward the free school system, but good select schools have been numerous since 1836. Prominent among the pioneer "wielders of the birch" hereabouts were J. L. Yaney, William Jones, Rev. Finis Leach, Mrs. J. C. Moore, W. S. Lee, Richard Hammond, and a Mr. Thorington, who taught subscription schools, and many of the substantial citizens of this county were their pupils. Of the teachers named only one, Rev. F. Leach, is at present living. Public schools became more popular about 1872, and in that year buildings were erected in every township, fifteen in number. The following summary shows the actual condition of the schools in 1889: White children, 3,996; colored, 683; aggregate, 4,679; number enrolled, 4,446. Number of teachers, sixty two; amount paid to teachers, $2,018.33; number of schools taught, fifty; number of houses erected during the year, six. The receipts for the year aggregated $13,881.41, while the expenditures amounted to $13,032.59. Two institutes have been held during the year, attended by nearly every teacher, and proving of much good and encouragement in the direction of youthful instruction. The school houses are generally well furnished, and the schools are in a prosperous condition. Several good private schools are also maintained in the county.

As the earliest forerunners of religious denominations in Saline's present territory the Methodists deserve prominent mention, having been the first to establish churches, and hold services here. Until 1836 Arkansas belonged to Missouri Conference. As early as 1817 Revs. William Stevenson and John Harris were appointed to Hot Springs district, and were probably the pioneer Methodist ministers in this part of the State. Mr. Stevenson, the more distinguished of the two, was made presiding elder of Hot Springs district, and served four years in that capacity. Some time in 1817 Rev. Stevenson held religious services at the residence of William Lockert, probably the first in the county. At that time there were only six families in what is now called Saline County, and for several years after meetings were held in neighbors' houses and in groves.

Benton Methodist Episcopal Church was founded about 1836, and the present building erected in 1853. This was the first church in Benton, and was built by all denominations, the Odd Fellows aiding by their assistance in completing the upper part of the house for their hall.

Saline Church, organized perhaps as early as 1840, is the site of Saline camp ground. It is in Saline Township and was founded by Rev. Patrick Scott. Mount Zion and New Bethel, in Saline Township; Pleasant Hill, in Union Township (founded in 1870); Wesley's Chapel (now Bryant), at Bryant; Oak Grove (organized in 1856); Mount Carmel (1889), in Saline Township; Hunter's Chapel (organized in 1886 and dedicated by Rev. E. N. Watson, P. E.); McNeleand's Chapel (1889); Pleasant Hill, Shaw Township (1858): Sardis, Hurricane Township (1858), the site of Centenary camp grounds; Saline Hill, Banner Township (1857, originally Old Saline); Collegeville, Owen Township (1856); Paran, Jefferson Township; Liberty, Liberty Township (1870); Hickory Grove (1859), Fair Play Township; Traskwood (1889), are all flourishing societies, and nearly all have good Sabbath schools connected with them. Saline camp ground referred to above, and one of the most noted in the State, was started in 1867, under the leadership of Rev. Patrick Scott. It is located six miles northwest of Benton, and has, in addition to a commodious tabernacle over 100 booths. Centenary camp ground was commenced

and improved by Sardis Church. A camp ground in Hurricane Township, twelve miles east of Benton, was laid out in 1884 by Rev. Harvey Watson, the leading spirit; a good tabernacle and twenty four booths are here.

The Baptists, like the Methodist brethren, began religious work at a very early date. The first minister of this denomination, of whom anything can be learned, was Rev. Jesse Bland, who is mentioned as early as 1825. Later are found the names of Revs. Samuel Henderson, Silas Dodd, Aaron Bolt and Allen Samuels.

Union Baptist Church was the first Baptist organization in the county, having started in 1830, with eight members at the house of Rev. Jesse Bland. Services were held in groves and private houses until 1835, when a round log church building was erected. Jesse Bland and Silas Dodd were the most prominent among the original members. The church continued without a pastor till 1834, when Rev. Samuel Henderson was called to serve them, remaining till 1840. He was followed by Rev. Aaron Bolt up to 1845, and since that time a number of others have occupied the pulpit. They now have a good building near the site of the original church, and a membership of 106. Rev. J. T. Henderson is pastor.

Spring Creek (Benton) Baptist Church was the second organized in this county, the meeting being held in the house of David Dodd, on the first Sunday in April, 1836. Rev. Samuel Henderson preached the sermon, Revs. Allen Samuels, Silas Dodd and Moses Bland being instrumental in the formation. The charter members were David Webb, Elizabeth Webb, Samuel Henderson, Aaron Bolt, David Dodd and Sarah Dodd. Rev. Samuel Henderson was moderator.

Spring Creek Church continued to grow and prosper, and in 1878 changed the name to the First Baptist Church of Benton, worshipping in the Union Church until 1881, when the present substantial edifice was erected. They now have a membership of 150, and a flourishing Sabbath school, of which D. M. Cloud is superintendent. Rev. B. F. Milam is pastor of the church.

Salem Church was organized, in 1836, by Rev. Allen Samuels, who was its first pastor. It is situated in Jefferson Township, and is now under the spiritual guidance of Rev. H. A. Goodwin.

North Fork Church was organized in Holland Township, in 1837, by Samuel Henderson, who was pastor up to 1841.

Kentucky Church, situated in Kentucky Township, six miles northwest of Benton was organized by John Y. Lindsey, in 1837, and services were held in groves and private houses until 1840. A house was then built in the grove where the church was organized. Rev. Lindsey was pastor of this church from 1837 till his death, in 1865. Rev. F. Moore served until 1869, and Rev. J. T. Henderson from 1869 to 1874. The present membership is 169.

There are a number of other churches of this denomination in the county, twenty two in all. Every township has at least one. Spring Creek Church was the body with which the First Baptist Association met that convened south of the Arkansas River in Arkansas. This was in October, 1836, delegates being in attendance from Louisiana and Southern Arkansas, some of whom traveled over 200 miles in ox wagons. Rev. Samuel Henderson was moderator.

The Presbyterians began church work in Saline County in 1838, and in that year founded an organization four miles south of Benton. Rev. William Harland was pastor, and Robert Calvert, Thomas Keesee, Jr., and Gideon Keesee, ruling elders. The society was called "Saline Congregation," and for a time flourished, but finally went down. It was reorganized at Benton, in 1851, by Rev. John F. King, pastor, and F. Leach, Robert Calvert and John Lindsey, ruling elders. Up to 1884 worship was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church building at Benton, but at that time a good frame house (the present one), in Benton, was constructed and utilized. The present membership numbers eighty; Rev. J. P. Lemon is pastor. A good Sabbath school is an encouraging branch of the church work. Rev. Finis Leach, one of the original members, and who joined at the first organization, still survives.

Financial affairs always occupy a prominent

place in the proceedings of courts, and Saline is no exception to the general rule. The amount of taxes collected for the year 1837 was $546.62½; 1838, $1,241.01; for 1839, $2,349.33. A gradual increase was subsequently observed in the tax system, and the methods of collecting delinquent taxes were much improved. In 1882 Saline County's indebtedness was $24,000, and, in 1889, $3,339.64, the indebtedness having been reduced to its present limit since the closing of the saloons. Prior to that time a decided annual increase obtained. The delinquent tax is now small, and the county will be entirely free from debt in two years. A spirit of improvement is manifested throughout the entire community. A $5,000 iron bridge over the Saline River, on the military road, was ordered at the October term of court, 1889, and other improvements of decided benefit are assured. The total rate of taxation is 15 mills, apportioned as follows: County, 4 mills; bridge, 1 mill; special school tax, 5 mills; State, 5 mills.

Having in these pages given a sketch of the material affairs of Saline County, it may be of interest to note its natural advantages of production and growth, so abundantly supplemented by man's wisdom and enterprise. The county's location is a most favorable one. Situated in the central part of the State, it is bounded north by Perry, east and northeast by Pulaski, south by Grant and Hot Spring, and west by Garland and Perry Counties, in a section peculiarly fertile. From its eastern extremity on the Arkansas River, in Township 2, south, to its most western point in Township 2, north, is fifty four miles, and its greatest width on the line between Ranges 15 and 16, west, is thirty miles. This territory is divided into nineteen municipal townships, included in which are twenty postoffices.

The area of the county is 690 square miles, or 441,600 acres, of which the United States Government owns 62,000 acres, subject to homestead entry; the State about 40,000, and the Iron Mountain Railroad Company 90,000 acres. Nearly fifteen per cent of its tillable land is in cultivation.

In the eastern part a generally level physical aspect is presented, heavily timbered. Soil of a light sandy loam predominates, except on the Arkansas River, where it is darker and heavier, and exceedingly fertile, being unexcelled in the production of corn and cotton. The central portion is more broken, the soil here being of a red sandy and gravelly nature, except on the bottom lands of the Saline River, and is admirably adapted for the raising of fruits, corn, cotton and vegetables. Strawberries and peaches are also produced very early in the season. The county's western portion is mountainous; here the soil is a red sand and gravel, and it is well watered by the tributaries of the Saline.

The Saline River traverses the central portion of the territory, in a direction somewhat from northwest to southeast. Its tributaries, North Fork, Alum Fork, Middle Fork and South Fork, entering the county on the borders of the northwest, central, and southwestern parts, converge and form this river about three miles northwest of Benton, and that stream flows on through the county.

Lands on the Saline and its tributaries are excellent for farming purposes. The uplands are fairly timbered, while the valleys are in many places an unbroken forest, in which some of the finest timber in the State can be found. Oak, ash, hickory, walnut and yellow pine are the leading varieties, though many other kinds, equally important and useful, abound.

Almost the entire mountainous portion of the county is underlaid with valuable minerals, showing traces of gold, nickel, silver, cobalt, iron, manganese, copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, arsenic, antimony, graphite, steatite, granite, kaolin, potter's clay and fire clay.

The predominating minerals so far as developed are nickel, sand carbonate and steotite (soapstone). Some efforts are being made to disclose these various storehouses of nature, and utilize the riches which are only awaiting human appropriation.

Rabbit Foot Mine, two and one half miles northwest of Benton, on Saline River, yields nickel and most of the other minerals found in the county,

but the principal ore is nickel. The future prospects of this mine are very promising. It is owned and operated by Col. S. H. Whitthorne, of Benton, mention of whom is made in subsequent pages.

The American Mine, located in the extreme western portion of the country, has yielded sand carbonate and a considerable showing of gold.

Steatite of a superior quality is found in various localities. Wallis' Mine, twelve miles north of Benton, in Beaver Township, has been partially developed, and shows an exhaustless bed of the finest quality of steatite. Potter's clay of a good quality is found in the central part of the county. Ever since 1866 pottery has been manufactured in the vicinity, but the business was greatly enlarged in 1873, and from that period the present extensive interests properly date. There are now seven good factories, producing various grades of ware, and, as this is at present a leading manufacturing industry, large shipments are constantly being made to the outside world.

The agricultural productions of the county for the year 1879, as shown by the United States Census Reports in 1880, were as follows: Indian corn, 292,628 bushels; oats, 38,046 bushels; wheat, 7,589 bushels; hay, 178 tons; Irish potatoes, 7,682 bushels; sweet potatoes, 22,949 bushels; tobacco, 9,418 pounds; cotton, 5,075 bales. The average yield of seed cotton is 1,000 pounds per acre; wheat, 16 bushels; corn, 30 bushels, and oats, 50 bushels, while the vegetable production is enormous.

What more need be said in indicating to the would be immigrant Saline County's desirability as a place of residence? It offers a natural wealth hardly exceeded; its attractions rest upon favorable facts impossible to dispute; society is of that order which surrounds moral, law loving and law abiding individuals; climatic and atmospheric conditions are all that need be asked; and here may the worthy, enterprising citizen, by application and manifested energy, obtain that just recognition which at all times is an incentive to honorable living and a benefit to any community.

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Wilburn Hensley Allen, farmer and stock raiser of Shaw Township, Saline County, Ark., first saw the light of day on November 4, 1848, in the little town of Benton, Ark. His parents, William D., born April 14, 1811, died December 6, 1871, and Rhoda (Ramsey) Allen, born May 25, 1820, died June 3, 1880, were among the very early settlers of Benton, coming to that town in 1847. They were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Georgia. William Allen moved to Georgia when but a young man, met the mother of our subject, and was married November 18, 1837. He also spent three months in the Florida War, taking part in the battle of Pea River, and being one of the force that removed the Indians from the territory. After his marriage he lived in Georgia seven years, after which, moving to Mississippi, he made that State his home until 1847. Coming to this State at the latter date he engaged in farming. He purchased the place one and one half miles from Benton, known now as the Allen field, and later moved to Benton and opened a blacksmith shop which he ran in connection with farming. He was for years a member of the Masonic lodge at Benton, and together with his wife was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. During the war he served in the commissary department of the Confederate army, but saw no active field service. After the Federal capture of Little Rock he followed the army in company with Col. Crawford. About 1863 he moved to Ouachita County for greater safety, returning to Saline when the war was closed. He spent the latter part of his life in retirement, dying from dropsy at the age of sixty. He was the father of ten children: George W. (born September 2, 1839, deputy sheriff of Grant County), Cynthia (wife of H. S. Glenn, a merchant of Benton, born November 27, 1841, died June 28, 1863), Sarah (wife of Dr. John W. Cole, of Shaw Township, born January 15, 1844), Thomas J. (born January 17, 1846, died May 8, 1860), W. H. (the subject of this sketch), John W. (born January 11, 1851, died September 19, 1853), Uriah E. (born September 29, 1853, died August 20, 1868), Joseph B. (born September 25, 1856, died November 25,

1857), and Benjamin F. (born November 3, 1858, farms in Shaw Township). W. H. Allen was reared on a farm, spending his school days in the common schools of Saline County. At the age of twenty-one he began life for himself, but lived with his parents until his marriage, October 18, 1877. His wife was formerly Miss Mickey C. Kinkead, daughter of Rev. James and Susana (Hughes) Kinkead, residents of Farmington, Mo. The father, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, was born July 6, 1807, resided, labored and married in Missouri, dying near Irondale September 27, 1864. His wife, Susana (Hughes) Kinkead, was born November 25, 1817. in Missouri, the daughter of John Hughes, a farmer and stock raiser, and an early settler of Southeastern Missouri. She was married the first time September 15, 1835. She survived her husband, and some years after his death moved to Illinois, where she married Spruce Boggs. Two years later she again became a widow. She remained in Illinois until 1874, then coming to Saline County, where she died May 18, 1879, at the home of her son in-law, Wilburn Allen, on the Tomlinson place. Mrs. W. H. Allen was the eighth in a family of ten children: Eliza J. (born August 31, 1838, wife of John Bean, a farmer of Irondale, Mo.. died about 1875), J. M. (born May 18, 1840, is a mechanic, and lives in Mississippi), Mary N. (born February 6, 1842), James C. (born December 23, 1843, is deputy constable of Big Rock Township, Pulaski County, but lives in Benton, on the Hackersmith farm), Alex. E. (born July 4, 1846, is constable of Big Rock Township. and lives in Little Rock), Susan S. (born August 8, 1848, is the wife of Newton Maxey, a mechanic of Oak Grove, Ill.), Elizabeth (born October 4, 1850, is the wife of D. C. Hays, postmaster at Benton, Ark.), Marthy F. (born June 12, 1854, is the wife of Hays Maxwell, a farmer and mechanic of Irondale, Mo.), Mickey C. (wife of W. H. Allen, born September 8, 1856, and died September 30, 1889), and Eleanor (born November 6, 1858). Mr. Allen and wife became the parents of Clara Lillian (born August 16, 1858, died October 4, 1879), Finis Ewing (born December 9, 1879), Fiamen W. (born October 12, 1881, died August 6, 1882), Mickey Gertrude (born October 30, 1883), and George C. (born August 14, 1886). After his marriage Mr. Allen began farming on an inheritance of eighty acres from his father, on the Saline River, to which he added ten acres. In 1879 or 1880 he sold his farm and bought the eighty acres on which he now lives. He has about forty acres under cultivation, and has erected some excellent farm buildings. During the years 1887 and 1888 he was engaged as lumber contractor for the Brushe mill. Later he held an interest, and on September 9, 1889, sold out to his partner, S. H. Glover, and is now engaged as sawyer at the same mill. He is a member of the school board of his township, and votes with the Democratic party, though taking very little interest in politics. He is a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., and (as did his wife) belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Allen is classed with the most public-spirited men of Saline County. He is a liberal donator to all worthy public enterprises, and a zealous worker for the welfare of his adopted home.

J. W. Ashby, prominently identified with Benton's interests, was born in Floyd County, Ga., August 17, 1842, and is the son of John and Rebecca (Woodruff) Ashby, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. John Ashby was born in Princess Ann County, on October 11, 1800, and was of the old Virginia stock. He was reared to the occupation of farming, which he continued all his life, and in the fall of 1858 emigrated to Claiborne Parish, North Louisiana, where he spent the remainder of his days. Himself and wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was called to his long home in 1864, and his wife (who married again) survived until 1878. J. W. Ashby is the eighth of a family of ten children, six of whom are still living: Elizabeth (wife of Mr. Johnson, a prosperous farmer of Texas), G. W. (a farmer living in Louisiana), Annette (wife of J. F. Hamiter, a farmer of Hempstead County, Ark.), Amanda (wife of Robert Scott, a farmer, and one of the early settlers of Saline County, having lived here since 1834), Nancy (wife of George King, a farmer and stockman of Texas), J. M.

(the eldest of the brothers, a man of family, who died in the army at Monroe, La., in 1863), William (a farmer, living in Saline County, Ark.), Lucinda (who married John Nelson, and died in 1872), William (died at the age of thirty four, in 1867, in Louisiana), and Mary (died in childhood while her parents were living in Georgia). J. W. was educated in the common schools of Georgia, and was reared to farm life, but in his early manhood learned the carpenter and blacksmith trade. At the age of twenty two, and in the spring of 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twelfth Louisiana Infantry, Col. Scott's regiment. He served three years and four months, participating in the engagements of Baker's Creek, Jackson, and the bombardment of Fort Hudson. He was with Hood on his Georgia and Tennessee campaigns, and while in the latter was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, then in the encounter at Kingston and later on at Bentonville. He was paroled at Greensboro, N. C., on April 26, 1865. After the close of the war Mr. Ashby returned to North Louisiana to take care of his mother and her family, and did not leave her until her second marriage. He then came to Arkansas and there won his bride, Miss Mary Scott, their marriage occurring in 1868. Returning with his bride to Louisiana, he remained there till December, 1869, when the temptation to get back to Arkansas became so great that he again located and purchased a large farm. This place consisted of 120 acres of new land, with little or no improvement, but this did not discourage him in the least, for he immediately set to work and cleared forty acres and erected good buildings and made so many improvements that old surroundings would hardly have been recognized. For thirteen years Mr. Ashby remained on this farm, but in 1882 he moved to Benton and erected a home, opening a store of general merchandise, and also engaging in the undertaker's business, which he has successfully conducted to the present time. In 1885 he sold his land, and since then has devoted his whole attention to the mercantile business. Mr. and Mrs. Ashby have four children: Edna (born March 3, 1871, at present attending boarding school in Kentucky), Bertie (born July 7, 1874, at tending school at Benton), Pearl (born October 13, 1879. also at school), and Robert (born February 13, 1883). Mr. Ashby is a member of Benton Lodge No. 1319, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Benton. He honors the Democratic party with his vote, but is conservative on the subject of politics. He has served as a member of his school board and always takes an active interest in any enterprise that is for the good of his town or county, and is a man that has the respect of the entire community.

Philip J. Bradfield. Prominent among the enterprising and popular men of this section is Philip J. Bradfield, a well known merchant and farmer, and the son of John H. and Sarah E. (Burnett) Bradfield. He was born in Hamilton County, Tenn., May 19, 1861. John H. Bradfield was also a native of Tennessee, his birth occurring June 16, 1830. He was reared a farmer, and made that his life's work: a man of common school education, for years he held the position of magistrate, being a Democrat, politically, but not an enthusiast. He was married September 10, 1857, to Miss Burnett, and they were the parents of ten children, five of whom survive, as follows: William C. (a farmer of Jefferson Township), J. L. (a farmer, but now a student of Benton Collegiate High School), Louisa E. (living with her mother on the old homestead in this county), Leon L. (also at home) and Philip (the subject of this sketch). Mr. Bradfield, Sr., came with his family to this State, by rail as far as Memphis, thence on board the "Thomas H. Allen," a river steamer via the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers, landing at Little Rock, February 20, 1871. From the latter place Shaw Township, Saline County, was easily reached, and after a residence there of two years they moved to Jefferson Township, where the father bought a tract of 182 acres of partly improved land. He added to this from time to time until he owned 253 acres, improving it to a great extent, and at the time of his death, in 1881, was preparing to build a new residence. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and respected by all who knew him. His estimable wife still lives at the old homestead, and is a member of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Philip J. was reared to farm life, and spent his younger days in the common schools of Saline County. When in his twentieth year he took the management of his mother's farm. On February 5, 1884, he led to the hymeneal altar Miss Faithie A. Roberts, daughter of T. J. Roberts, and a native of Saline County. To this union two children have been born: Ida May (born March 6, 1885) and Essie Maud (born April 17, 1888). After his marriage Mr. Bradfield resumed farming and homesteaded 120 acres adjoining his mother's place, which he immediately began to improve. He also owns a part of the old homestead. In 1887, purchasing a fine stock of goods, he opened a store on his farm, and since that time has conducted his mercantile business with encouraging success. In 1886 he was elected justice of the peace in his township, and still holds that office, to the entire satisfaction of those concerned. He is president of the school board and a member of the board of equalization for Saline County, in session at Benton. He is a member of Paran Lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., also of Jefferson Lodge No. 55, I. O. G. T., in which latter he has held nearly every office. Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Bradfield votes with the Democrats, and exerts considerable influence in the township and county politically. He has given not a little attention to journalistic work since 1881, attaining an enviable reputation in that line. He first began this work as local correspondent for the Benton Courier, and is still holding that position. In January, 1885, he wrote an article for the "Farmer and Mechanic," entitled "Our Neglected Resources," which was published in the regular edition of that paper. It was re published in the 50,000 edition of the paper, and the attention it received, together with the criticisms, which were all that one could desire, combined to show that the writer was of unusual ability and an honor to the literary world. He was appointed April 2, 1887, as special correspondent of the Daily Arkansas Gazette, both by mail and wire, and was sent by that paper to visit Montgomery County, Ark., during the mining excitement there in 1887. He also prepared the article for the Bear City edition of the Gazette, and has contributed largely to other papers, the Benton Review, and Farm and Fireside, of Springfield, Ohio. He has served as a member of the Democratic central committee for the last six years. Mr. Bradfield is one of those young men rapidly coming to the front, and the citizens of Jefferson Township have just cause to feel proud of such a one in their midst. He is public spirited, and takes an active part in, and gives his earnest support to all enterprises for the good of the public.

William Brents, at one time a leading farmer and well known hotel keeper in Saline County, but at present retired, was born in what is now Marshall County, Tenn., in the year 1811, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (McWhurter) Brents, natives of Kentucky, but who were very early settlers of Marshall (formerly Lincoln) County, Tenn., where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father was a successful farmer and a prominent citizen of that county, and in religious belief was a member of the Christian Church. He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, and was with Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. His father was John Brents, one of the early settlers of Kentucky, where his death occurred at an advanced age. The maternal grandfather, James McWhurter, was of Irish origin, and also fought in the War of 1812. William Brents, the principal of this sketch, and the fourth of four sons and four daughters born to his parents, was reared on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace and acquired a good English training, being instructed in the duties of farm life by his father. When twenty one years of age he was married to Mahala, a daughter of Robert and Lucy Ewing, by whom he had ten children, of whom one son and three daughters are yet living: Harriet (widow of Frank Shoemaker), Malvina (wife of Thomas Delamer, residing in Texas), Robert E., and Siff (wife of Alfred Trammell, residing near Eldorado). Mr. Brents lost his first wife, and in January, 1868, was married to Mrs. Xalisco Dickinson, an estimable widow, and daughter of Robert Strib

ling. This lady was born in Georgia, but came to Arkansas with her parents when three years old, and settled in Hot Spring County, where her father and mother both died. One child was born to her marriage with Mr. Brents, Lily. Mr. Brents was one of the first settlers of Saline County, having come here in 1844, and he has made it his home ever since. The year following his arrival he purchased a farm near Benton, which he still owns, and has accumulated altogether about 550 acres of fertile land, with some 200 acres under cultivation, all of it being the result of his individual effort and good management. He is noted above all things for his enterprise, as is illustrated by the fact that on the second day of his arrival he opened up a hotel, which was afterward one of the most noted in Central Arkansas, continuing in that business until the war. After that event he turned his attention to farming with equal success until his retirement from active life. His industry and energy have won the respect and admiration of the entire community, and he can now rest content with the knowledge that he has done his share toward the development and improvement of Saline County. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Jackson in 1832, and for every presidential candidate since that time except during the war. Before that period he followed the trade of harness and saddle-maker in connection with his other interests.

James A. Brown, a well known, influential citizen, and one of the most prominent planters of Saline County, was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., in 1829, and is a son of John and Nancy Brown, born in North Carolina in 1807 and in Tennessee in 1825, respectively. The parents were married in Lincoln County, and a few years after their union, moved to Fayette County, West Tenn., where they resided until the year 1853, then coming to Arkansas. The father was a prosperous farmer during his life and for many years a captain of militia. His wife, a devout Christian woman, died in 1853, and he followed her two years later. He was a son of James Brown, of North Carolina, one of the earliest settlers of Lincoln County, Tenn., who resided in that State the remainder of his life. The paternal grandfather, James Brown, came from Ireland to America in his boyhood and first settled in North Carolina, and afterward in Lincoln County, Tenn., where he died in 1830. Champion Blithe, the maternal grandfather, was a Kentuckian by birth, and in an early day fought the Spaniards at Santa Day. The remainder of his life was spent on the frontier of Texas fighting against savage tribes. James A., the second of six children born to his parents, received his education in the log cabin schools of his day. He started out in the world for himself when only fourteen years old, and at the age of eighteen was assistant overseer of a large plantation, having entire charge of over 100 slaves. In 1851 he was married in Shelby County, Tenn., to Virginia, a daughter of Payton and Sarah Fletcher, of Kentucky, who settled in Tennessee after their marriage, the father becoming one of the largest planters in Shelby County. Mr. Fletcher was also a soldier in one of the Indian wars. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of seven children, of whom two only are living: William H. (born in 1857, educated in Benton, Ark., and Shelby County, Tenn., and married in 1888 to Miss Edna E. Hooker, of Shelby County), and Thomas Jefferson, (born in 1864, also educated in Benton, Ark., and Shelby County, Tenn., and at Little Rock; married March 7, 1889, to Miss Maggie L. Wilder, of Georgia, who came to Benton, Ark., with her parents, the latter now residing in Texas). The following year after his marriage, Mr. Brown came to Arkansas and settled in the wilds about twenty miles below Little Rock, which was then the nearest postoffice and trading point. Here he opened up a small clearing and built himself a slab cabin, and one of his greatest pleasures is to recall the many happy hours spent in that primitive habitation. The country was overrun with wild animals at that time and many a night he was forced to get out of bed and let the dogs in to keep them from being eaten by the wolves. During the first year he killed twenty two bear besides a quantity of other game, and on one occasion stood in his door with a shot gun and killed seven wild turkeys at

one shot. Wild deer were then more plenty than the domestic hog of to day, and the delicious venison now sold for exorbitant prices was then a common fare. Mr. Brown was an ardent hunter, but never let his fascination for that sport interfere with his other duties, and the severest weather did not hinder him from improving his farm and building up his place. He cultivated about 250 acres of fine bottom land, which, on his arrival had been covered with a dense growth of timber, and has done perhaps as much hard work as any man in Arkansas. He now owns 3,200 acres of fine bottom land, having placed some 600 acres under cultivation, all accumulated by his own energy and judicious management; besides this he was a considerable loser by the Civil War. He now employs about 100 people on his place and operates his own gin and store. In earlier days Mr. Brown was engaged in rafting lumber down the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, and after getting through with his season's business made the journey back home on foot through the wildest and most unsettled portion of the country. In politics he was a Whig until after the war, and now votes the Democratic ticket. For eight years he held the office of justice of the peace and filled the position with great dignity and wisdom. He has been a member of Pemington Lodge No. 273, A. F. & A. M., at Hensley since 1865, and has been junior and senior warden, treasurer and junior deacon. His sons also belong to the same lodge.

A. B. Burks, one of the oldest and most prosperous stock raisers and farmers in Liberty Township, Saline County, Ark., was born in Wayne County, Tenn., the son of Harrison and Sarah (Yocum) Burks, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Kentucky. Harrison Burks came to Tennessee when a small boy and was educated in the country schools and reared on a farm. In 1854, at the age of fifty-five years, he came to Arkansas, buying eighty acres of land in this township, where he remained until his death ten years later. Besides his original purchase he entered eighty acres more, and dealt quite extensively in fast horses, being a lover of racing. He was married about 1817, and became the father of nine children, five of whom are now living: George W. (deceased, whose family reside in this county), A. B. (our subject), James (living in this county), William (in Fair Play Township, this county), Mary (wife of John Russell, of Garland County, Ark.), and P. L. (of this township). Mrs. Burks died in 1868, having been a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Burks took quite an active interest in politics, as a Democrat, though he was not an office seeker. At the age of eighteen, A. B. Burks commenced life for himself as a farmer on rented land in Tennessee, which he farmed for six years. In 1854 he came to this State with his father, settling in this county and township. He rented land to put in his first crop, but in October of the same year purchased his present property consisting of eighty acres, with twenty acres improved. He has since added 120 acres, making a fine farm of 200 acres with 150 improved, upon which are a splendid frame residence, barns, outhouses, etc. He makes a speciality of raising stock and grain, leaving cotton to his neighbors. He has a large number of cattle and other stock. In 1861 Mr. Burks joined the Confederate army as a private, being promoted to sergeant of his company. He linked his fortune with Company F, Third Arkansas Cavalry, commanded by Col. E. Bowlin, of Little Rock, and during the fore part of the war was stationed on the west side of the river, but in 1862 his command crossed the river and took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Corinth, Iuka, Franklin, Knoxville, Dalton, Savannah, and a number of minor engagements. He was surrendered near Greenville, N. C., and paroled at Chester, S. C. Starting home May 7, 1865, he arrived June 15, and found his family in a fair condition, but he, himself, was bankrupt, having nothing left except his place. Beginning at once to farm, he has kept it up to the present day. Just before returning from the war, Mr. Burks drew 95 cents in silver from the Confederate treasurer, which he still retains. He says he worked four years for 95 cents, and he expects to keep it all his life. What property he now owns has been accumulated since the war. He was married in 1848 to Miss Mary A. May, daughter of John and Elizabeth

(Polk) May, natives of Tennessee, and the parents of seven children (three of whom are now living): Henry (in McNairy County, Tenn.), Mary A. (wife of A. B. Burks), James (deceased, whose family resides in Izard County, Ark.), Joshua (deceased), and Emily (wife of Wesley Hensley, in Searcy County, Ark.). Mr. John May died many years ago, Mrs. May passing away in 1837. Mr. and Mrs. Burks have seven children: Louisa (wife of W. M. Grant), Nancy (wife of E. M. Hunnicutt), Sarah (wife of G. W. Grant), Tennessee (wife of William Howard), James, Emily and Josephine (deceased). Politically, Democratic, Mr. Burks is a member the of A. F. & A. M., and a strong supporter of churches, schools and benevolent and public enterprises, always lending a hand to any scheme that will upbuild his county and State.

Frederick W. Bush, a prominent druggist and apothecary of Benton, was born in Cassel, in the State of Prussia, Germany, on January 30, 1837, and is the second son of a family of five children born to Heinrich and Marie (Shoppach) Bush. Heinrich Bush was a lawyer, or prosecuting attorney, and also carried on an extensive probate business, but owing to the rebellion in Germany, in 1848, he came to America and joined his brother-in law, John W. Shoppach, at Benton. The climate of this country not agreeing with him, he expired of a congestive chill, within five miles of Benton, in the summer of 1849. His wife's death occurred in 1885. She was the sister of J. W. Shoppach, who for years was an officer of Saline County. Frederick W. spent his early days in Cassel, and was educated in the schools of that city. When fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to a harness and saddle manufacturer, where he remained for three years. The third year he received wages, owing to his ability as a salesman, something that was not usually done. After having become proficient in his trade, he determined to engage in business for himself. Perhaps the correspondence with his uncle, or the love of a Republican government may have decided him to renounce his citizenship, for he took passage in a sailing vessel for America, and arrived here after a tiresome journey of eight weeks. Though the trip was long, and two severe storms were encountered, his ambition was not impaired, and he arrived in New Orleans in December, 1855. He heralded his arrival in Benton on Christmas day, of 1855, two months after which he engaged in the harness and saddlery business, with fair success. His business increased to such an extent that he was obliged to secure the services of several men to supply the demand, but the war breaking out he felt it his duty to fight for his adopted country, and so placed business affairs in the hands of his brother in law, George H. Stratman, and offered himself to the First Arkansas Infantry (Col. James Fagan; later general), in April, 1861. He participated in the battles of Manassas, Shiloh (where he was wounded by gunshot in the left arm), Chickamauga, and New Hope Church. At the latter point he was again wounded, this time in the right shoulder. He was also in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Franklin, Nashville, and at Spring Hill. After the Nashville fight, Mr. Bush was not in any regular engagement. He was once taken prisoner, but escaped within three hours, and finally with his company was surrendered in May, 1865. After a few weeks in Georgia Mr. Bush returned to Benton, only to find his home desolated by the unpitying hand of war. Federal troops had appropriated his stock of goods, and his home had been used as headquarters for the quartermaster's department. This would have discouraged many, but, with renewed determination, he immediately opened a stock of liquors and groceries, and continued in this branch until 1875, when he sold out and engaged in the drug business. This he has since carried on, with signal success. Mr. Bush's sister, Eliza, is the wife of George Stratman, a large shoe and boot dealer in Little Rock. Emily died in New Orleans, while on her way to this State in company with her brother. Charles Conrad, the youngest child, who came to Benton, started to California in 1858, and since that time has not been heard from. In November, 1867, Mr. Bush was married to Miss Margaret Angeline Lane, a daughter of James B. Lane, one of the pioneers of Arkansas. She was born in Benton, August 22, 1848. They have the

following family: Joanna E. (born September 25, 1871), Frederick Carl (born February 22, 1877), Ernest James (born December 25, 1886), Mary Williams (born July 2, 1869, and died September 14, 1870), Callie O. (born May 28, 1873, and died October 8, 1877). In addition to his store, Mr. Bush has considerable land, owning 360 acres, with sixty under cultivation. He rents farms to tenants, who are evidently good ones, judging from the excellent condition in which the land is kept. He has held the office of school director for four years, also mayor for four years in Benton, and was alderman and treasurer for a long period. The latter position he is holding at the present time, having for six years been deputy county treasurer. Mr. Bush is a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., also of Saline Lodge No. 1319, K. of H., being treasurer of the latter. He and his family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is one of the trustees. Baird's Institute (a flourishing private school in Benton) counts him as one of its trustees, H. T. Caldwell and himself having been the originators of this institution. Mr. Bush has always been a leader in enterprises looking to general improvement, especially in the support of churches, schools, etc.

Judge H. T. Caldwell, of the firm of H. T. Caldwell & Co., general merchants at Benton, Ark., was born in Callaway County, Mo., in 1840, and is a son of Maj. Robert A. and Mary R. (Holman) Caldwell, who were born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1814, and Christian County, Ky., in 1820, respectively. The parents were married in Callaway County, Mo., in 1838, and in 1857 removed to Southwestern Missouri, where they resided until 1861, then changing their location to Washington County, Ark. In 1869 they moved to Sebastian County, where the father died in 1888; the mother still survives. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, in which the father had been an elder for many years. He was a farmer and very prosperous in that calling, and during the Blackhawk War held the rank of major. His father was Capt. Thomas Caldwell, of South Carolina, who moved to Kentucky when a young man, and in 1810 was married in that State. The latter Caldwell was one of the earliest settlers of Callaway County, Mo., having gone there in 1826, and there he resided until his death in 1866. He was an extensive farmer and manufacturer of pottery, and also served in the Blackhawk War with distinction. In Masonic circles he stood high, and in religious belief belonged to the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling elder about forty years. His father, Robert Caldwell, was a native of Scotland, who came to America and settled in South Carolina before the Revolutionary War, in which he afterward served. He also spent the latter days of his life in Missouri, where he was a substantial and highly esteemed citizen. Thomas Caldwell was a cousin of John C. Calhoun's mother. The maternal grandfather, Henry Holman, was a native of Kentucky, who moved to Missouri in 1826, and died there in 1872. He was a farmer and wheelwright by occupation, and in religious faith a Baptist. He was a son of Edward Holman, a native of Wales, who came to the United States at an early period and served in the Revolutionary War. The latter resided in Kentucky for a number of years, but moved to Missouri in 1826, and lived there until the time of his decease in 1838. Judge H. T. Caldwell, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest in a family of four sons and three daughters born to his parents, and was reared on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools of Missouri, and received a good English training, passing an uneventful life until the rebellion, when he joined Company A, of Gen. Fagan's staff, in which he served for two years, and was assigned to the quartermaster's department. During the last year of the war he held the rank of major, and had charge of the State pottery factory in Louisiana when Allen was Governor of that State. After the war he carried on the pottery business in Sebastian County, Ark., until 1870, when he moved to Benton, Saline County, Ark., there continuing the same business until 1872. Since then he has engaged in commercial life, and is at this time one of the leading merchants and most popular tradesman in Saline County. The firm was established in 1872, and

now carry a fine stock of goods valued at about $4,000, their patronage being one of the largest in the county. Mr. Caldwell was married in 1865 to Miss Sallie Martin, a daughter of Seaborn J. and Sarah Martin, of Georgia, who moved to Columbia County, Ark., about the year 1846, where the father died in 1882, while the mother is still living in that county (now Nevada County). Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell reside in one of the finest residences in Benton, and have an interesting family of five children, all of whom have been educated at the best schools in Arkansas. In politics Mr. Caldwell is a stanch Democrat. He is a member of Benton Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., and Saline Lodge No. 1319, K. of H., being dictator of the latter. He and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but he formerly attended the old school Presbyterian and Mrs. Caldwell the Methodist Church, and both are liberal contributors to all religious and educational enterprises. Judge Caldwell has been a ruling elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the past twenty-five years, and superintendent of the most flourishing Sunday-school in the county for eighteen consecutive years. Out of this have grown two other flourishing Sunday-schools, and hundreds of children from the schools have gone into the different churches. This he deems his life work, and in it he loves to labor.

Daniel A. Cameron, farmer, stock raiser and the assessor of Saline County, was born in Giles County, Tenn., August 13, 1833, and is the son of J. D. and Elizabeth (Hale) Cameron, natives of Tennessee. J. D. Cameron was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., June 2, 1808, and his wife in Davidson County, Tenn., October 17, 1811. They came to Arkansas in 1850, settling on the North Fork of the Saline River, where the father remained for six years, following the occupation of farming, being also a licensed exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He next moved five miles east, and located on a farm on Hurricane Creek, residing there for twenty years, after which he returned to his old home on North Fork, where he was living at the time of his death in 1880, his wife having been called from earth in 1862. She bore Mr. Cameron fourteen children, six of whom still survive: Eliza (Cunningham), Martha (Ashby), J. H. (married), Amanda (Terry), William, and Daniel the subject of this sketch. Mr. Cameron's second wife was Miss Eliza Woods a native of Arkansas. To this union three children were born: Fanny (Brown), Rupert and Carol (unmarried). Daniel A. was reared on a farm and educated in Tennessee, improving all the advantages for schooling to be had in those days. In 1850 he came to Arkansas with his father, and in May, 1855, was married to Miss Adeline Pipkins, a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of Willis and Mary Pipkins. Eight children blessed this union, all of whom are living: Willis J. (born August 10, 1857, married January 25, 1881, to Mary Mercer), Mary E. (Davidson, born June 6, 1860), Martha (widow of J. Orr, born May 13, 1863), Laura J. (Russell, born November 9, 1865), Eliza C. (Watson, born October 28, 1868), Emma (born August 25, 1871, unmarried), John L. (born March 27, 1874), and Samuel B. (born August 12, 1877). After his marriage Mr. Cameron pursued the occupation of farming, and settled a farm of 160 acres, where he now lives, then a complete wilderness, but at this time well improved with nice buildings, and such conveniences and comforts as one might desire. Of the original 160 acres he cleared about forty acres, adding 160 acres adjoining, with thirty under cultivation. He now owns one of the fine farms of the county, 320 acres in extent, with about ninety acres improved. During the years 1858 and 1866 he taught school, and demonstrated at that time his ability as a teacher, as well as an agriculturist, thorough in every detail. April 20, 1861, Mr. Cameron enlisted in the First Arkansas Infantry (Col. Fagan), and served one year, being discharged at Corinth, in May, 1862. In May, 1863, he again joined the army in Capt. Miller's company (a part of Gen. Fagan's body guard), participating in the battle of Helena. After the surrender at Little Rock he was sent home on account of ill health, never after returning to the field of action. He is Democratic in his political views, and exerts quite an influence in his county, having served in county conventions

on various occasions. For twelve years he has served his district as director and trustee, and takes a great interest in schools and churches, being an earnest advocate of educational advancement. Mr. Cameron was a candidate for the office of county assessor in 1885, but was defeated. In 1886 he again made the race, was elected, and re-elected in 1888, being the present incumbent. The success with which he has met in the supervision of county affairs is highly gratifying, and proves him to be a man of unusual business qualifications. Mr. Cameron and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is trustee and steward. He is also a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., in which he was J. D., and formerly a Wheeler. He lives near Salem camp ground, the largest in the State, and has been at twenty three consecutive meetings at this noted point.

J. L. Canada, farmer and stock raiser of Beaver Township, was born in Smith County, Tenn., in 1833, being the son of David and Tamer (Key) Canada, natives of North Carolina. The former moved to Tennessee, when a young man, and settled in Smith County, there becoming married in 1825. His school days were spent in North Carolina, where he was colonel of the State militia. He was a farmer by occupation, and farmed after his marriage in Smith County until 1845, when he moved to West Tennessee, settling in Obion County, having traded his farm in the former county for 512 acres in Obion. The new place was all raw land, but here he lived until his death in 1882, improving his home. He was at that time, eighty-six years old. He had been married four times, the first union (in 1825) resulting in the birth of seven children, four of whom are living: Eliza (in this State), Elizabeth (wife of Mr. Colton, near Mayfield, Ky.), Jacob (in Tennessee) and J. L. (the subject of this sketch). Mrs. Canada was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1845. Her husband was later married to Emeline Hall in 1846, who bore him one child, Emily J., now deceased. The second Mrs. Canada was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and died about 1849. Mr. Canada's third marriage was to Adline Shelby, in 1856. She became the mother of ten children, five now living: David (who resides in Colorado), Olive (wife of John Morrow), Nannie (wife of L. Langister), Henry, Benjamin and Lenora (also married). Mrs. Canada, who was connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, survived until about 1868. The fourth wife of Mr. Canada, was Miss Smith, to whom he was united in 1870. One child was given to them, Robert. The mother is still living in Tennessee. Mr. Canada took quite an active interest in politics of his time, voting with the Whig party before the war, and with the Democratic party when that conflict closed. He had also acquired considerable valuable property. J. L. worked with his father on the farm from his twenty first to his twenty fifth year, when, in 1858, he went to Southeastern Missouri, settling in Scott County. Here he remained until 1861, farming on rented land. He then moved to Dunklin County, the same State, where he remained till after the war, having in that struggle attached himself to the company of Capt. Walker, afterward Col. Walker, father to James Walker, member of Congress from Southeastern Missouri. In 1865, Mr. Canada moved to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where he clerked for some time for Albert and Judge Imarr. Leaving there in 1865, he came to Saline County, Ark., and bought forty acres close to where Benton now stands; but soon selling that, he purchased the place on which he now lives, consisting of 160 acres, with thirty acres improved. Since, by adding eighty acres, he has acquired a fine place of 240 acres, with forty or fifty acres under cultivation. It is mostly bottom land, and as a farming tract is not excelled, in this section. In 1867 Mr. Canada was married to Miss Mary Allen, who bore him seven children: Alonzo and W. J. (at home), Henry N. and Lillian Dale (deceased), Lenoro, W. D. and Viola M. Mr. Canada is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and with his wife belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Canada is a Democrat politically. He is a party to all public improvements and a liberal supporter of schools.

Joseph M. Chennault, farmer and stock raiser

of Dyer Township, Saline County, was born in St. Clair County, Ala., in 1827. William, his father, was a native of Tennessee, and his wife of South Carolina. The elder Chennault moved to Alabama while still quite a boy, settling in Madison County, whence he moved to St. Clair County. He was a prominent farmer and owned a large number of negroes. His marriage occurred in 1820, and fourteen children were born to him, eleven of whom lived until maturity, but Joseph M. is the only survivor. The names of this family were: John (deceased, whose family is in Texas), Mary (deceased, wife of Samuel Bazile), Eliza (deceased, wife of W. Hutchison), Rutha (deceased, wife of R. Bazile, family now in Perry County, this State), J. M. (our subject), Nancy A. (deceased wife of Mr. Dyer, family in Saline County), Thomas (deceased, whose family live in this county), Sarah A. (deceased, wife of K. James, family in Saline County), William J. (deceased, his wife residing in Perry County, Ark.), Stephen M. (deceased, family in Saline County), and Amos (deceased). Mr. Chennault lived until 1865, and his wife up to 1871, both meeting their death in this county. He came to this State in 1836, and settled in Saline County, where he was known politically, as a Union Democrat. Himself and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. When twenty years of age J. M. Chennault began existence for himself. His school days had been spent in the county at limited district schools, the education here derived being subsequently improved by self application. At the age of twenty years he was married to Miss Nancy A. James, and three children were born to them, two now living: William M. (who lives in Garland County), and John (in Saline County). Mr. Chennault was married the second time to Miss Caroline Waters, who became the mother of five children: Mary A. (wife of John James), Eliza (wife of L. P. Kate), Sarah (wife of W. P. Caldwell), Joseph M., Jr., and Thomas (at home.) Mrs. Chennault died in March, 1877, as a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In 1888, Mr. Chennault was again married, to Miss Susan Gerin. He was in the Confederate army during the war as a member of Capt. Adams' Company, afterward joining the cavalry, and served until 1865, participating in the battle at Poison Springs and Marks' Mill. He was also with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri in 1864 65, taking part in a number of skirmishes. His discharge occurred in Navarro County, Tex., after which he came home and commenced farming to replenish his fortune shattered by the war. He now owns 180 acres of land, with sixty acres under cultivation, situated on the Middle Fork of Saline River, forming one of the best stocked farms in this section. He is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

D. M. Cloud, attorney and counselor at law at Benton, and also mayor of that place, was the second oldest of six children born to M. M. and L. J. (Haynes) Cloud, the former of whom came to this State from East Tennessee (to Saline County) in 1842. He walked from below the Arkansas Post on the Arkansas River (where a keel boat had grounded upon which he had taken passage at the mouth of the river, the price paid for passage being a cub bear) to the head waters of Saline now Garland County. There he worked on a farm for one year. He then went to work in a tanyard, continuing for two years, but in 1844 went to Benton and opened a tanyard, also purchasing some land. He was married in 1845 to Miss L. J. Haynes, and made Benton his home until his death, which occurred in 1859. Mr. Cloud took a prominent part in politics, being an earnest Democrat, and was county treasurer and also common school commissioner. He was a member of the Masonic order. His excellent wife still survives him at Benton. D. M. Cloud was educated in the public schools of Benton, and during the war served a while in the Confederate service, beginning when he was fifteen years of age. He was in the battles of Poison Springs, Marks Mill, and many other small skirmishes, and was taken prisoner by the Seventh Missouri, United States Cavalry, being confined at Little Rock, Rock Island, Ill., and New Orleans. Exchanged February 23, 1865, at the mouth of the Red River, he returned to the Southern army, but did no other service of

consequence, and was paroled on June 9, 1865, coming thence to his desolated home at Benton. He attended school for a few months, afterward taught and read law, worked on a farm for two or three years, and was then employed as a clerk in a store at Little Rock and other places for some time. Becoming engaged in the grocery business at Mulberry, he thus continued until 1881, when he returned to Benton and resumed the study of the law, being admitted to the bar in September, 1882. He has since practiced his profession in this and adjoining counties, and enjoys about the best and most lucrative practice of any lawyer in Saline County. Mr. Cloud took a very active part in the temperance movement in 1884, and greatly to his efforts are the temperance people indebted for the overthrow of the liquor traffic in this county. He was a candidate, in 1886, for the office of prosecuting attorney of the Seventh judicial circuit, but was defeated by an excellent gentleman, Hon. J. P. Henderson, who was then the incumbent. In 1888 he again became a candidate, but owing to the unsettled condition of the then existing politics withdrew from the canvass in order to take part in saving his party from defeat in his county for the Congressional and State ticket, he being an uncompromising Democrat. Mr. Cloud is a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., and was worshipful master of that lodge in 1888. He was taken into the Masonic order in Magnolia Lodge No. 60, located at Little Rock Ark., in February, 1872. His marriage was in 1870 to Miss Martha H. Chastain, who was born in Marietta, Ga. She was the daughter of B. L. Chastain, now residing in Comanche County, Kas., engaged in farming. Mr. Cloud has a family of four children: Edward Leon, Charles Madison, Myrle and Bernice. Mr. and Mrs. Cloud are members of the Baptist Church. The former is now serving his town as school director, and is president of the school board. He says that he expects to live out his days in Arkansas, and most likely in Saline County, where he is held in high esteem.

John L. Collat owns a large farm and is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He was born in the year 1838, being the oldest of ten children in the family of Robert K. and Eliza (Collins) Collat, the former of whom was a native of Alabama, where he was married. Afterward moving to Georgia he opened up a large plantation which he sold in 1853 and removed to Saline County, Ark., settling on Saline River in what is now Traskwood Township, and took up a claim on which he resided until his death in 1856. His beloved wife passed from life within one week of his death leaving a family of ten children, one of whom was a babe only three days old, which was reared by an older sister, and one other child died during the same month. The family consisted of John L. (the subject of this sketch), William H. (who is married and resides in Saline Township), Taylor (also married and resides in Traskwood, being a merchant by occupation), Minerva (now Mrs. Fewell living near Benton), Eliza (Mrs. Tidwell, in Pulaski, the infant referred to) and five other children who are now deceased. John L. Collat at the time of his parents' death was only seventeen years old and having his brothers and sisters to care for, he secured homes for them and broke up housekeeping. He commenced farming for himself at the age of twenty-three, and in 1861 was married to Lousia Montgomery, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Clanton) Montgomery; Mrs. Collat was born on the farm on which they at this time reside. Mr. Montgomery was a native of Tennessee and emigrated to Arkansas in 1830, settling in what is now Saline County, and taking a claim on which he resided at the time of his death in 1856, his wife surviving him until 1885. Mr. Collat after his marriage located in Saline Township, entered a tract of land of eighty acres, to which he afterward added another eighty, and on which he made his home for the next ten years. He enlisted in 1862, at Benton, under Capt. Adams in the Twenty fifth Arkansas Infantry, for the period of twelve months. After the battle of Corinth the company reorganized when Mr. Collat again enlisted for three years or during the war. He served two years in the Trans Mississippi Regiment (infantry) and eighteen months in the cavalry service, being discharged in Texas in 1865, and returning to Saline County. In 1871 he sold his

homestead and bought a farm of 270 acres, of which forty were under cultivation. He has erected a fine frame residence and made other improvements, besides clearing most of the remainder of his farm. He is a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., in which he has held the office of S. D., and also belongs to Saline Lodge No. 1317, Knights of Honor. Mr. Collat and his wife have a family of eight children: William (married), Mary (now Mrs. Cote), Thomas (married), Sophronia, Frank, Martha, Henry and David, all of whom reside in Saline County. Mr. Collat is a man of great energy and industry, and though having been obliged to make his own way in the world, has done so with great credit to himself.

W. H. Collatt, a farmer, of Saline Township, Saline County, was born in Polk County, Ga., in 1846, being the fifth son in a family of eleven children born to Robert and Eliza (Collins) Collatt. Robert Collatt was a native of Georgia, and came to Saline County, Ark., in 1855, settling on a farm in Shaw Township, on which he lived until his death in 1857. His wife only survived him two weeks, both dying of pneumonia. Mr. Collatt was a small boy at the time of his parents' death. After his father's demise the estate was sold at an administrator's sale, and the son then went to live with Mr. John Petton, where he remained for five years, receiving an education in the district schools. In 1864 he enlisted for one year in Capt. Tilford's Eleventh Arkansas Cavalry, and while in service was engaged in many skirmishes, finally being paroled at Fulton on the Red River in June, 1865. Mr. Collatt later engaged in farming in Pulaski County on the Arkansas River in 1867. He was married, in 1873, in Saline County, to Margaret White, daughter of William W. and Elizabeth (Montgomery) White, who came here from Alabama at an early day. Mrs. White died in February, 1885. Mr. Collatt made his first purchase of land in 1872 when he bought eighty acres of timber which he cleared and in 1888 sold. He now owns a good farm of thirty acres on the Saline River, and also 156 acres near Benton, besides a place of 186 acres (100 acres of which are under cultivation) and ten acres in Benton where he resides. He is a stanch Democrat, though not especially active politically, and has been a member of the school board for some six or eight years. He is the father of six children: Oliver Walter, James Virgil, Hallis Homer, Hattie Hester, Lena Louis and Vinnie Verna. Mr. Collatt has witnessed and taken an individual part in the growth and advancement of Benton from the first. He remembers when only one business house was in the place, and when the farmers in the neighborhood were obliged to go ten or fifteen miles on horseback to mill.

Thomas Y. Craig, a farmer and merchant of Brazil, Holland Township, carries a full line of general merchandise, and enjoys a lucrative patronage. He was born in Seneca County, S. C., in 1844, and was the third son in a family of four children born to William and Francis (Deshield) Craig. The father was a South Carolina farmer, who in 1859 emigrated to Arkansas with his family, and settled in Hempstead County, where he purchased a piece of land and improved it. He was a prominent Democrat of the community in his day. His death occurred in 1870, his widow following him in about two years. They were the parents of the following children: Nancy (now Mrs. Compton, who resides in Hempstead County, Ark.), Jane (now Mrs. Simpson, also of Hempstead County), Thomas Y. (the subject of this article), and Franklin (who is married and resides in Hempstead County, being engaged in farming). Thomas Y. Craig was reared to farm life, being educated in the subscription schools of South Carolina. He accompanied his parents to Hempstead County in 1859, resuming farm labor, and in 1861 enlisted in Capt. Neal's company, in the Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, at Nashville for one year, at the end of which time he re enlisted in the same regiment to serve during the war. He was in the battle of Wilson's Creek and a number of noted engagements, when he was taken prisoner and sent to Chicago, where he was kept for four months, at the end of that time being exchanged and forwarded to City Point, Va., and then to Richmond. Following this he participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Atlanta and others. In 1865 he was paroled and returned

to Hempstead County, where he again engaged in farming until the following year, when he went to Little Rock and learned the trade of carpentering, following it until 1876. Mr. Craig was married in Little Rock, in 1870, to Sarah Ray, a native of Alabama. By that union two children were born, who are both living: Alena and Nora. This wife died in 1878, and in 1879 he married, in Pulaski County, Miss Emily Bosher, of that county. They were the parents of the following children: Zephyr, Cora, Steen, Ola, Effie and Frank. In 1876 Mr. Craig bought a partly improved farm in Saline County of 380 acres, 100 of which were under cultivation. He now has over 200 acres improved, having added attractive surroundings to the farm. He raises large crops of grain and cotton, as well as fine cattle and mules. He is a member of Paran Lodge No. 319, A. F. & A. M., in which he has held the office of worshipful master. Mr. Craig takes an active part in all educational work and interests of an enterprising nature.

Capt. Augustus A. Crawford, county and probate judge of Saline County, and also a prominent planter of that locality, was born in Rhea County, East Tenn., March 31, 1838, and is a son of Robert B. and Olivia (Howard) Crawford, whose birth occurred in the same State in 1808 and 1817, respectively. The parents were married there in the year 1820, making it their home until 1833, when they moved to Russell County, Ala., where the father died in 1843, the mother afterward marrying a Mr. Lockhard, who died some years later. She has since remained a widow and resides in Georgia at the present time with a daughter. Her father, Abraham Howard, of Virginia, was one of the earliest settlers of Rhea County, Tenn., and a prosperous farmer of that place, where he resided until his decease. The senior Crawford was also a farmer, and an influential citizen of Rhea County during his residence in that place. He had three brothers and two sisters living in Saline County, Ark., one of whom (Hon William A. Crawford) at one time represented that county in the legislature, and for six years was its sheriff. Augustus A. was the third of four sons and one daughter born to his parents, all of whom, except himself, have died. One brother (Rev. Robert B. Crawford, of Alabama) was among the most noted Methodist divines in that State, and a man who spoke from the pulpit with marvelous power. Augustus was the only son who came to Saline County; previous to settling here he had worked on a farm, having also for two years taken up the carpenter's trade, which calling he followed at Benton and Little Rock during the first years of his arrival. His advantages for schooling were limited, as he had to work for the neighboring farmers during youth in order to pay his way, but his natural shrewdness and ability manifested themselves sooner, perhaps, than if he had absorbed more book knowledge, and exercised less talent. In March, 1860, he was married to Miss Martha J. Rowan, a daughter of Thomas and Ruth Rowan, of Alabama, who were among the earliest settlers of Saline County, where both parents died. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Crawford (four sons and six daughters), all of whom are living. Mr. Crawford continued to reside in Benton and vicinity until 1874, when he settled on his present place, now owning about 120 acres of productive land and has placed sixty acres under cultivation. His prosperity is all due entirely to his individual effort and good management, he having started in life for himself at fourteen years of age with but little, if anything. He also owns another tract of thirty seven acres, comprising some of the best land in this section, all situated about six miles northeast of Benton. During the war he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, operating principally in Missouri and Tennessee, and after the battle of Belmont was promoted to the rank of captain. On April 8, 1862, he was captured at Tiptonville and imprisoned at Camp Chase for a short time, and then taken to Johnson's Island, where he was confined until the following September, when he was taken to Vicksburg and exchanged. He at once rejoined his regiment and was promptly made captain of the same company, holding that rank until the close of the war. During his service Capt. Crawford took part in the battles of Baker's Creek, Port Hudson, Jackson, Miss., Clinton, La., Atlanta, Ga., and

from there was sent back into the western territory to join Gen. Wirt Adams. In 1864 he was transferred to the Trans Mississippi Department in Gen. Fagan's division, and operated in Arkansas and Louisiana, and in May of the following year surrendered to Capt. L. B. Nash, at Benton, who was then provost marshal. Capt. Crawford was at once arrested for treason, but the case was *nolle-prosequied*. From 1858 to 1860 he was deputy sheriff under his uncle, and from 1859 to 1860 was also tax collector. He served as justice of the peace from 1878 to 1882 in Bryant Township, and in 1884 was elected county and probate judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Barton Howard. Since then he has been re elected twice, and has filled the office with a dignity and wisdom that has never been surpassed in Saline County. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and from 1886 to 1888 was a delegate to the State convention. In secret societies he is a member of Bryant Lodge No. 441, A. F. & A. M., and is the present secretary of his lodge. He and wife both attend the Missionary Baptist Church, and are leaders in aiding all religious and other worthy enterprises.

W. H. Crudgington, one of the leading farmers of Perkins Township, Saline County, was born in Jefferson County in 1850, and is a son of George W. and Ann (Moore) Crudgington, the former born near Knoxville, Tenn., and the latter near Tuscaloosa, Ala. The parents were married in the latter State, and resided there until the year 1848, when they moved to Jefferson County, Ark., and in 1856 came to Pulaski County, where the father died in 1858, his wife following him to the grave on October 13, 1868. He was a successful farmer during his life, and an upright, conscientious man in all his dealings. W. H. Crudgington, the youngest of six children born to the parents, received a good English education in the public schools of his native State. When eighteen years old he commenced in life for himself, being employed in one of the prominent business houses of Jefferson County for some years, and afterward in Saline County. In 1883 he was married to Mary A., daughter of Washington McCool, of Alabama, who moved to Grant County at an early period with his family. Mr. McCool was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil War, and after that event returned to Grant County, where he died a few years later, as did also his wife. Two children were born to Mr. Crudgington's marriage, both sons. Since the war he has lived in Perkins Township, where he owns eighty acres of fertile bottom land, and has placed about fifty acres under cultivation This he has made by his own individual effort and good management, and he is now looked upon as one of the leading citizens and most substantial farmers of that section. In 1885 he was notary public, but resigned that office to be assessor of Saline County, filling the vacancy caused by the removal of J. L. Crabtree. He was also postmaster of Hensley in 1886, and has filled every public office he held to the entire satisfaction of the people. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Greeley, in 1872. He is a member of Pennington Lodge No. 273, A. F. & A. M., at Hensley, and was secretary of that lodge for three years. In religious faith Mrs. Crudgington has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church many years.

Dr. W. S. Davis, one of the leading physicians of this township, was born in Tennessee in 1856, the son of Benson A. and Catharine (Grisom) Davis, natives of Tennessee. B. A. Davis was a carriage and wagon maker and lived in Tennessee until his death. He was married December 12, 1848, and became the father of seven children, four now living: Mary E. (wife of W. L. Robinson), D. J., John H. (deceased), W. S. (our subject), G. F. (deceased), Matilda R. (wife of Frank Johnson), and Jackson D. (deceased). Bronson A. Davis was killed by bushwhackers, February 28, 1865. He joined the United States army and served until 1865, when he was discharged, after which, while recruiting a company, of which he was elected captain, and when on his way to reenlist and be mustered in at Waterloo, he was killed. He had been in several battles and had served his country faithfully. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and a minister by profession, teaching the doctrine of the Missionary Bap

tist Church for a number of years. His wife was also a church member. At the age of eighteen years W. S. Davis began life for himself as a farmer. His literary education had been gained in Tennessee and Arkansas, and in the year 1876 he commenced the study of medicine. In 1878 he began practicing in the Indian Territory, but during the year 1879 moved to Logan County, Ark., where he devoted himself to his profession for about two years. Going thence to Shiloh, Van Buren County, he later became settled at Cross Roads, and finally in Yell County. In 1882 he came to this county and located on the Middle Fork of the Saline River, moving to his present place in 1877, and buying the property on which he lives, consisting of eighty acres. Dr. Davis was married July 28, 1875, to Miss Mary Camer, of Independence County, Ark. The result of this marriage was two children: Sophia C. and John W. The Doctor is a member of Whittington Lodge No. 365, A. F. & A. M., and votes the Democratic ticket. Mrs. Davis is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is thoroughly wrapped up in the practice of his adopted calling, keeping well apace with the advance of medical science, while as a physician and surgeon he is esteemed by all acquaintances.

Davidson & Russell, dealers in general merchandise and proprietors of gin and mill, first established business in La Belle, in January, 1889. Their interests consist of a large stock of general merchandise, ginning, milling and blacksmithing, in addition to which they own and control the manufacturing right of Saline County, for Coleman's patent combination plow. The firm is composed of William A. Davidson and H. B. Russell, well known in this locality. William A. Davidson is a native of Arkansas, and was born in Saline County, May 28, 1859, his parents, James and Mary (Russell) Davidson, having been among the early settlers of this county. Young William received his education in the schools of this locality, applying himself closely in youth, and was married November 23, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Cameron, a daughter of Daniel A. Cameron, assessor of Saline County. To this union have been born the following children: James A. (born March 21, 1880), Cullen J. (born February 15, 1882), Ashbury P. (born November 24, 1884), and William Russell (born February 3, 1886). After his marriage Mr. Davidson continued his occupation of farming, and bought a farm of 214 acres of woodland, thirty of which he cleared, erecting good buildings and otherwise improving it. In November, 1883, he purchased a farm of 157 acres near La Belle, which he also cleared and improved, but selling this tract, in 1888, to his partner, Mr. Russell, he bought 226 acres in Beaver Township, with fifty under the plow. This farm he has cultivated and improved, until now it is classed with the finest places in Beaver Township. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Davidson is trustee of the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a member of the school board, and also postmaster at La Belle, Ark. H. B. Russell is also a native of Arkansas, and was born in Saline County, January 10, 1859, the son of Alex. Russell, ex representative in the State legislature. He attended the common schools of his native county, and at the age of eighteen began life for himself; first in assisting his father upon the home farm till his marriage, which occurred in 1881, to Miss Josie Cameron, the daughter of Daniel Cameron, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are the parents of three attractive children: Currie (born May 6, 1883), Florence Myrtle (born August 12, 1885), and Sylvester J. (born August 28, 1887). Previous to his marriage Mr. Russell had purchased a farm in Beaver Township consisting of 102 acres timber land, to which later on he added 124 acres. He at once began to improve it, erecting a handsome residence, good barns, etc., but in 1888 traded that farm (226 acres in all) to his partner (Mr. Davidson) for 157 acres near La Belle, and a half interest in his gin and mill. Mr. Russell at once moved to his new farm, and in January following embarked in the mercantile business with Mr. Davidson, in La Belle, where their subsequent career has gained for them extensive acquaintance. Some time in 1886 Mr. Russell engaged in the blacksmith's

trade, and bought a complete outfit in the spring of 1889, opening a shop in La Belle. In this direction also his business is rapidly increasing, and is all that he could desire. His commercial affairs interfere in no way with the management of his farm, which is not excelled in the county. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the former is a liberal contributor to all church and school enterprises, in fact, giving his support to all worthy measures for the benefit of the county. In politics he is a Democrat, though not an enthusiast. He has served two years as deputy assessor for Saline County. The firm of Davidson & Russell is probably the leading business house in this part of the country. They are honest, conscientious, and are in every way worthy of the confidence reposed in them.

Russell Deaton, the subject of this sketch, is one of the leading farmers of Marble Township, Saline County, and was born in Georgia, in 1845, being the son of Thomas and Mattie (White) Deaton, natives of North Carolina. Thomas Deaton moved to Georgia about the year 1832, and settled in Polk County, living in that section until his death, which occurred in 1874, when over eighty years old. He was married about the time of his settlement in Polk County, and he and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Levi Deaton (a farmer in Georgia), Andrew Deaton (in Saline County, Ark.), Martha, Joseph, Martin and Reuben (all residents of Georgia), and Russell (the subject of this sketch). Mrs. Deaton still lives in Georgia and is now about ninety years old, enjoying vigorous health for one of her age. Her husband was one of the earliest settlers of that portion of Georgia, and previous to the late war owned some 400 acres of valuable land and twelve or fifteen negroes, besides a large amount of stock. He lost his property during the war, with the exception of his real estate interests. He was a supporter of the Democratic party. In the year 1868, Russell Deaton, then twenty three years of age, purchased 100 acres of land, with twenty acres under cultivation in this State, and commenced life as a farmer. He has since increased his place to 180 acres, eighty acres of which are improved, and situated on the Middle Fork of the Saline River, upon them being found buildings in good condition and plenty of stock. He is very successful as a cattle raiser. Mr. Deaton was married in Arkansas in the year 1870 to Miss Sarah E. Millinder of that State, and a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Lindsey) Millinder, also of Arkansas nativity, who were among the State's earliest settlers, having come here in 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Deaton became the parents of five children, three of whom are now living: Mattie A. (wife of Isaac Dodd, in Saline County), Mollie F. and Andrew (at home). Mrs. Deaton was a member of the Baptist Church up to the time of her death, which occurred in 1884. In 1887 Mr. Deaton married Miss Mollie Johnson, who was also a native of this county. The result of this union was one child. In 1862 Mr. Deaton joined the Confederate army, Massenburg's battery, and was afterward transferred to Anderson's battery, where he served until the surrender, fighting in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. He was with Gen. Johnston in all the later battles fought by him, and surrendered with that army at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865. He was wounded during the war three times, not, however, deeming any one serious at that time, though recently his wound has broken out and gives him much pain. Mr. Deaton takes an active part in all matters pertaining to education and the benefit of his fellowmen. He keeps a fine pack of hounds, and is always ready to grant his friends a day's sport. He votes with the Democratic party.

Rev. I. N. Dunnahoo, farmer and stock grower of Kentucky Township, Saline County, came upon the stage of action in the State of Georgia in the year 1830, and is the son of John W. and Susan B. (Patman) Dunnahoo, natives of Georgia, of Irish parentage. The father was the son of James Dunnahoo, who was reared in Virginia, removing to Georgia at a very early day. John W. was reared and educated in that State, receiving a good common school education. He was married in 1820,

and soon after commenced farming on his own land, being a man of considerable property, and owning before the war a large tract of land and some twenty-five or thirty slaves. He has a family of twelve children, three of whom survive: John B. (resides in Georgia), Elizabeth (wife of H. Brad shaw, living in Georgia), and I. N. (who forms the subject of this sketch). John W. Dunnahoo, at the age of eighty-eight, and his wife at the age of eighty-nine years, are still living at the old home near Rome, Ga. During the war he lived at Jackson, Ga., losing much property also near Rome. He is a Democrat, and with his wife is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. I. N. Dunnahoo was reared as a farmer's lad on the farm of his father in Georgia, receiving his education in the schools of his native county. At the age of seventeen years he began as overseer on his father's plantation, continuing this until his twenty-fifth year. Then coming to this State he bought the land on which he now resides, consisting of 400 acres, with twenty-five cleared. He owns some 900 acres in this place, with 250 under cultivation, besides which he formerly owned a tract of ninety acres, forty under cultivation, near Benton, which he has given to his children. In 1863 Mr. Dun nahoo joined the Confederate army, enlisting in Miller's cavalry, Gen. Fagan's escort cover. He was taken prisoner at Longview, Ark., and taken to Rock Island, Ill., where he was confined one year less three days. Being exchanged just before the close of the war, he was placed in the infantry at Shreveport, La. Here he was furloughed, going home and not returning. He was paroled May 12 with his old company at Little Rock. After the war he returned home finding his family in a destitute condition. He was completely broken up, owning nothing but his farm of 400 acres and a couple of horses. All above that he has made since the war. By hard work he has paid an obli gation of $2,000, and to day is no man's debtor. He has been twice married, his first wife being Laura J. Medlock, whom he married in 1868. [See sketch of Dr. Medlock.] By this marriage he became the father of eight children, six of whom are now living (two dying when young): Mary (wife of Dock F. Dobbins), Elizabeth, Paralee (with Mrs. Dobbins), Benjamin (practicing medicine at Alexandria, Pulaski County), John (at home), and Martha W. (at Hot Springs with her aunt, Mrs. O'Briant), Etta (at home). Mrs. Dunnahoo was a member of the Baptist Church, and died December 27, 1879. In 1881 Mr. Dunnahoo was married to Jennie F. Thresher, daughter of Robert Thresher, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Dunnahoo has been a minister of the Baptist Church for seventeen years, and has baptized and married a goodly number. In politics he is a Democrat. He is one of the liberal contributors of the county to churches, schools and public enterprises. Mrs. Dunnahoo is a sister of Robert Thresher, one of the leading lights in the Baptist Church, who has been in the ministry for thirty years. He is also one of the teachers of the Malvern graded schools.

William A. Dyer, one of the prominent farmers of Section 5, Holland Township, Saline County, whose postoffice address is Brazil, was born in Cherokee County, Ala., in 1842, being the eldest in a family of seven children born to Jacob and Sarah (Grimmet) Dyer, natives of Alabama. Mrs. Dyer was the daughter of William Grimmet, orig inally from Tennessee and one of a colony of five to settle in Wills Valley, Cherokee County, Ala., in 1828, among the Indians, where he remained some years, subsequently moving to Saline County, Ark., in 1849. He there entered several farms, and sold them at a profit after making many im provements. His death occurred in 1858, and his wife followed him within two months, leaving the following children to mourn their loss: William A. (a boy of sixteen and the subject of this sketch), James P. (who enlisted in Saline County under Capt. Watkins in 1862, and who was missing after the siege of Port Hudson), A. J. (who is married and resides in this township), John D. (killed in 1887), Ruth Evelyn (died in 1877), Sarah Eliza beth (now Mrs. Holland, and resides in this town ship), and Robert Wilton (died in 1863). Mr. Dyer was seven years of age when he came to Saline County with his parents, being reared to farm life, and receiving an education in the sub-scription schools of the county. In 1861 he com

menced farming for himself in Beaver Township, where he remained for one year. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-second Arkansas Infantry, for three years or during the war, and was kept at Little Rock most of the time, where he was paroled in 1865, returning later to Beaver Township and resuming farming. He was married in Saline County in 1861 to Emily Chastain, a native of Georgia, and a daughter of John N. and Elizabeth (Self) Chastain. Mr. Chastain was a native of Georgia, and came to Saline County in 1857, settling in Beaver Township, where he remained several years, and then moved to Holland Township in 1870. His death occurred in 1879, his wife dying three months previous. At the close of the war Mr. Dyer settled in Beaver Township, on a place which he had bought in 1861. In 1871 he purchased a partially improved farm of 120 acres, to which additions have been made until he now has 320 acres, with 120 acres under cultivation, fifty acres of this having been opened by himself. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer were the parents of two children, both of whom are deceased: Sarah Elizabeth (who died at three years of age) and Laura D. (who died at the age of eight). Mr. Dyer is a member of the school board, in which capacity he has served two terms. He is also a member of the Ionic Lodge of the A. F. & A. M. Also of Paran Lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., of which he was one of the charter members, having served also as junior warden and senior warden. He is one of the leading Democrats of his township.

J. M. Dyer, merchant and postmaster at Owensville, Saline County, Ark., was born in Dyer Township, in the year 1849. His parents, Given and Martha (Brazel) Dyer, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Missouri, reared a family of ten children, J. M. Dyer being the fifth. They came to Saline County, Ark., in 1835, settling in what is now Dyer Township, and making this county his home, the father followed farming, opening up some 125 acres before his death, which occurred in 1861, his wife following him in 1862. The elder Mr. Dyer, had taken quite an active part in politics, being a strong Democrat. His son, J. M., who was reared on the farm and educated in the township schools, commenced his career alone at the age of twenty years as a farmer on rented land. In 1875 he bought a partly improved farm of 150 acres. He at once began to improve it and add to his possessions, until to day he owns a splendid farm of 250 acres, with 110 under cultivation. He was married in Saline County, in 1869, to Melissa Robison, a native of Scott County, Ark., and a daughter of D. J. and Lucinda (James) Robison, of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Robison came to Arkansas at an early day, the father dying in October, 1881, but the mother is still living in this township. By this union there were five children, all living: William Milas, Daniel Obey, Admire Lucinda, Rosa and Jeddy Walter. Mr. Dyer is not very active in politics, though he votes the Democratic ticket. He has been justice of the peace in his township for two terms. As a member of Whittington Lodge No. 365, A. F. & A. M., he has passed the chairs and served two terms as S. D. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are members of the Missionary Baptist Church in this township. Every enterprise that tends to advance the interest of his township and county, finds in Mr. Dyer a firm friend and stanch supporter. He is especially interested in schools, and has held the position of postmaster at Owensville for five years, being a faithful and obedient servant of the public.

James Q. Earnest, justice of the peace and one of the leading farmers of this township, was born in the Lone Star State in 1854, being reared, however, in Mississippi. He is the son of William and Malissa (Cotton) Earnest, natives of Tennessee, the former of whom was educated in Kentucky, moving to Texas in 1851, and settling in Smith County, where he lived for three years. Removing thence to Alcorn County, Miss., he resided there for twenty nine years, and in 1883 came to this State, locating on the South Fork of the Saline River, in Saline County. He is the father of eleven children, eight now living: William P., James Q. (our subject), Aziline (wife of J. Westbrooks), Elizabeth (wife of R. Lucus, lives in Lonoke County), R. G., J. R., Annie (wife of Mart Hendrix) and Addie (at home.) During the war Mr. Earnest joined Company F, Thirty second Mississippi regiment,

Confederate army, and served as a private through that struggle, participating in a number of battles, notable among which were Franklin and Chicka mauga. He came home when the war closed and engaged in farming, which he still continues. Though a member of the A. F. & A. M., he does not affiliate with any lodge in this State. He is also a member of the Democratic party. James Q. Earnest, who received his education in the country schools of Mississippi, at the age of twenty one began life as a farmer on rented land in that State. Continuing there for but a few years, he removed to Arkansas in 1878, and purchased his present property of eighty acres of wild land, besides which he has since cleared and improved fifty acres on the Saline River. He is quite an extensive stock raiser, having the largest herd of sheep in the county. In 1888 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, in which capacity he does a large amount of business. He was married in 1874, to Miss Emily Stephens, daughter of James and Ellen (McElhannon) Stephens, natives, respectively, of Georgia and Alabama, who were the parents of seven children, four now living: Samuel (in Texas), Matt (in Mississippi), Emily (wife of our subject) and Charles (in Tennessee). Mr. and Mrs. Stephens both died about the year 1859. Though Mr. Earnest has no children to educate he is a warm advocate of the free school system, and a liberal donator to the churches. He is a member of Fair Play Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., holding the office of S. D. in his lodge. Politically he is a Democrat. While, perhaps, not owning as much property in the county as some others, he is as enterprising and successful as any in his section—thoroughly understanding the pur suits to which he has devoted so much attention.

John M. Finley, well known as a farmer and leading citizen of Saline County, was born in Blount County, East Tenn., in 1820, and is a son of William and Sarah (Weldon) Finley. The father was a native of Virginia who moved to Tennessee at an early period and settled in Bradley County, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and before the Civil War was a successful farmer, but during that event his property was almost entirely swept away. The mother was a daughter of Joseph Weldon, a native of Ireland, who came to this country before the Revolution and settled in Tennessee, where he resided until his death at the age of one hundred and three years. She was a member of the Methodist Church during life and a devout Christian woman. John M., the seventh of seven sons and three daughters born to the parents, was reared on his father's farm and educated in the log cabin schools of that period. In February, 1840, he was married to Miss Eliza Jane Delaney, of Tennessee, whose father was an old Revolutionary soldier, and this union gave them nine children, of whom one son and one daughter are yet living: James Henry (residing at Little Rock), and Louisa wife of John McLean). In 1850 Mr. Finley came with his family to what is now Lonoke County, but nine years later moved to Saline County and settled in the woods in Hurricane Township, where he opened up a good farm. His success as a planter has been encouraging, and by proper management and energy he has now accumulated about 175 acres of the best land in that section, comprised in three tracts, and has placed some seventy acres under cultivation, besides owning a good house and lot in Bryant, where he has resided since 1888. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Arkansas Cavalry, and operated in Missouri until the spring of the following year, when he was discharged on account of ill health. In the fall of 1863 he had fully recovered and again enlisted, joining the Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, in which he remained until the close of the war. He took part in many hard battles and skirmishes, and distinguished himself on more than one occasion by his gallant actions in the field. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Van Buren in 1840. In religious faith he has been a member of the Methodist Church for a great number of years, and is always prompt to aid any religious and educational enterprises, as well as taking an active interest in the development of his county.

Dr. D. N. Fisher, whose prominence as a physician and surgeon of Traskwood Township has contributed largely to the respect and esteem ac-

corded him, was born in Hamilton County, Ill., November 10, 1847, and is the youngest of four sons born to Jordan and Elizabeth (Carter) Fisher, natives of North and South Carolina, respectively. Jordan Fisher was born in 1807, and when quite young went to Kentucky and engaged in farming, afterward being married there. Following his marriage he moved to Indiana, and from there to Illinois, where he was residing at the time of his death, in 1885, his wife only surviving him one year. Dr. Fisher's paternal grandfather was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, having gone there when the State belonged to the Northwest Territory. He was killed in the battle of Tippecanoe in the War of 1812. Young Fisher spent his boyhood days in the common schools of Illinois, and at the age of seventeen entered the high school at Endfield, Ill., where he remained for two years, then commencing the study of medicine under the tutelage of Dr. A. Hodge, one of the most prominent practitioners of his day. After one year he abandoned his medical studies and came to Arkansas, engaging in the mercantile business for a while in Hot Spring County, at Ouachita. In 1873 he went to Saline County, and in July of that year was married there to Miss Mary Graham, a native of Mississippi, and the daughter of Dr. A. G. Graham. Dr. Graham came to Arkansas in 1859, and was the leading physician of the community until his death in 1884. After his marriage, Dr. Fisher again resumed the study of medicine under Dr. Graham, remaining with him for two years. He then practiced for five years. In 1879 and 1880 he attended the medical department of the Arkansas State University, and since that time has enjoyed a very successful and lucrative practice. He came to Traskwood in 1888, in 1889 entering into partnership with Dr. Walton, and together or individually they have an enviable reputation, which is well deserved, for never were individuals more conscientious or careful in the discharge of professional duties than they. Dr. Fisher is a Democrat, though he takes no active part in politics. He has been elected justice of the peace and postmaster, but declined to serve in both instances. He has served as school director almost the entire period of his residence in the State. Fair Play Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., counts him as one of its members, in which he is worshipful master. He is also a member of Benton Lodge No. 1319, K. of H Dr. Fisher has long been identified with school and church enterprises, and never fails to give his support to all worthy movements.

Capt. J. C. Flynn, one of the principal lumber dealers in Saline County, and a manufacturer of yellow pine, oak, ash, gum and hickory timber, the first named being a specialty, was born in New York in 1833, and is a son of Henry and Ellen (Colbert) Flynn, natives of Ireland. They came to the United States in 1830, and resided in New York State, until their removal to Washtenaw County, Mich., where the father died, when J. C. was sixteen years old. Three years later the family moved to Ludington, Mich., where the mother died in 1885, a member of the Catholic Church. J. C. Flynn, the third of seven children born to his parents, received a limited education in his youth, his only instructors being his older sisters. When sixteen years old he commenced in life for himself and farmed for a short time, but later he sailed on the great lakes, his principal run being from Chicago to Buffalo, N. Y. For two years he acted in the capacity of mate, and the last years of his sailing life were passed as captain. His brother, in the meantime, was managing the farm in Michigan. In 1858 J. C. went to Texas, where he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1860, then coming to Clark County, Ark. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in Company B, Twelfth Arkansas Infantry, as a private, but after three months' service he was made a corporal, and later on promoted to sergeant major of the regiment, taking part in the battles at Belmont, Island No. 10, and Fort Pillow. He was then furloughed for sixty days, and sent to Arkansas in charge of the sick and wounded of the regiment. When about to return to his command he was ordered by Gen. Hindman to organize, which he did, and was made captain of Company H, Thirty-ty third Arkansas Infantry, and remained in that capacity until the close of the war, taking part in

the fights at Prairie Grove, near Vicksburg, Little Rock, Mansfield, La., Pleasant Hill, La., Jenkins' Ferry, and a great number of skirmishes. He was wounded several times, and at Jenkins' Ferry was captured and taken to Johnson's Island, where he was confined for eleven months, but was finally exchanged and rejoined his command at Shreveport, La., and surrendered at Marshall, Tex., in May, 1865. After the war was over he returned to Clark County, Ark., with only five cents in his pockets, but immediately set to work with an energy that soon brought its reward. Some time later he was enabled to build a water, flour and corn mill, which he operated successfully for about two years, and then moved to Pulaski County, and farmed for one year. Capt. Flynn then entered into business at Little Rock, and also operated saw-mills in different parts of Pulaski County, until 1880, when he came to his present place, which was established in 1881, and is now one of the largest industries in Saline County, the mill having a capacity of 20,000 feet per day, with a planing mill attached, and employing on an average of fourteen people. He also owns four ox teams and one horse team to haul his logs, and has about 1,100 acres of the best timber land in that section. Capt. Flynn was married in January, 1867, in Clark County, to Miss Dusky V., daughter of Henry M. and Virginia Ivy, of Mississippi and Alabama, respectively, who were among the earliest settlers of Pulaski County, where the father died about 1878. Four children were born to the Captain and his wife, three of whom are living, and all having received the best education their father could obtain for them. In politics Capt. Flynn is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Franklin Pierce. He was the first sheriff in Mason County, Mich., and was also justice of the peace in that same county. In secret societies he is a member of Pennington Lodge No. 273, A. F. & A. M., at Hensley, and also belongs to Royal Arch Chapter No. 2, at Little Rock, and Lodge No. 452, Knights of Honor, at the same place. He is also a member of Quapaw Council No. 97, Royal Arcanum, at Little Rock. In all enterprises connected with his county, which offer to develop and advance its interests, Capt. Flynn is one of the foremost citizens to give his valuable aid.

Wylie B. Fowler, postmaster at Brazil, Saline County, Ark., first saw the light of day in Ripley County, Mo., February 3, 1818, being the oldest in a family of two children born to Jerry and Elizabeth (Brazil) Fowler, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively, and who emigrated to Missouri at an early day, where Mr. Fowler died. Mrs. Fowler subsequently came to Arkansas Territory with her children in 1826, and settled in what is now Saline Township, in 1840 moving to Perry County, where she remained until her death in 1873. Wylie B. Fowler commenced farming for himself in 1845. In 1844 he was married to Martha Allen, a native of Missouri, who came to Arkansas in 1828. After his marriage Mr. Fowler settled in Holland Township, and engaged in farming and hunting. The country at that time was very thinly settled, the nearest market being at Little Rock, which was only a small village. His wife died in 1876. By that union he had the following children: John (formerly in the United States service, and now deceased), Martha (deceased), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Burnett, of Holland Township), Lucinda (now Mrs. Dryden, also of Holland Township), Matilda (deceased), Mary Jane (also deceased), Jeannette (Mrs. Seymore Holland), Moses (with whom his father resides), Angeline (Mrs. Thompson, of Holland), Tennessee (deceased), William (in Mississippi County), James (deceased), Wylie (at home), and Amasa (deceased). Mr. Fowler was in the Texas War of 1836, guarding the frontier of Arkansas. He has lived to see the complete growth of Saline County, having been a resident here for sixty-three years, and has taken an individual part in its development. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Reuben Garrett is the son of S. B. and E. L. (Smith) Garrett, and was born in Dyer Township, Saline County, Ark., in May, 1855, being the eldest of a family of eight children. His father came to Saline County when a young man and settled in what is now Saline Township, where he was married. S. B. Garrett and wife are both living,

and reside on a farm in Dyer Township, where Mr. Reuben Garrett was reared. The latter commenced farming for himself at twenty one years of age on the farm where he still lives, and since then has bought a farm of eighty seven acres, forty acres of which were under cultivation. In 1879 he entered into partnership with John Curtis, and erected a large cotton gin, which he has continued to operate since that time, having also a good mill in connection therewith. In 1873 Mr. Garrett married Mary Genbry, a daughter of William and Sarah (Howard) Genbry, both of whom are deceased. By this union they have one daughter, Ida. Mrs. Garrett is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Garrett has always given liberally to enterprises tending to the good of this county. His career has been a successful one, and though passed quietly and without especial ostentation, has not been without its influence.

H. S. Glenn, a well known merchant and farmer of Benton, was born in Franklin County, Ga., September 30, 1836, and is the son of Samuel and Eliza (Bennett) Glenn, natives of Georgia and South Carolina. Samuel Glenn was a farmer and moved from Franklin County, Ga., to Lumpkin (now Dawson) County about the year 1837, where he remained until 1852. He then came to Arkansas and located on a farm in Conway (now Faulkner) County, twelve miles north of Conway, settling a place in the woods, and making a home, where he is still living at the age of seventy-eight years. He held the office of justice of the peace both in Georgia and Arkansas, and with his wife and family was a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Glenn died in 1858, having borne thirteen children, eight of whom are living: James, Robert, S. H., Elizabeth, Lydia, Andrew, Eliza and Solomon Q. H. S. Glenn was reared to farm life and educated in the common schools of Georgia, accepting every opportunity that presented itself, for the school facilities were very limited at that time. He was ambitious to begin life for himself, and, commencing at an early age to work, engaged in farming for some time. In 1859 he was married to Miss Cynthia Allen, a daughter of William Allen, one of the first settlers of Saline County. Mrs. Glenn only lived a few years after her marriage, and Mr. Glenn chose for his second wife Miss Winnie Julian, a native of Georgia and a daughter of Rezin Julian, a farmer who came to Arkansas in 1850. To this union four children have been born, all of whom are living: Leoria (born October 6, 1867, and the wife of J. R. Donnell, a druggist, living at Greenbrier, Ark.), Samma A. (born August 10, 1870), James H. (born July 25, 1873), and Janna (born April 13, 1876). Mrs. (Julian) Glenn died in Benton, Ark., October 10, 1878. She was a loving wife and mother, and a very great favorite among her wide circle of friends. In 1880 Mr. Glenn married Miss Marthia Lucus, a native of Alabama, born in 1848. One child is the result of this union, Mary Eveline, born August 20, 1882. Mr. Glenn enlisted in the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry in 1861, but on account of his wife's sickness did not go with the command. Later on he enlisted for the Trans-Mississippi army, but being wrecked on the White River returned home again. In the same year (1862) he joined Fagan's regiment at Bellefonte, Ark., and was in the battles of Back Bone Mountain, fight of Poison Springs (Mark's Mills), where he was wounded by gunshot and laid off to recruit for one month. He was in a great many skirmishes, also with Price on his raid through Missouri, and finally was paroled at Camden, Ark., in June, 1865. At the close of the war Mr. Glenn resumed the occupation of farming in Saline County until 1878, when he came to Benton and engaged in the mercantile business. In 1883 he moved to Faulkner County (Greenbrier), selling goods at that place till 1886, when he returned and conducted a general mercantile business alone till October 25, 1888, then entering into partnership with W. A. Bell. The firm since that time has been Glenn & Bell, a concern well and favorably known throughout the country. A general stock of merchandise of all kinds is carried, including hardware and farming implements of every description, and such as meets the needs of the surrounding region. Mr. Glenn is a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., also of Benton Lodge No. 1319, K. of H., and with his wife and

family is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he is deacon. In addition to his mercantile business he has two farms, one of 135 acres near Benton, sixty five of which are cultivated, and another of 110 acres situated on Hurricane Creek. Forty acres of this farm are cultivated, and the two together will average with most of the farms in the county. Mr. Glenn is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county, and is respected and esteemed by the entire community.

Thomas H. Glidewell, one of the oldest farmers of Saline Township, was born in North Carolina, in the year 1819, and is the son of Thomas H. and Susan (Allen) Glidewell, natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina, and of Scotch and Welsh origin. Thomas H. Glidewell, Sr., was an overseer in North Carolina for some four years, moving from there in 1823, and settling in Lincoln County, Tenn., where he bought wild land and soon made himself a home and farm, keeping a country inn. Remaining there until 1857, he then moved to Cape Girardeau, Mo., near Jackson. While in Tennessee Mr. Glidewell was captain in the State militia, and was known as Col. Glidewell. After coming to Missouri he engaged in farming for two years, dying in 1861. He was married about 1816 the first time, becoming by this marriage the father of thirteen children, five of whom survive: Thomas H. (our subject), John and Mary (twins, the latter the wife of Mr. Steelman), Drucilla (widow of Abner Freeman), and William J. (who lives in Florida). The mother died about 1834. She was an honored member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Glidewell was married the second time to Agnes Billings, who bore him these children: Atlanta (wife of Isaac Ridicks, who lives in Cape Girardeau County, Mo.), Terry (who lives in Illinois), Babe (in Illinois), and Rufus (in Illinois). Mrs. Glidewell died in 1884. She and her husband were both members of the Baptist Church. John Glidewell served in the War of Independence as a private, and Thomas H. Glidewell was a soldier in the War of 1812, being in the battles of Norfolk and Richmond, Va. At the early age of seventeen years, Thomas H. Glidewell, the subject of this sketch, began life as a farmer on rented land in Central Tennessee. After ten years of farming he joined a colony of thirty one families, en route to Dallas County, Tex. As most of the colonists died there, Mr. Glidewell only remained until fall. The colony was planted by Mercer, who received a large tract of land from the Territory, provided he would settle it by a certain time. Mr. Glidewell received 640 acres of land for his portion, but the locality proved so unhealthy that he left. His father in law and brother in law were buried there, and his wife and mother, four years later, secured a title to the 1,280 acres given to them. In 1847 Mr. Glidewell settled on Saline River, within two miles of Benton, acting as overseer for two years for Green B. Hughes. In 1851 he entered the land on which he now lives, under the graduation law, for 12½ cents per acre. This farm now consists of 160 acres, with eighty acres under cultivation. Mr. Glidewell has been married four times. The first wife was Miss Leath A. Simmons, who became the mother of ten children, seven of whom survive: Drucilla (widow of James Eddleman, living in this county), James H. (in this township), H. E. (in Little Rock, and the present treasurer of Pulaski County, Ark.), Francis (in Hot Springs), Louisa (wife of John Leath), and Alfred (in the State of Oregon). Mrs. Glidewell died in 1857, a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Glidewell's second marriage was to Miss Martha Leach (a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church) in 1858. She died in 1874. In 1875 he was married to Mrs. Melissa Mayo, from whom he was separated in 1877. His fourth marriage was to Miss Susan Reaney, in 1878. By this union there were nine children, seven of whom are living: Doctor A. (deceased), Finnis, Nellie L., Angie, William, Samuel, Addie (deceased), Wyatt and Winnie (twins). Mr. Glidewell served a few months in the Confederate home guards, and was taken to Little Rock by the United States troops and imprisoned for three weeks. At the close of the war he found himself nearly broken up. He has been justice of the peace for three years, and served his township as constable for nine years. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian

Church, while his wife has linked her faith with the Baptists. The I. O. O. F. also claim him as a member. He votes with the Democratic party, and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of improvement. Mrs. Glidewell is the daughter of Timothy and Mary Reaney, who were natives of Tennessee. Timothy Reaney came to this State in 1848, settling in Hot Spring County, where they reared a family of ten children, eight of whom are now living: Martha (wife of Thomas Richardson), Catharine (wife of C. Brooks), Susan (now Mrs. Glidewell), Josephine (wife of M. C. McConckey), Robert, John Richmond, Sarah (at home), Thomas Dean (died when small), William and Fannie.

S. H. Glover, a well-known miller and farmer, of Shaw Township, was born in Saline, Grant County, Ark., April 10, 1860, and is the son of William H. and Pauline (Harper) Glover, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The former was born in Hamilton County, Tenn., October 30, 1838, being the son of Delane and Melvinia Glover, natives of South Carolina, and was one of twenty four children born to the same parents. He (William H.) is still living, and is a farmer of Grant County, but his wife died when their son Glover was but three and a half years old. He came to Arkansas about 1858, and has been a resident of the State ever since, having for several years held the office of deputy sheriff and that of township bailiff. He is an active Democrat, and a working member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is steward, being also connected with the Masonic order. He served a short time in the late war. S. H. Glover was reared to farm life, but spent his school days at Prattsville, Grant County, where he received a practical English education. When twenty one, being ambitious to start out for himself, he engaged in farming for one year. In 1883 he was given the charge of Sheridan circuit, and filled the position of traveling preacher that year. In 1884 he again resumed farming, but in 1885 spent the year as traveling photographer. In 1886 87 he carried on a mercantile business in Prattsville; this not proving a success financially, he closed out and prepared to engage in the lumber and saw-mill trade. In the spring of 1889 he purchased, in company with one W. H. Allen, the saw and grist mill of G. J. Brush, and conducted the same successfully until September 7 following, when he bought out Mr. Allen's interest, and now controls and owns the entire business. The mills comprise a twin engine (fifty horse power), a saw-mill with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day, a modern gin and press with a capacity of eight bales per day, and a corn grist, the patronage accorded him being fully deserved. He saws nothing but yellow pine, and is enjoying a flourishing trade. In addition to his milling interests Mr. Glover owns eighty acres of land on which the mill is situated, besides forty acres of fine timber land. The farm lies in the central part of the manganese fields in Saline County, and it is only a question of time when its value will be realized and ready capital be expended to bring the same to the notice of the commercial world. In December, 1883, Mr. Glover was united in marriage to Miss Mary Allen, a daughter of William Allen, one of the early settlers of Benton. Mrs. Glover was born in Benton October 30, 1862. To this union have been given three children: Alva (born December 9, 1884, and died July 14, 1888), Wilburn (born September 28, 1886, and died May 12, 1888), and Lillian (a bright little infant, born in September, 1888, and the delight of her parents). Mr. Glover and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former is licentiate minister, filling the pulpit about three Sundays in each month. He is an earnest and eloquent speaker, and carries his audience with him in the clear and vivid portrayal of his ideas. He honors the Democratic party with his vote, but is not active in politics. In September, 1888, he was elected to the office of magistrate, and has married several couples. He has always taken a lively interest in church and educational matters and gives his support to worthy enterprises.

John M. Green, one of the principal farmers and ginners of Saline County, and the popular postmaster at Hurricane postoffice, was born in Hall County, Ga., in 1827, being a son of Thomas and Mary (Jackson) Green, whose birth occurred

JESSE W. PITTS.
(DECEASED)
JEFFERSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

in South Carolina, in 1806 and 1808, respectively. The parents were married in Hall County, Ga., and resided there until the year 1851, then moving to what is now Grant County, Ark., and making it their home until the father's death in 1866; the mother died a few years later. The father was a successful farmer, and an upright, honest man. He was a liberal supporter of all religious enterprises, and was much respected in the community where he resided. His father was Daniel Green, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who died in Hall County, Ga., in 1857. The latter was a member of the Methodist Church, as was also his wife, and they were earnest Christian people. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Jackson, was also a resident of Hall County, in which place he died. He had been justice of the peace for a great number of years, and in religious faith was an ardent Baptist. John M., the oldest of eleven children born to his parents, received a somewhat limited education in his youth. He was married in 1850 to Elizabeth, a daughter of Peterson and Frances Marler, of Virginia, who moved from their native State to Jackson County, Ga., where they spent the remainder of their days. Ten children were born to the union of Mr. Green and wife, of whom six are yet living, and all residents of Saline County. After his marriage Mr. Green resided in Hall County, Ga., until 1857, then moving to what is now Grant County, Ark., which was his home until 1870 or 1871. Coming thence to where he now resides, he has become the owner of about 205 acres of land with some fifty acres under cultivation. He also has an interest in a steam-gin, and for a period of fourteen years was dealing in general merchandise in this and Grant Counties. For nine years he held the office of postmaster, and while in Grant County was justice of the peace for two years, also serving as such a short time when in Georgia. He was conscripted in the Confederate army during the war, but in 1864 joined the Second Missouri Light Artillery, at Little Rock, remaining with that body until the close of the war. After that event he went to St. Louis with his company, as they supposed to be mustered out, but instead they were sent out West, from July to October, 1865, being occupied in fighting the Indians. In politics Mr. Green is a conservative Democrat, and in secret societies is a member of Lodge No. 288, of the A. F. & A. M., and treasurer. He and wife belong to the Methodist Church, as do their children except one son who attends the Baptist Church. The Green family have always been noted for their strict adherence to temperance, their honesty and conscientiousness, and are among the best citizens of Saline County.

C. G. Greenway, a planter of Jefferson Township, Saline County, was born in Independence County, Ark., in 1855. He was the fourth in a family of six children born to J. B. and Margaret Ann (Hair) Greenway, the former of whom was a native of Tennessee, emigrating to Arkansas in 1849, where he entered land in Independence (now Stone) County, and where he still resides. He was justice of the peace for several years, and is now a member of the Masonic order. His wife died in 1880, after which Mr. Greenway again married, in 1860, in Independence County, Eliza Goodwin, a native of Tennessee. By his first marriage he had six children, W. A. (married, resides in Stone County), J. J. (married, lives in Texas), Maggie (resides at Bradford, Whitney County), Martha (now Mrs. Satire, lives in Franklin County), C. G. (the subject of this sketch), and one child who died in infancy. By his second marriage he had seven children, six of whom survive: James (married, lives in Texas), Joseph (lives in Stone County), Isaac Newton Stone, Kate, Emma, Eva and one other child (deceased). C. G. Greenway was reared on the home farm, and attended the schools of Independence County, moving in 1877 to Saline County, where he settled, first, in Dyer Township, on seventy five acres of land. After remaining there until 1887, he opened up a farm in Jefferson Township, where he now resides. He was married in 1879 to Martha Ann Gentry, a native of Saline County, and a daughter of William W. and Nancy Ann (Williams) Gentry. Mr. Gentry was a native of Arkansas and has made Saline County his home since his youth. He was justice of the peace for several years. His death occurred in March, 1885.

Mrs. Gentry died in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Greenway have had six children, three of whom are living: William Freddie, Charles Oliver, and an infant. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in politics Mr. Greenway is a Democrat. The family are well esteemed throughout the community for their worth and influence.

Luther A. Grimes, one of the leading general merchants of Benton, and a prominent citizen of Saline County, was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1839, and is a son of James M. and Cynthia (Lusk) Grimes, natives of the same county and State, where the father resided all his life, and died in 1876. The mother is still living. The elder Grimes was a very successful farmer during his life, and an influential citizen of Maury County. His father was Alex. Grimes, of North Carolina, who moved to Maury County, Tenn., at an early period, and resided there until his death. His father's name was Hank Grimes, who was one of the pioneers of North Carolina. The Grimes family are of Scotch Irish origin, as were also the family on the mother's side. The maternal grandfather was a native of North Carolina, but one of the early settlers of Maury County, where he died at the advanced age of ninety five years, and was at that time a survivor of one of the early wars. Luther A. was the third child of four sons and seven daughters born to his parents, and received a good English education at Hampshire Academy near his birthplace. On the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company A, First Tennessee Mounted Infantry, with the rank of sergeant, and took part in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Franklin, Spring Hill, Chickamauga, Atlanta, and a number of sharp skirmishes. He was at one time severely wounded, but happily recovered, and again engaged in some hard fighting before the close of the war. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Sarah Moore, who died in Texas in 1878. Two children were born to this marriage, of whom one is still living. His second marriage occurred, in 1881, to Miss Margaret Lett, by whom he has had three children, all of them having been educated in the best schools in Central Arkansas. Mr. Grimes' occupation was farming up to 1886, when he came to Benton and, in partnership with a Mr. Lett, established the firm of Lett & Grimes. The firm remained under this heading until Mr. Lett's death in 1888, and since then Mr. Grimes has carried it on alone. He deals in general merchandise and keeps a stock of goods valued at $1,200, and has built up a fine patronage by his legitimate methods of doing business. In politics he is a Democrat, and a stanch supporter of that party, and in religious belief he and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and take a deep interest in aiding all religious and educational enterprises. Mr. Grimes' present prosperity has been achieved by his own individual effort and untiring energy. In business circles his word is his bond, and he is one of the most popular citizens in Saline County.

Dr. J. W. Hall, a leading citizen of Saline County, and a man who has few superiors in the medical profession, was born in Shelby County, Ky., on February 9, 1827, and is a son of William B. and Margaret (Stevens) Hall, born in Hanover County, Va., on February 11, 1784, and September 9, 1798, respectively. The parents were married in Hardin County, Ky., in the year 1819, but shortly afterward moved to Shelby County, where the former died in December, 1837, and the latter in Owen County, Ind., in October, 1846. Both had been members of the Missionary Baptist Church for a great number of years, and the father was a prominent member of the A. F. & A. M. His occupation was that of shoemaker. He was a son of Vincent Hall, who came from Scotland at an early day and settled in Virginia. The latter was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, who died at the great age of one hundred and six years. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Stevens, was also a native of Scotland, who came to this country and settled in the same county in Virginia, serving in the Revolutionary War. He afterward moved to Kentucky, where he resided until his death, being at that time over one hundred years old. Jacob W. was the fourth of seven children born to his parents, and was reared on his father's plantation. He only received about four months' schooling and that when very young, and began in life for himself when fourteen years of age as a farm hand at

$7 per month. At the end of three months he went to Indiana and found employment with the celebrated Dr. W. Mobley, under whom he studied for three years, in the meantime supporting himself by cutting cord wood and splitting rails. About this time the Mexican War broke out, and he enlisted in Company I, of the First Kentucky Cavalry, and went to Mexico, taking part in most all of the principal battles under Gens. Scott and Taylor. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant for his bravery shortly after reaching Mexico, and later on was again promoted to the captaincy of his company, but never received his commission. In the fall of 1848 he left his command at Brownsville, Tex., and traveled all the way back home to Indiana on horseback, his experiences on that occasion while journeying through the wilds of Texas, and the thrilling incidents that befell him making a strong argument that "Truth is stranger than fiction." On his return home he immediately resumed the study of medicine, and in 1849 50 attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. The following year he went to Missouri and practiced until 1853, when he moved to Iowa. In 1854 55 he attended the Sandford Medical College at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated the latter year. He then practiced in that State for nine years, in the meantime uniting with the Methodist Church, and in 1858 was licensed to preach. In 1863 he was ordained by that body, and continued to preach the gospel in Iowa for some time, afterward being made a doctor of divinity by the Iowa University. He then resumed his practice of medicine and continued in Iowa until 1870, when he came to Arkansas and settled in Grant County, coming to Benton four years later, where he has resided ever since. In 1880 the Doctor was elected president of the Arkansas Methodist conference for three years, and at the end of that time re elected to the same office. He was always a great student. In 1852 he represented Adair County, Mo., in the legislature of that State, and has served two years as notary public in Grant County, Ark. His first marriage occurred in Kentucky, in 1845, to Miss Maria Haskett, of Indiana, who died in 1846 leaving one son, who has died since. His second marriage occurred in 1850 to Sarah, daughter of Daniel H. and Nancy Baty, of Kentucky. This wife was a native of Kentucky, and by her union with Dr. Hall became the mother of six children, of whom one son and one daughter are yet living: Dr. Daniel W. (a well known physician of Hot Spring County) and Ida B. (wife of Mr. George A. Zinn). In politics the Doctor has been a stanch Democrat all his life, but cast his first presidential vote for Taylor in 1848, and was a presidential elector on the Douglas ticket in Iowa in 1860. Dr. Hall has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since 1849, and at present belongs to Bryant Lodge No. 442, which he organized and served as first master, also serving in the same capacity in different lodges for twenty years. He also is a member of Royal Arch Chapter, at Knoxville, Iowa, and the Encampment from Bloomfield, Iowa, joining the Commandery at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1865. At the present time he is a member of Hugh De Payne's Commandery at Little Rock, and also belongs to Benton Lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F. During the war he was United States examining surgeon in Davis County, Iowa, for three years. His public life and great skill as a physician have combined to make his name one of the most noted in Central Arkansas.

W. H. Harlow, a planter, merchant and miller of Brazil, Saline County, was born in Greenup County, Ky., in 1834, being the third in a family of eight children born to Nicholas and Nancy (Kidd) Harlow. Nicholas Harlow was also a Kentuckian by birth, and in 1839 moved to Chariton County, Mo., where he made his home until his death while en route to California in 1851. He was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. His wife survived him until 1872. W. H. Harlow was raised in Chariton County, Mo., and in 1869 went to Lamar County, Tex., where he was engaged in freighting and railroading for some years. In 1876 he moved to Hot Springs, being employed as traveling salesman for a firm in that place and Little Rock until 1882, when he was married to Elizabeth Chastain, widow of William F. Chastain. His wife was a native of South Carolina, and a daughter of Thomas A. and Margaret

(Wylie) White. Her father was a mill wright, and came to Arkansas from South Carolina in December, 1846, settling in Marble Township. Mr. White was one of the pioneers of Saline County, where he entered land and erected a mill, one of the first in that section of the county. He made that his home until his death, which occurred in July, 1854. Mrs. White survived until September, 1880, during which time she lived with her children. Elizabeth White was sixteen years of age when she moved to Saline County with her parents. She was married in February, 1851, to Robison Prille, a native of Virginia, who went to Tennessee, and afterward moved to Saline County in 1838. Mr. Prille died in September, 1863. Mrs. Prille then married William F. Chastain, in 1866, who died on July 31, 1877, and in 1882 she married Mr. Harlow (the subject of this article), her third husband. Mr. Harlow moved on his farm, in 1884, containing 120 acres. He also owns a farm of 320 acres, of which there are seventy acres under cultivation. The same year he opened up a store of general merchandise, which has gained a good patronage. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, but does not take an active part in politics, lending his influence to the Union Labor party. Mrs. Harlow is a believer in Christian Science. They have no children of their own, but have adopted a child, Mary A. I. Lindley. Mrs. Harlow has seen the complete growth of Little Rock and Hot Springs, there being only one store in the latter place when she went there, and she has also lived to see all of the early pioneers of Little Rock pass away but one. Her Grandfather White was the first man to take cotton to Charleston, S. C. Mr. Harlow has witnessed great improvements in Saline County, to which he has lent his aid. His father was of Scotch descent, while his mother was of Irish origin.

E. L. Harris, one of the most prominent farmers of Union Township, first saw the light of day in Dallas County, Ark., in the year 1846, as the son of A. R. and Lovey (Scott) Harris, natives of Alabama. The former came to this State in 1836, and settled in Saline County. After some ten or twelve years of prosperous life here he moved to Dallas County, where he resided until 1861, then returning to his former home. He was married about 1843 in this county, and is the father of eight children, five of whom are living: E. L. (the subject of this sketch), W. L., M. A. and Mary V. (the wife of W. P. Hunter, of Franklin). Mr. Harris enlisted in the War of the Rebellion with the Confederates, serving for about eighteen months under General Shelby. When peace again reigned he returned to this county and resumed farming. Previous to the war he was well off in this world's goods, owning some four slaves and an excellent farm, but when the war closed he found himself worth comparatively nothing. By diligence and frugality, however, he has again gained a foothold on prosperity, and is now doing very well. Mr. Harris was a pioneer settler of the county, and one of the men who surveyed the State line between Arkansas and Texas, and also assisted in surveying the swamp land on the Mississippi River. He, in his sixty third year, and Mrs. Harris, in her sixtieth year, are both enjoying the best of health. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Harris is strongly Democratic, taking quite an interest in politics, not with a view of personal gain, but for the love he has for his party. E. L. Harris began life for himself at the age of seventeen years by joining the Confederate army. He enlisted in Company F, Texas Battalion, commanded by Col. Morgan, during the war, and was in the battles of Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, La., besides numerous minor engagements. He surrendered at Calvert, Tex., and returned home. After pursuing his studies for two years he served as deputy sheriff at Benton for some time. Mr. Harris was married, in 1868, to Mrs. D. A. Pelton, *nee* McCray. She was the mother of two children by her first husband, one, J. F. Pelton, now living. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are the parents of four children, two of whom survive: W. D. (farmer) and Stella A. (at home). Mr. Harris bought the place on which he now resides many years ago. It consists of 110 acres with fifty or sixty improved, to which he has since added forty acres, making one of the best

farms in this section of the country. Mr. Harris never bought a horse, though he is quite a stock raiser. His father gave him his first animal and ever since he has raised his own stock. He and his wife and son are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Democratic, Mr. Harris is a man who favors all laudable public enterprises and assists in any scheme which tends to improve the condition of his neighbors or his county.

Milton A. Harris, a well known citizen, and one of the leading farmers of Saline County, residing in Bryant Township, was born in Dallas County, in 1852, and is a son of Addison R. and Lovey (Scott) Harris, born in Alabama, in 1822 and 1824, respectively. The father came to Arkansas about the year 1843, with his parents, and settled in Dallas County, where they resided until the year 1861, and then moved to Saline County, where they still live. The elder Harris was a prosperous farmer during his life, and during the war a gallant soldier for the Southern cause. In religious faith he had been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for a great many years. His father, Claiborne Harris, a descendant of Scotch Irish parents, was killed in Alabama when Addison was a child. The mother of Milton A. was a daughter of William Scott, whose sketch appears in another portion of this volume. Milton A. Harris was the fifth of eight children born to his parents, and has resided in Saline County since his eighth year, being educated in the public schools of that place. In 1875 he was married, his wife bearing four children, only one of whom is yet living. Mrs. Harris' father died when she was very young, and her mother contracted a second marriage, her next husband being a Mr. Stedman Johnson, and now resides in Bryant Township. Mr. Harris settled on his present farm in 1879, and now owns two tracts of 147 and 160 acres each, and one tract of 150 acres under cultivation. His prosperity is the result of his own individual effort and good management, and he is one of the most influential farmers in that section. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and for eight years was bailiff, and part of the time deputy sheriff. In religious faith he is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a liberal contributor to all charitable enterprises, besides being one of the foremost citizens in Saline County to develop and improve the moral, educational and social welfare of that county.

Isaac Harrison, a prominent farmer of Kentucky Township, was born in Cocke County, Tenn., December 18, 1829, and is the third in a family of ten children born to Abner and Mary (Jester) Harrison. Of this number only three are now living: William (a wealthy farmer of Saline Township and an ex Mexican soldier), Rachel (the wife of Joseph Jones, a farmer of Travis County, Tex.) and Isaac (the subject of this memoir). Abner Harrison was a native of Tennessee and was of old English stock. His wife was also a Tennesseean, and of excellent family. The former was a farmer, and when he came to Arkansas located in what is now Marble Township. He cleared a small farm of Government land, and subsequently bought $179\frac{63}{100}$ acres, eighty of which he cleared and improved. The remainder of his life was spent on this farm, where he finally died in 1855. His estimable wife was called to her last home ten years before him. Mr. Harrison was a determined man who allowed no one to turn him from his idea of right or wrong, and was bitterly opposed to the war between the States. He belonged to the "Tookahoe" family of Harrisons, and was a rigid old school Baptist. Isaac Harrison was reared on the farm, and the days that he should have spent in the school room were passed in helping his father to break the forest soil of Saline County. He was a bright, intelligent boy, and his interest and determination to study was awakened by reading the "Life of David Crockett," and later on the "Life or History of the Jews." At the age of eighteen, making up his mind to "paddle his own canoe," he engaged as a farm hand, and also worked in the State quarry. In the spring of 1849 he joined a large body of emigrants at Fort Smith, and with them started across the plains for the "gold country." There were 350 in the party, and fifty soldiers under the leadership of Capt. Lacy, United States topographical engineer of

Fort Smith. They remained together until the western border of Indian Territory was reached, where seventy one men, including Mr. Harrison, left the main party and started on more rapidly for California. October 28, 1849, arriving at San Francisco, the members separated, each having his own plans and thinking his idea of getting rich the surest and quickest. Mr. Harrison first worked for awhile in the city of the "Golden Gate," being employed as well digger for $6 per day. He then worked in the timber of the Red Woods, and from there went to the Calovarus gold diggings. After a short stay he emigrated to the South Yuba River, where he sold goods during the summer of 1850, and learned to write from an old copy book which some one had thrown away. During the last days of 1850 he worked in the Volcano diggings, forty miles east of Sacramento, and at that place engaged in the grocery business, meeting with very good success. Just as the outlook appeared so brilliant and the future promising a continuance of his prosperity, he was suddenly taken ill, so he gave up all thoughts of business and decided to take an ocean voyage. After an extended trip Mr. Harrison returned to his adopted soil, Arkansas, arriving at his father's house in the possession of $2,000. For one year after his return, he engaged in the mercantile business in Hot Springs, and on June 17, 1852, was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Lindsay. Miss Lindsay was a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of John Y. Lindsay, who came to Saline County, Ark. (then the territory of Missouri), in 1825, and was one of the fathers of twelve families who cut the road to Collegeville in 1825, to this settlement. Mr. Lindsay was among the early Baptist ministers in the county, and was a life member of the Kentucky Church, which was organized in 1832, being the second church of the Baptist denomination established in the county. He cleared and improved the farm, where our subject now resides. After his marriage, Mr. Harrison came to Saline County, and resumed his occupation of farming, but in 1853 moved to Hot Spring (now Garland) County, where he bought and improved a farm, living there until 1861. He then enlisted in a company under Capt. Gregory, and a company from Union, Ark., one from Saline and Jefferson Counties, and one from Baltimore, Md., were organized into the Second Arkansas Battalion, at Evansport, under Maj. Bronaugh. Soon after joining, Mr. Harrison was made second lieutenant, and in May was promoted to the office of captain, holding that position after the Seven Days' fight around Richmond. Robert Bronaugh was in the first Confederate troops to cross the Chickahominy, and attack the Federals at Mechanicsville, where Capt. Harrison lost one quarter of his men. In September, 1862, Capt. Harrison was discharged and came home, where he immediately set about to raise a cavalry company, in Saline and Hot Spring Counties. In January, 1863, he joined in the organization of a regiment at Camden, Ark., and was made captain of the regiment, assisting Capt. Trig in commanding a battery. This position he held with honor, until he surrendered his company in Benton, June, 1865. Mr. Harrison was in the four months' blockade on the Potomac River, in the winter of 1861; in the division that covered Johnston's retreat from Yorktown; in the engagements at Williamsburg, West Point and Seven Pines. Subsequently he was in the Seven Days' fight. Capt. Harrison organized his cavalry company within the lines of the Federal army, had his shoe and blacksmith shop in the woods, and was obliged to move his camp every few days to cover signs. After the organization of Crawford's regiment, he led the attack in the battle of Poison Springs, later at Marks' Mill, and then at Jenkins' Ferry. He was with Price on his raid through Missouri, and led the attack at Pilot Knob. He participated in the battle at Boonville and Jefferson City, also with Price, in his last engagement at Newtonia, Mo. After leaving the main army, in the Indian Territory, Capt. Harrison surrendered to Maj. White, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, and arrived in Saline County, in June, 1865. After such a brilliant war career it might not seem that the Captain would be content to go back to the humdrum of farming, but the day following his return home found him quietly working in the harvest field, as though he had never been one of the most

daring and courageous participants in the war. Since then farming has been his principal occupation, but he has served as a member of the legislature from Saline County in 1867 69. He is a member of Ionic Lodge No. 477, A. F. & A. M., and was initiated in the Masonic order at Benton in 1852. In 1853 he joined the Hot Springs Masonic lodge (No. 64), and in 1854 was elected worshipful master, serving one year. In 1866 he served as worshipful master, and in 1867, 1868 and 1869 again filled that office, four years in succession. Mrs. Harrison died September 22, 1877, leaving three children to mourn her loss: Philadelphia (Shelleto, born January 22, 1867), Sarah (Jones, born July 13, 1859). and Hannah I. She was a devout member of the Baptist Church, and was a bright, lovely woman, commanding the respect and esteem of all who knew her. Mr. Harrison's second and present wife was Miss Ellen Darity, a native of West Virginia. To this union one child has been given, Carrie B., born February 2, 1889. After his return from Hot Spring County, Mr. Harrison bought his father's old farm on the Middle Fork of the Saline River, eighty acres of which he still owns, and in December, 1869, purchased the place where he now lives. His landed interests include over 839 acres in the county, and something over 200 acres under cultivation. It would be a difficult matter to find a more enterprising farmer and citizen than Mr. Harrison, always ready to contribute to all schools and churches, and, in fact, one of that class of men whose opinion is always accepted, and whose influence is always felt. In the year 1888 he was elected moderator of the Saline Baptist association, the oldest Baptist association south of the Arkansas River, and he wants no greater inscription on the slab that marks his last resting place on this earth than that he was once moderator of this association.

John C. Henderson, a farmer, and one of the oldest living Baptist ministers of Saline County, Ark., was born in Lauderdale County, Ala., in 1825, and is the son of Rev. Samuel Henderson, a native of South Carolina, and Sarah J. (Bush) Henderson, originally from Tennessee. Samuel Henderson came to this State in 1834, and settled in this county, being the first Baptist minister to find a home in Saline County. [See history of the Baptist Church.] The reverend gentleman was a school teacher in his early life, and in 1836 was ordained and continued in the ministry until his death, which occurred in 1842. He preached in this county and Claiborne Parish, La., spending his last days in Perry County, this State. His marriage occurred in 1809, he becoming the father of eleven children, all of whom lived to be grown: Minerva (deceased, wife of M. Lyon, whose family reside in Faulkner and Colorado Counties), Samuel (deceased), Abner (deceased), Eliza (deceased, wife of Sam Williams; family reside in Faulkner County), J. P. (resides in Texas), Alford (deceased; family reside in Garland County), Robert H. (deceased), Martha (deceased, wife of W. Hutchison), J. C. (our subject), and M. J. (deceased, his family residing at Benton.) Mrs. Henderson died in 1859, having been a member of the church for eighteen years. Her husband at his death had been a church member for thirty years, and was politically a Jacksonian Democrat. John C. Henderson never attended school, receiving his education at the old home by the light of a pine knot. At the age of twenty one, he began farming on his own tract of forty acres, situated within one half mile of where he now lives. Prospering as pluck deserved, he now owns 460 acres, having given 250 acres to his sons. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army as captain of Company D, Boland's regiment of cavalry. Later he was elected lieutenant colonel of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, participating in the battle of Corinth, Miss., and numerous other engagements. Resigning in 1863, he came home in the fall, and organized a company, of which he was chosen captain. He was promoted to major of sharpshooters, and was with Gen. Price on his famous raid, being at Poison Springs, Ironton, Union City, Osage River and Westport. While charging a body of sharpshooters, near Kansas City, he was badly wounded in the thigh, by a minie ball. He came in 1865 and resumed the peaceful pursuits of farming, which he follows to day. On the second Sabbath in April, 1868, he was called to

be pastor of the Union Church, and regularly ordained in October of that year, having now served in that capacity for twenty one years. He now acts as pastor of the Pleasant Grove Church, Pulaski County, North Fork and Union Church of this county. He was married in 1846 to Miss Elizabeth Chennault, of this county, and by her is the father of eight children, five now living: J. P. (an attorney, married, lives at Hot Springs), J. H. (married, at home with his father), C. B. (married, ordained a minister of the Baptist Church, September 15, 1889), Leon (deceased), M. J. (bookkeeper for Townsend & Co., Hot Springs), Mary L. (wife of L. E. McMillon, lives in Benton), and S. M. (deceased.) Mr. Henderson has been a member of the church for thirty five years, and his wife for twenty five years. He also belongs to Saline Lodge of the I. O. O. F., located at Benton; Ionic Lodge No. 377, and A. F. & A. M.; Union Chapter No. 2, and Little Rock Council, at Hot Springs, being one of the charter members of the last named lodge. He was master of Hot Springs Lodge for a number of years, and is at present chaplain of Ionic Lodge. Mr. Henderson has seen the wilderness of the county converted into happy homes, and has witnessed the transformation of dense forests into productive farms, assisting not a little himself in the general advancement. He is a Democrat. After the close of the war, in 1867, Mr. Henderson returned to his homestead, purchasing 340 acres of land, and with his noble boys began life almost anew, having been by the ravages of war reduced to total poverty, but with the assistance of Hon. J. G. Fletcher, of Little Rock, and well directed blows of industry by himself and sons, he soon climbed to a state of ease and plenty. In 1873 he built a farm house, costing nearly $1,400, also purchased a residence in Benton, costing $1,000, which he gave to his only living daughter. He has ever been a faithful minister, never missing his appointments on account of secular business, though some of his churches are more than twenty miles from his home. He is moderator of Saline association of Baptists, consisting of the counties of Saline, Hot Spring, Garland, Montgomery, and churches of other counties.

Mr. Hicks lives on Section 8, Township 3, Range 14 west, and is well known to the residents of the county, having lived in this and adjacent localities since his sixth year. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Hickman County, October 6, 1838, being the sixth in a family of twelve children born to Gilbert and Elizabeth (Allen) Hicks, natives of North Carolina and Virginia. Gilbert Hicks went to Tennessee with his parents when a child, and grew to manhood, and afterward married there. He was a farmer and wagon maker, and in November, 1844, moved to Saline County, Ark., purchasing land in what is now Grant County. At the time of his death, which occurred in October, 1881, he was the owner of 1,000 acres, and during his lifetime cleared over 400 acres. In politics he is a Democrat, but not an enthusiast on the subject. The later years of his life were spent in raising and trading stock, in which he was very successful. He was regarded as a leading, influential citizen, and his death was mourned by the entire community. Mrs. Hicks was a niece of Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame. She was a true and loving wife for fifty-two years, only surviving her husband a few months. James M. Hicks received his education in the common schools of Arkansas, and when nineteen years of age spent five months in the Hill Creek Academy, in Conway County, Ark., but, owing to sickness, was obliged to discontinue his educational pursuits and returned to farm life. It had been his intention to adopt teaching as a profession, but in this he was disappointed, although he did teach several terms. No doubt the world was deprived of a brilliant scholar when he gave up such an idea of teaching, for his fitness was destined to make him a "shining light" in educational matters. In September, 1860, Mr. Hicks was married to Miss Martha R. Burnett, a native of East Tennessee, and a daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (York) Burnett, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. Burnett came to Arkansas in 1857, and was one of the successful farmers of the State. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. Mrs. Burnett still survives him, at the age of eighty-

four. After his marriage Mr. Hicks bought land and settled in Saline County, but in 1868 sold this farm and came to Shaw Township, purchasing 160 acres, sixty of which he has since cleared. The improvements made are too numerous to mention, but among them he has built good barns, etc. He now owns eighty acres in Shaw Township, 130 cultivated, and 200 in Grant County. Mr. Hicks raises his own stock, such as horses, cattle and hogs, the principal crops grown being corn and cotton, and he was for sixteen years the principal potato grower of Saline County. He takes the lead in fruit raising, having 110 varieties, including fifteen kinds of grapes and thirty nine kinds of apples, with about the same of peaches, and nine varieties of plums. All the different kinds of berries that thrive in Arkansas are seen on his farm, and it is really a pleasure to observe such an excellent and highly cultivated farm as he owns. It would be a difficult matter to find its equal, and certainly not possible to obtain its superior. For several years Mr. Hicks has been the leading man in experimental fruit-raising and vegetable trial crops. In 1874 he began by budding peaches, and proved the same to be a success. His method of setting the trees is very peculiar, as he digs a pit 3½x4 feet and twenty five inches in depth, then fills the first fourteen inches with alternate layers of coarse manure and earth, the last twelve inches being of solid earth well packed. In politics he is a Democrat, though conservative and independent. He has never been an office seeker, but has been elected to a county office, and once to township office, in both cases, however, declining to serve. For a number of years he has been director of the school district. He served three years in the Confederate service under Col. Johnson, in the Sixth Arkansas Infantry, but was never in any active engagement. He was in the hospital service, and filled the different positions of nurse, wardmaster, clerk and steward. Being a cripple he was exempt from field duty, and in order to serve the cause he believed to be right, applied to the hospital department and served there as stated above. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are the parents of the following family: Marian W., J. G., Robert L., Emily Lee, Jeremiah T., Ida Florence, Monroe H., Obed B., Elijah F., James A. Garfield and Benjamin F. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for thirteen years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

A. B. Holland, of Brazil, Ark., owns a fine farm in Section 36. He was born in Holland Township, of this county, in 1858, being the fourth in a family of six children, in the family of William T. and Catherine (Crow) Holland. The father was a well-to do Tennessee farmer, who moved to Saline County in 1852, and settled in Union (now Holland) Township, which was named in his honor. He entered eighty acres of land, and later took another eighty acres under the Homestead Act, which he improved, and made his home until his death, excepting one year spent in Hot Spring County. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served for three years, being under Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri. At the close of the war he returned to his farm in Saline County, remaining until his death, in 1885. His excellent wife still survives him. They were the parents of the following children: John (married, and resides in this township), Robert N. (married, in Texas), Benjamin (who died in 1874), A. B. (the subject of our sketch), Sarah Louisa (now Mrs. Foster, of Holland Township), and Mary Elizabeth (widow of James Thompson, living with her brother, A. B.). A. B. Holland was reared to farm life, and educated in the district schools of Holland Township, commencing farming for himself at the age of seventeen years. He was married in Holland Township, in 1879, to Miss Margaret Green, a native of Saline County, daughter of Harvey and Jane (White) Green. Mr. and Mrs. Green came to Saline County from South Carolina at an early day, where the former died during the war, and his wife in 1883. After his marriage Mr. Holland settled on a farm in Holland Township, following which he moved on the old homestead; this he now owns, and has also enlarged. He has a farm of 240 acres, with about 100 acres under cultivation, it having been mostly cleared by himself. He has always been a strong Democrat, and for adherence to party principles has received the reward of

being made constable of the township, which office he has held for six years. Mr. Holland is a member of the school board, also of Paran Lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., and in this society has held the position of J. W. Mrs. Holland is a member of the Baptist Church. The father of Mr. Holland served in the Mexican War under Capt. Waterhouse. He (A. B.) has seen a great improvement in the county since his boyhood days and can review with just pride the influential share which he has had in its development.

G. R. Hunnicutt, prominent among the farmers and stock raisers of Kentucky Township, Saline County, was born in Dyer Township, this county, in 1843, as the son of William and Martha (Warford) Hunnicutt, natives, respectively, of South Carolina and Tennessee. William Hunnicutt was reared as a farmer's lad, and educated in the country schools of South Carolina. After his first marriage he moved to Alabama, where he remained but a few years. In 1837 he came to this State, settling in this county, and bought land. During the Mexican War he was employed by the Government as teamster, but when the war closed he returned home and resumed farming, taking also quite an active part in the politics of his day, for he was a man of superior education for this county at that time. He served his township as justice of the peace a number of years, dying in 1863. His first wife was Mary McCray, who bore him three children. The only one living is Catherine, the wife of J. J. Edwards, who resides in this county. Mrs. Hunnicutt died about 1839. Mr. Hunnicutt was then married to the mother of our subject, G. R. By this marriage he became the father of ten children, eight of whom lived to maturity, and five still survive: E. M. (in this county), G. R., Thomas (deceased), E. N. (deceased, widow in Benton), Eliza J. (wife of J. W. Wallace, resides in this county), Elizabeth (deceased), W. D. (deceased), Emily (wife of M. P. Davenport), and J. H. (resides in this county). The second Mrs. Hunnicutt died in 1880. In 1861, at the age of eighteen years, G. R. Hunnicutt enlisted in Company F, Third Arkansas Cavalry, Confederate army, and served four years. Enlisting as a private he was promoted to sergeant major in 1863, holding that position to the close of the war. He took part in the following battles: Farmington, Miss., Iuka, Miss., Corinth, Miss. (here he was seriously wounded in the left side, and was confined in the hospital for two months), Thompson Station, near Franklin, Tenn., and Chickamauga, Tenn. From Chickamauga he was transferred to East Tennessee to Gen. Longstreet's command, on leaving which locality report was made to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, at Dalton, Ga., engaging in the two days' battle at Resaca. From Resaca to Atlanta on the retreat, his regiment was under fire for forty-three days. He accompanied his regiment, which formed a part of Gen. Wheeler's command, on the latter's famous raid to Middle Tennessee, destroying railroads, fighting and skirmishing for two or three months. Then moving with his command to Gadsden, Ala., he joined Gen. Hood, who was commanding the Army of Tennessee at that time, and took part in the battle of Rome, Ga. While Hood was fighting at Dalton, Mr. Hunnicutt's regiment followed Sherman from Atlanta, fighting him all the way to Savannah. At Reynold's farm, near Savannah, this command defeated Kilpatrick in a severe engagement. Mr. Hunnicutt was here badly wounded in the hand by a fragment of shell. His regiment followed Sherman from Savannah to Greensboro, N. C., by way of Columbia, S. C., and Bentonville, N. C. At the latter place a general engagement of two days with the wily Northern general occurred. The regiment later moved to Greensboro, where it was surrounded by Gen. Johnston, and at this place Mr. Hunnicutt was paroled, arriving home July 18, 1865, the first time since his enlistment. He engaged in farming for one year on rented land, when he bought 160 acres of forest land on Saline River. This he improved, living on it for fifteen years. In 1883 he sold the place, buying his present property of 184 acres, with about seventy acres under cultivation. The place had been much neglected, but Mr. Hunnicutt went to work at its improvement, and soon had one of the finest farms in the county. He was married, in 1866, to Miss Ellen Wood, daughter of David O. and Mary

(Burow) Wood, natives of Tennessee. David Wood and wife moved from Tennessee to Washington County, Ark., thence to Saline County. They are the parents of ten children, five now living: Louisa (wife of J. A. Bowen, who resides in this county), Sarah (died in 1871), Cora (died in 1876), Unnania, 1st (died in 1876), Unnania, 2d (died in 1878), Edna (died in 1881) William and Robert (twins) and Arthur. Mr. Hunnicutt was elected to the office of county treasurer in 1872, and served two terms. He was chosen as justice of the peace of his township in 1882, and still retains that office. He is a Democrat, and takes a very active interest in politics of his county. Schools, churches and all enterprises of whatever nature tending to improve the county find in Mr. Hunnicutt a sturdy champion. He is a member of Fair Play Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., having filled several offices in the lodge, now holding the chair of worshipful master.

Rev. Andrew Hunter, D. D., a supernumerary minister of the gospel, whose eloquent sermons have been listened to by very many residents in Central Arkansas, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1814, and came to the United States with his parents when only two years of age. His father and mother first settled in Pennsylvania, where Andrew was reared and grew to manhood and received a common-school education. In 1833 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in 1835 went to Missouri, locating near St. Louis, where he taught school for some time. In 1836 he was licensed to preach, and for one year preached the gospel in the Choctaw nation. He was ordained a deacon at Fayetteville, Ark., in 1839, and the following year was made an elder at Little Rock. He has been actively spreading the gospel for fifty three years, and first came to Saline County in 1838, where he had charge of a circuit for one year. Since 1871 he has made this county his permanent home, and is the only minister now living whose name was on the conference roll when he joined in 1836. Dr. Hunter is of a robust constitution and still full of vigor, although he has probably done more church work than any other minister in Central Arkansas. In the fall of 1842 he was made presiding elder of Washington district, which then comprised a large portion of South Arkansas, and was afterward presiding elder of the Little Rock, Batesville, Camden, Arkadelphia and Pine Bluff districts. He is probably the most popular Methodist divine in Arkansas, and still gives his attention to church work. Strictly speaking he is a self made man, having received most of his education since entering the ministry. During the war his reputation had spread so far that he was allowed to continue his good work without molestation. In 1844 he was one of three delegates sent from Arkansas to attend the conference in New York that divided the church, and out of 300 delegates present on that occasion there are but three yet living. In 1866 67 he was elected to represent Dallas and Bradley Counties in the State senate and was president of that body. In 1866 he was also elected to the United States Senate, but could not take the oath and was disqualified, A. H. Garland taking his place instead. He was married at York, Penn., in 1844, to Anna M., a daughter of William and Leah Jones, of Welsh and German descent, respectively, and became the father of four children, of whom three are yet living: William P., Florence (wife of W. P. Field, of Little Rock and Andrew J. (chief clerk of the United States marshal's office at Little Rock, and a graduate of Jones' Commercial College, at St. Louis, Mo.) Mrs. Hunter has been a member of the Methodist Church since her thirteenth year, and is just as devoted to the cause as her husband. The Doctor's parents were John and Rachel (Densmore) Hunter, of Scotch origin, but born in Ireland. The father died in York, Penn., after coming to this country, and some years later the mother was married to Joseph McPhearson, also a native of Ireland. She died at York, Penn., in 1837. Dr. Hunter had a brother, William, who was also a man of great talent and a graduate from the Madison College, at Uniontown, Penn. He was for some years professor of Hebrew in Alleghany College, Meadville, Penn., and later was editor of the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Christian Advocate. He was also presiding elder of the Cleveland (Ohio) district, where he died. Another brother, who is now de-

ceased, named John, was a prominent manufacturer of Ohio, and the sister, Margaret, is the widow of Abraham Wells, a large manufacturer of Wellsville, York County, Penn., before his death. This lady, with her son in law, is carrying on the immense business of her husband at that place with great success, and is widely known for her business ability. Dr. Hunter owns 152 acres of very fertile land on his home place, about one mile west of Collegeville, and two other tracts, one of 280, the other of 200 acres.

J. T. Hyatt, farmer in Section 9, Saline Township, was born in Dallas County, Ark., in 1852, being the oldest son in a family of six children born to James and Mary (Woods) Hyatt. The former was a native of Alabama, from which State he emigrated in about 1856, settling in Saline County, Ark. In 1861 he enlisted in Capt. Walkin's company of Confederate soldiers. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Helena, and removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he was confined as a prisoner of war. His death occurred there in 1864. Mrs. Hyatt still survives him and resides with her children: Martha Jane (now Mrs. Oglesberry, lives in Beaver Township, Saline County), William Maid (also of Beaver Township), and J. T. (the subject of this sketch.) J. T. Hyatt was reared to farm life, being educated in the district schools of Saline Township, and commenced farming for himself at the age of twenty. He was married in Saline Township, in February, 1871, to Miss Amanda Goodwin, a native of Mississippi, and a daughter of John and Betsy (Caselberry) Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin was a native of Mississippi and came to Saline County in 1859, settling in Saline Township, where he now resides. After his marriage Mr. Hyatt rented for some years until 1877, when he bought 320 acres of land with only twenty five acres cleared. He has since been improving and adding to it until he now owns 360 acres, with over forty acres in cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt have a family of six children: B. Francis (died in 1883, at the age of eleven), Henry (died in 1884, at the age of four years), Mary Elizabeth (died in 1877, aged four years), James, Bletha, Lovey. They are also rearing two of his brother's children: Nola and Daisy J. Mr. Hyatt is a prominent Democrat and takes an active part in all work for the upbuilding and good of the county.

William James, the oldest settler of Kentucky Township, Saline County, was born in what is now Ripley County, Mo., in 1828, his parents being Honor and Sallie (Boiles) James, natives of Tennessee. Honor James came to Missouri in 1815, where he was married in 1817. He owned land near what is now Doniphan, Pocahontas, Ark., being the nearest trading point. Missouri and Arkansas were not then separated, and Pocahontas was the seat of justice for that section. When Mr. James came to Arkansas, there were but four settlements in this county, from Dyer Township to where Benton now is. His uncle, Jesse, helped to build the first court house at the county seat, a log structure, the lumber used for flooring being sawed with a whip saw. It was necessary to go twenty miles to mill. When anything prevented, a steel mill was used. Mr. James did not enter land when first coming here; instead he squatted on Government land, in (present) Dyer Township, where he improved a home, remaining on this land until about 1848, when he sold his claim and moved to Holland Township. Here he bought an improved place and lived until his death in 1856. He never owned any land in this county. His chief occupation was stock raising, as it was unnecessary in those days to feed stock except occasionally during the winter. Game was plentiful, and bear, deer and turkey abounded in the neighborhood. Mr. James was twice married, his first wife being the mother of William, our subject. They were the parents of six children (five now living, and all within a radius of twenty miles): Jesse (deceased, see sketch of W. T. James), Lucinda (widow of D. J. Robinson), Daniel, Minerva (widow of John Terry), William (our subject) and Martha (widow of James Hutchison). Mrs. James died about 1830, and some ten years later Mr. James took unto himself a second wife, in the person of Susan Manus, a native of Indiana. By this marriage there were three children: Sarah E. (wife of Jasper Wallace, who resides in Perry

County, this State), Nancy (wife of William Hunt, a resident of Scott County), and George H. (who resides in Perryville, Perry County, this State.) Mrs. James died near the year 1848. William James, after receiving a limited education in the country schools of this county, began his struggle for existence at the age of nineteen, as a farmer on rented land. At the close of three years he bought eighty acres of land in Dyer Township, where he resided from 1858 to 1865, when he sold out and purchased his present place, consisting of 620 acres, with 150 under cultivation. He has since given his sons 160 acres, 140 acres improved. Mr. James has, besides this farm, a splendid steam and grist-mill, which he owns in partnership with his son, C. F. James. With this mill they put up annually some 200 bales of cotton, and do a large amount of grinding. Mr. James has been married three times. Miss Jane Muse became his first wife April 24, 1851, and was the mother of six children, three now living (three dying young): J. C., C. F. and J. Y. (all living in this county.) Mrs. James was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in 1874. The following year Mr. James was married to Caroline James, being divorced in 1876. Lena H. Hood became the third Mrs. James in the year 1876. Two children were born to this union: James A. and Minnie M. Mr. and Mrs. James are both members of the Baptist Church. He belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and is one of the most liberal men in the county in matters that pertain to general improvement.. He is uppermost in donating to churches and schools, and has been counted one of the Baptist flock for the past forty years, his wife having belonged for twelve years. His political faith is Democracy. At the commencement of hostilities in 1861, Mr. James joined the Confederate army, enlisting as a private in Company C, Third Arkansas Cavalry, and served for four years on the east side of the Mississippi River. Three years of this time he never heard from his wife and babes. He participated in quite a number of battles: Iuka and Corinth, Miss.; Atlanta and Dalton, Ga.; Chickamauga, Knoxville, Pigeon River and Thompson Station, Tenn.; and Savannah, Ga. In 1865 he came home in company with Col. Henderson on a recruiting tour. During his stay at home the war closed, and Mr. James was paroled at Little Rock. He found his wife at the close of the war in destitute circumstances. His present possessions he has accumulated since then by hard work and good management.

W. T. James, also numbered among the pioneers of Kentucky Township, Saline County, first saw the light of day in this county in 1848, as the son of Jesse and Fanny (Terry) James. Jesse James came to this State when but a lad with his father, who was known as Honor James, settling in this county. He was married twice; the first time to the mother of W. T., the subject of this sketch. Jesse was a farmer by occupation, and after his marriage bought land on Lee's Creek, where he lived for some twenty five years. He sold this in 1886, and rented the Given Dyer farm. Here he kept boarding house on the stage route from Hot Springs, accumulating a large amount of money, frequently selling corn for $3 per bushel. He moved from there to where Charles James now lives, six miles west of Benton, buying 300 acres of land with 100 acres under cultivation. This place he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1874. He was accidentally killed while out hunting, a man named James Kinkade having dropped his gun. The ball entered Mr. James' knee while he was in a sitting position, ranging upward and entering his body. He only survived twenty four hours. As a farmer and trader he had been very successful. He died as a member of the Baptist Church. Seven children had been born to him, six living till maturity (and three still surviving): Martha (deceased, wife of Peter Staner), W. T. (our subject), Elizabeth (wife of P. M. Wright), J. J. (resides in this county), Sarah (wife of John A. Moore), Frances (deceased, wife of John Wallice). Mrs. James was a member of the Baptist Church and died in 1854. Mr. James was married about 1854 to Lucinda Staner, becoming by this marriage the father of six children, two dying when young. They are, James M., Minerva A. (deceased wife of Robert Wright), Mary D. (wife of Benjamin Donavant) and J. C. Mrs. James was married

in 1886 to Dr. Barnes, but died the same year, a member of the Baptist Church. W. T. James was reared and educated in this county, receiving but a common school education at the country schools. He was brought up to farm life and at the age of twenty one began life for himself as a farmer on his father's land. In 1870, after only one year of renting, he bought property consisting of eighty acres, with twenty-five acres improved. He has since added 100 acres and now has eighty acres under cultivation, with splendid farm buildings, plenty of stock, etc. He raises many horses, cattle and mules, and has on hand some fifteen head of cows, four mules and a large number of hogs. In 1869, Mr. James was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Moore, daughter of C. F. and Sarah (Freeman) Moore, natives of Tennessee, and the parents of ten children, six of whom lived to be grown: John A., Mary J. (wife of our subject), Paralee (wife of Robert Wright), Alphonso (farmer), and Julia A. (wife of Jeff Brady). Mrs. Moore died about 1861. Mr. Moore was married, the second time, to Nicey E. Blockwell, who bore him ten children, eight now living: Martha, Radford, Robert, T. F., Richard F., Bertie, Rebecca and Annice. Mr. Moore came to this State in 1844 and his wife still lives in this county. Mr. and Mrs. James were the parents of ten children (four dying when young and six still living): Jessie F. (born May 15, 1870), William R. (born January 20, 1874), J. C. and Sarah F. (born December 23, 1876), J. E. and J. A. (born October 10, 1880), J. A. (died in November, 1880), Mary (died December 1, 1886), Ada B. (born April 28, 1888). Mr. and Mrs. James are both members of the Baptist Church. He takes a lively interest in the public schools, having filled the office of school director for eight years. Politically he is Democratic and has served as postmaster at Owensville for two years.

Dr. Vaughn D. Lafferty, a prominent physician and surgeon of Saline County, and at present representative of that county in the legislature, was born in Dallas County, in 1854, and is a son of Vaughn D. and Eritha E. (McCalip) Lafferty, born near Batesville, in 1816, and in Tennessee, near the year 1821, respectively. The parents were married in Saline County, about 1836, and immediately afterward settled in Dallas County, which was then nothing but a wilderness, they being among its earliest settlers. The father cleared land and opened up a good farm, upon which he made his home until within a few years past, then moving to Ouachita County, and settling at Lester, where he is engaged in business. He was a soldier in some of the early Indian wars, and helped remove them to the West. He is a man of strict integrity, irreproachable character, and well known for his energy. His estimable wife died in 1873, a believer in the Methodist faith from childhood, and the only one of her family who ever came to Arkansas. She was of Scotch origin, while the father was of Irish descent, his father, Hon. John L. Lafferty, being a native of Ireland, who came to this county when a young man, and was a well-known navigator. He first came to Arkansas and settled near the present site of Batesville, when this State was yet comprised in the Louisiana Territory, and was here married and resided for a few years. He then changed his location to Van Buren County, where he farmed for the remainder of his days. During his life he became one of the most prominent men in public life and a highly esteemed citizen of that section, and in 1836 was a member of the State Constitutional convention from Van Buren County, afterward representing that county in the legislature for three terms. He was also elected county and probate judge for a number of years besides holding a number of high public offices Although quite old when the Civil War commenced, the fire of battle burned fiercely in his breast, and he was one of the first to join the Confederate ranks. His death occurred about the closing period of the war. Vaughn D. Lafferty, the principal of this sketch was the sixth of three sons and five daughters, born to his parents, and was reared on a farm in the backwoods. He was educated at home by his father, and under his instructions obtained a good knowledge of the English branches. He afterward taught school himself for a short time, and when twenty-four years of age, commenced the study of medicine, under his elder brother, Dr. John M., a

graduate from the medical department of the University of Kentucky, at Louisville. Dr. Vaughn also graduated in 1881 from the medical department of the University of Arkansas. He immediately commenced practicing his profession in Saline County, where he has resided since, and become one of the most successful physicians and surgeons in that section. In politics the Doctor is a stanch Democrat, and in 1888, was elected by his party as representative of Saline County, in the State legislature. He is a member of Bryant Lodge No. 441, A. F. & A. M., and is the present junior warden of his lodge, besides having represented them twice at the Grand Lodge. In religious faith he has been a member of the Methodist persuasion since 1880, and is a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises, as well as being one of the foremost spirits in pushing the interests, and developing his county. As a physician he ranks among the leaders, and has performed some marvelous cures, and as a citizen enjoys the confidence of the entire community.

A. J. Lancaster, farmer and stock raiser of Beaver Township, was born in the southern part of Illinois, February 25, 1830, and is the eldest in a family of thirteen children born to Jesse and Mary (Woods) Lancaster. Jesse Lancaster was a native of Tennessee and his wife of Illinois. They were married in the latter State, and when A. J. was only one year old moved to Missouri, but after a residence of two years, came to Arkansas, settling in Izard County. Mr. Lancaster followed the occupation of farming until his death in 1850, his wife surviving him till 1863. Both great grandfathers were in the War of 1812. Of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster, only five are living: Allen P., Jesse, Greenbery, Charlotte (Halpain) and A. J., the subject of this memoir, who was reared and educated in Izard County, remaining there until his eighteenth year, when he engaged in farming for himself. In April, 1851, he was married to Miss M. Williams, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of one of the early settlers of Izard County. After his marriage he continued farming in Izard County for three years, when a determination to travel for a time led him to explore the South and especially Texas, but he concluded at last that there was no place like the State of his adoption. On his return he located in Saline County, and has since been a resident of this part of the county. In 1856 he came to Beaver Township, and entered eighty acres of land at 12½ cents per acre, clearing and improving about twelve acres. He afterward sold that and purchased the farm where he now lives. This farm consisted of eighty acres partly improved, and at the present time he has forty acres under cultivation. When Mr. Lancaster took up a home in Beaver Township, it was very thinly settled and game was plentiful. The inhabitants were obliged to depend on their own resources for clothing, and had to go twenty miles to mill. Little Rock was the nearest market, it being at that time a very small village, and Indians were numerous. When the war was proclaimed Mr. Lancaster joined the Eleventh Arkansas Regiment (Col. Smith) in July, 1861, and participated in the battle of Tiptonville and fight at New Madrid. In the year 1862 he was captured and kept a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, Chicago, for some months, finally joining the army at Vicksburg, Miss. At Port Hudson in the spring of 1863, he was wounded and from that time was in a great many skirmishes until the close of the war. He was at home on a furlough when the surrender was made, so never received his discharge. By his first marriage two children were born: Ambrose (married, living in Union Township) and Susan (Richey, in Beaver Township). Mrs. Lancaster died in 1853, and in 1854 Mr. Lancaster was married to Narcissa A. Wills, a native of Saline County. To this union six children have been born, three of whom lived to be grown: Benjamin, Jessie Rutha and Berris. Mrs. Lancaster's mother, Mrs. Rutha L. Mills, is the daughter of Mathew Carroll, a farmer of South Carolina, where she was born about 1807. Mrs. Mills is at present enjoying very good health for a woman of her age, and expresses a desire to go back to the land of her childhood. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for sixty years, and is now living with her children. Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster are members of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former has been steward. He is a member of Ionic Lodge No. 374, A. F. & A. M.

W. H. Lawrence, proprietor and manager of a general merchandise store, does the largest business in his line in this vicinity. He was born in Banks County, Ga., on May 30, 1853, and had nine brothers and sisters, six of whom are older and three younger than himself. His father, Isaac B. Lawrence, was a native of South Carolina, and moved to Georgia at eight years of age with his parents. He married Frances Caudell, a daughter of a wealthy planter, and afterward Lawrence opened up a farm in Georgia, continuing to make that State his home. He was justice of the peace for twenty years. His death occurred in December, 1881, but his widow still resides on the old homestead. W. H. Lawrence was reared to farm life, being educated in the district schools. He moved to Monroe County, Ark., in 1872, and in January, 1873, came to Hurricane Township, Saline County, where he bought a partly improved farm and also opened up a good farm, which he afterward sold in September, 1888, then purchasing the building and stock which he now owns of W. M. Packard, and has built up a good business. He gives his strong influence to the Democratic party. He was married in Saline County in 1877 to Miss Nancy M. A. McHaffy, a native of Georgia. They had five children, four of whom are living: Ruth Nall, Josephine Elizabeth, Rachal Rosella (who died in 1883, aged eighteen months), Clara E. and Thomas Harvey. Mr. Lawrence has ever lent his aid to all work in the interest of educational and other affairs of his town and county. He is an active business man and enjoys the confidence of his many acquaintances.

L. C. McAdams, one of the leading and most progressive farmers in Saline County, was born in Hall County, Ga., in 1850, and is a son of J. Pinckney and Nancy E. (Tate) McAdams, born in Anderson District, S. C., in November, 1829, and November, 1825, respectively. When very young the parents moved to Hall County, Ga., with their parents, and in later years were there married. The father was a successful farmer, and a well-known citizen of that county, and served a great number of years as justice of the peace. During the war he served one year in the Confederate army, being a member of Company A, Eleventh Georgia Infantry, and took part in a number of important battles. His death occurred on September 9, 1862. His father was Daniel McAdams, a successful farmer, who was also born in Anderson District, S. C., dying in Hall County, Ga., in 1872. The latter was a soldier in the War 1812 and fought under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. In religious faith he was a member of the Methodist Church, as were almost all of the family. Some years after the father's death the mother was married in Saline County to Mr. Abraham Elrod, a well known citizen of that place. She was a daughter of Nathaniel Tate, of South Carolina, who died during the Civil War in Hall County, Ga., as did also his wife. L. C. McAdams was the oldest of two children born to the parents, and was reared on a farm by his widowed mother. His advantages for procuring a good education were very limited in his youth, owing to his father's death, which put upon him the responsibility of supporting his mother, and thus dispelled any idea of attending school. A few years later he removed to Arkansas where he remained until he was twenty-one years, and then commenced farming on his own account. On January 11, 1873, he was married to Laura, daughter of George and Elizabeth Elrod, of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively, who came to Saline County in 1844 and settled near Bryant when the surrounding country was a wilderness. The father was a farmer, and a highly esteemed citizen of this county. He and wife were both members of the Methodist Church, and were the parents of ten children, of whom four are yet living. His death occurred on July 11, 1889, but his estimable wife is still living. Five children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McAdams, of whom four are still living. On the arrival of the former in Saline County, he homesteaded eighty acres of land in Hurricane Creek which he improved and sold to good advantage in 1879. He then purchased his present farm, which was then in the woods, but now has about 100 acres under

cultivation, and owns 165 acres altogether. His land is some of the best in that section, and he has accumulated his present property by his own efforts and judicious management. There is a good dwelling upon it, barns an excellent orchard, and everything necessary on a first class farm. The land is situated about two miles south of Bryant. In politics Mr. McAdams is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Greeley in 1872. He is a prominent member of the Agricultural Wheel; takes a deep interest in all the affairs of the county, and is one of its most valued citizens. He and wife both attend the Methodist Church and are active and liberal in their assistance toward all charitable enterprises.

J. N. McAllester, merchant, farmer and ginner, of Union Township, was born in this county only one-half mile from the place on which he now resides March 31, 1851. He was the son of Andrew and Mary (Bland) McAllester, the former of whom came from South Carolina to Arkansas in 1826 and settled in Saline County, being one of the first to find a home in this section. He followed farming as a means of livelihood, discontinuing it only to participate in the Indian War of 1836, in the West. On July 13, 1837, he was married to the daughter of Moses and Vancy (McKee) Bland. He bought land close to where his son (the subject of this sketch) now lives, and reared his family of nine children, four of whom are now living: Mary E. (wife of G. Hoopper), John F. (deceased, 1875), Sarah E. (deceased, July 17, 1864), William (married and lives in Union Township), A. J. (deceased), James U. (merchant in Union Township), Samuel Daniel (deceased), Nancy J. (now Mrs. Milligan), Emily Q. (deceased). Andrew McAllester died January 29, 1878. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife survives him, living on the home place with her son in-law, Mr. Milligan. The first McAllesters to come to this country from Ireland were William McAllester and wife, Margarette. They were the parents of the McAllesters who took such an active part in the Revolutionary War. Nathan McAllester was a brigadier general in the war in Ireland against the mother country known as the McAllester war. He was born in 1837, and came to America immediately after the war with England, in company with William McAllester and three sons, Nathan, Alexander and Andrew. Alexander was born May 19, 1744; Andrew, August 16, 1748. The girl of the family was Jane, born April 15, 1746. Andrew McAllester was the youngest of the three boys who served in the Revolutionary War. They were all in service six or seven years. Andrew was crippled by exposure, the others coming out unscarred. He was married to Mary Huffman, July 5, 1779, at Abbeville Parish, S. C. They were the parents of four children: Andrew (born February, 1780, died December, 1782), John (born August 29, 1781), Andrew (born September 23, 1784), F. A. (born October 28, 1792.) John McAllester, the eldest son of Andrew McAllester of Revolutionary War fame, married Mary Lightfoot, of Edgefield District, S. C., near the old Ninety-six Court house, on February 15, 1807. The same year he moved to Picking's District, where, in 1808, John McAllester was born. From there he moved to Three and twenty Creek (known as Ben Smith's settlement), locating there December 10, 1810. On January 11, 1811, Andrew McAllester, the father of our subject, was born. Mary, wife of John, died on May 11, 1825, and with his two sons, Mr. McAllester started to Arkansas Territory. They stopped in Franklin County, Tenn., at Lake Granby, where they remained from May to December of 1829. Then, continuing their journey, they moved to St. Francis River, Ark., settling on L'Anguille Creek, now Poinsett County. Here they made the first clearing of land ever made by white men. From here they moved to Little Rock, remaining but a few days, then moving to Dogwood Springs (now Collegeville), Saline County, where they bought their first land of Gov. Pope, in 1833. They went to the west side of Alum Fork of Saline River in August, 1836. He served in the Indian War, being at Forts Tuscon, Coffee and Gibson. In 1837 he returned to Saline County and formed a partnership with Drs. Sprague and Adams, of Little Rock, locating minerals. They were very successful, locating several claims. He sold out to his partners the same year and hired to them for $50 per

month to examine and locate mineral lands, but only worked for a short time. During his life Andrew McAllester was one of the leading men of this section. He was remarkably successful both as a hunter and farmer, and led all his fellow citizens in developing the, then, new country. It is related that on one occasion Mr. McAllester and Dr. Adams were out hunting, when they discovered a large bear, and noticed, what was unusual with bears, that he could hardly get along. Coming near to him they saw that he was so fat that he could scarcely walk. Thinking that it would be best to drive him as near as possible to a neighbor's house before killing him, they began a series of maneuverings which eventually brought the big beast within one-half mile of the home, when they killed him. There are several people living in this section who frequently mention this hunt, saying it is no "fish story." Mr. McAllester was a decided Democrat. At the age of twenty one years J. N. McAllester began life for himself as a farmer. He rented for two years, but, in 1874, purchased 120 acres of land, on which he lived until 1881, when he sold out and bought elsewhere. He moved to the place on which he now lives in 1882, owning 1,000 acres of land, mostly wild. Among his possessions are (also owned in partnership with his brother W. M. McAllester) a fine steam gin, saw and grist mill combined, besides his store and stock of goods. In the mercantile business alone he realizes annually some $3,000. He also gins about 165 bales of cotton yearly, and does a large business with his saw-mill. Mr. McAllester has been twice married. His first wife was Mollie Smith, whom he married on September 12, 1872. She died December 27, 1878. His second wife was Miss Dora Ray (born July 27, 1862) with whom he was united December 4, 1879. She bore him five children, four now living: Donie (born September 29, 1880), James David (born October 13, 1882), Katie (born April 6, 1884), Ramon Carl (born May 20, 1887), and Fred Nathan (born October 11, 1889). Mr. and Mrs. McAllester are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. McAllester is a member of A. F. & A. M., and is master of Ionic Lodge No. 377. He is a strong Democrat and takes quite an interest in politics, though he has never sought an office. His chief delight is in standing by the man whom his party may name. He favors free schools and is a liberal donator to the schools and churches. All worthy public enterprises find in him a stanch supporter and the people of the county and State would be loth to lose him as a citizen.

Henry H. McCray, one of the pioneer settlers of Saline County, was born here in 1844, being the son of H. N. and Elizabeth (Carroll) McCray, the father a native of South Carolina, and the mother of Alabama. H. N. McCray was married when a young man, and removed to what is now Union Township, Saline County, Ark., in 1837, there entering land and partly improving it, when he sold out and went to what is now Grant County. He bought a claim and improved it, but some years after returned to Saline County, and settled in Union Township, the second time in 1842. Later he bought a farm on Saline River. His remaining days were spent in Benton, his death occurring March 27, 1886. He was a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M. His wife died in 1865. Henry H. McCray passed his boyhood days on the farm, and was educated in the subscription schools of Saline County. He enlisted at Little Rock, in 1862, in Col. Crawford's regiment for three years or during the war, and was engaged in scouting, being transferred to Col. Hawthorn's regiment of infantry, where he was principally engaged in Texas. He was paroled at Marshall, Tex., in May, 1865, when he returned to Saline County, becoming engaged in farming. He married in November, 1868, Miss A. J. Frances Pelton, a native of Saline County, and daughter of James and Arrilla (Williams) Pelton, of Illinois. Mr. Pelton came to the Louisana Territory when a young man, was married here and settled in what is now Beaver Township, Saline County, Ark. He settled on a claim of eighty acres given by the territory to actual settlers, where he made his home until his death in 1846. His esteemed wife survived until 1876. Grandfather Berry Williams was a native of North Carolina, was in the War of 1812, and at a very

early day came to Arkansas. His death occurred in what is now Grant County, in 1854. Mr. McCray settled in 1872 upon a farm, where he now resides, which is one of the oldest settled places in Saline County. He has also opened up considerable land, and has now about 100 acres under cultivation, owning besides 475 acres of well improved land in Saline Township. Mr. McCray and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and take an active part in all church work. They have been blessed with six children: Flora, Clara, Jasper, James, Rosa and Marvin. Mr. McCray has always taken an active part in everything which would tend to the improvement of the town and county, both in a material, religious and moral sense.

McNeelan Lumber Company, one of the best paying industries in Saline County, is managed by enterprising men, a secret of the large patronage accorded them. They are large manufacturers of yellow pine and oak lumber, and make a specialty of railroad timber. This business was first established in 1886 by C. H. McNeelan, his father, and John D. McNeelan, a brother, but in 1888 the latter retired from the firm, and Mr. John A. Russell was taken in partnership. This company are by far the strongest and most extensive dealers and manufacturers of lumber in the county, being located on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, about twenty miles southwest of Little Rock, where they own some 2,240 acres of the finest timber land in Arkansas, as well as many acres of timber in other sections. The senior member, John D. McNeelan, was born in Pennsylvania and reared in that State, but later on moved to Ohio, where he was married to Miss Savannah A. Extine, also of Pennsylvania nativity, born in 1826. Shortly after their marriage they removed to Jennings County, Ind., where Mr. McNeelan was for many years a prominent lumber dealer. He lost his wife in September, 1876, but after her death continued to reside in Indiana until the year 1886, when he came to Saline County. He is a representative business man, a prominent and leading figure in commercial circles, and one of the most popular citizens of Saline County. He is a son of George W. McNeelan, originally from Ireland, who came to the United States when only five years of age, and first settled in Pennsylvania, but spent the latter days of his life in Ohio. Mrs. John D. McNeelan's father, David Extine, was of German origin, and a tailor by trade. He was born in Pennsylvania, where he followed his calling for some years, later adopting the occupation of an auctioneer, which he carried on with great success in his native State and Ohio. Six sons and one daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. John D. McNeelan, of whom C. H. was the third. He was educated at the public and graded schools of Hopewell, Ind., and after completing his studies entered at once into the lumber business, in which he has continued ever since. He at first remained with his father, but later established a business on his own responsibility in Indiana, which he carried on with success until coming to Saline County, Ark., in 1886. In 1881 he was married to Anna M., daughter of James and Elizabeth Wilson, of Ohio, where Mr. Wilson resided all his life. Mrs. Wilson afterward removed to Indiana, but is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. C. H. McNeelan. The latter was born in Salem, Ohio, and by her marriage became the mother of four children, of whom three are yet living. In politics Mr. C. H. McNeelan is a stanch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Grant in 1872. He is a shrewd financier, a representative business man, and one of the best posted men on lumber affairs in Arkansas. The junior member of the firm, John A. Russell, was born in Saline County in 1863, and is a son of Hon. Alexander Russell, of whom a biographical sketch is found elsewhere in this volume. John A. was reared on a farm, and educated at the public schools of his native State, and after acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English branches, taught school himself for a number of years. In 1885 he and his father established and operated the Siddell Mill, which was afterward purchased by this company, for whom Mr. Russell then acted as book keeper until the year 1888, when he was taken in as a partner. He is now actively interested in the management of the business, and has charge of the company's store, besides acting as

postmaster for the town of Siddell. Mr. Russell was first married in 1885 to Miss Anna Cameron, of Mississippi, who died December 25, 1885, and in June, 1888, he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie McFadden, of Clark County. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Cleveland in 1884. He is a young man of pluck, enterprise and the proper business spirit, and promises some day to be a leader in the commercial circles of Saline County.

J. Y. Mashburn, a prominent farmer of Saline County, and one of its leading citizens, was born in Talladega County, Ala., on the 24th of January, 1845, and reared on a farm. His parents were poor people, and, as for the greater part of his youth he was forced to help toward their support, was unable to attend the schools as much as he desired. He served eighteen months during the war and was a member of Col. Barbies' battalion, operating in Alabama and Georgia. He was engaged in a number of skirmishes, and fought bravely until the surrender at Talladega, Ala. After that event he returned home, and in 1866 removed with his parents to Saline County, Ark., and the following year was married in that place to Sarah L., a daughter of Abraham and Mary Elrod, who came from Hall County, Ga., to Saline County, Ark., at an early period. Mr. Elrod was a successful farmer, and became one of the best known citizens of the latter county during his residence at that place. Mrs. Mashburn was born in Hall County, Ga., and came to Arkansas with her parents when eight years old. Mr. Mashburn moved on his present farm in 1880, and now owns about 101 acres of fertile land with some forty acres under cultivation, and has made it all by his own enterprise and judicious management. For four years he held the office of justice of the peace in Hurricane Township, and for the same length of time was justice of the peace of Bryant Township. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868, and has always stoutly upheld the principles and men of his party. In secret societies he is a member of Bryant Lodge No. 441, A. F. & A. M., and is senior warden, and also belongs to the Agricultural Wheel. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are prompt in aiding every worthy enterprise that comes to their notice.

Marshal M. Mashburn, the father of J. Y. Mashburn, is an old resident of Saline County, and well known throughout the surrounding country as an upright and conscientious man in all his dealings. He was born in Abbeville District, S. C., in 1817, and is a son of Daniel and Dorinda (Hughes) Mashburn, of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. The mother was married three times, Daniel Mashburn being her second husband. When Marshal was twelve years old they moved to Alabama, where the father died, and before the war the mother was married to John Harris, her third husband. In 1876 they came to Saline County, where the mother died on November 5, 1882, at the age of eighty-six years, a devout member of the Baptist Church. She was a daughter of Moses Hughes, of South Carolina, who afterward moved to Alabama, where he became a well known farmer, but fell a victim to intemperance. His father was Nathaniel Wells, of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh origin, who fought in the Revolutionary War. Moses was a little boy with his father in that war. Daniel Mashburn was a farmer all his life and an honest man. He was a Baptist in religious faith and liberal in his contributions to charities that came under his notice. He was a son of Matt Mashburn, who died in North Carolina, and after his father's decease went to South Carolina, then to Alabama, where he resided until his death. Marshal M. was the oldest child of his mother's second marriage and received a fair education in his native place. In 1838 he was married in Talladega County, Ala., to Martha J., a daughter of John Moore, of that State, and became the father of twelve children of whom nine are yet living. Mrs. Mashburn was born in South Carolina and died in Saline County, Ark., on June 6, 1875. Those of their children who are living are: Jane H. (wife of Allen Adams), J. Yancy, Susan A. (wife of Jonathan Adams), Daniel H., Nancy E. (wife of Asa Baxley), Rufus C., one daughter the wife of Vesta Carmichael, Frances

A. (wife of Nicholas Briggs), and Virginia P. (wife of Rufus C. Morgan.) They are all married, and Mr. Mashburn can boast of having forty grandchildren, besides a number of great grandchildren. His second marriage occurred in 1876 to Mrs. Olive A. Ball, an estimable widow and a daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Moore, of North and South Carolina, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were married in the latter State but moved from there to Morgan County, Ga. The father is residing now in Coweta County, at the age of ninety one years. He is a prominent farmer and a member of the Methodist Church, as was also his wife, who died in 1838.

T. C. Mays, editor and proprietor of the Benton Courier, is too well known to need a formal introduction to the people of this section, but certainly this volume would be incomplete without giving his name prominent mention. He is a native of the "Buckeye" State, and was born in Waynesburg, in February, 1840, being the seventh son and child of a family of nine children born to Andrew and Rebecca (Ryan) Mays. The former, of old Virginia stock, was born in 1799, while his wife was a native of Ohio. He was a builder and contractor by trade, and in politics was a Whig, but very conservative. Himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred in Los Angeles, Cal., in 1885, at the advanced age of eighty five. He had lived in the latter State one year prior to his death, but had been a resident of the same town in Ohio for sixty years. Of the family of nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mays four are now living: Madison (a man of family, and a wealthy farmer, lives at Waynesburg, Ohio), W. O. (has a family and lives at Mossman, Iowa, where he has a fine farm), Arretta (is the wife of Amos Fell, a business man of Los Angeles, Cal.), and T. C. (is the subject of this sketch.) The last named was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and at the age of sixteen years was sent to Meadville, Penn., to attend college. After a short time he grew tired of college life, and entered the office of the Crawford County Democrat, serving three years, at the end of which time he was foreman of the office. The war being declared he returned to his native State, and in answer to his country's call offered himself and was accepted as a volunteer in Senator Sherman's Sixty fifth Ohio Volunteers. He entered as a corporal, but was promoted to second sergeant after the battle of Stone River. This office he was given for meritorious conduct, and he served in that capacity until near the close of the war, retiring as captain. He participated in the battles of Shiloh (under Gen. Buell), was with Rosecrans at the battle of Stone River (where he was wounded in the left shoulder), with Thomas at Chickamauga, and there received a gun shot wound in the left hand. He was subsequently put in charge of a veteran corps company at Nashville, where he remained until the expiration of his enlistment, being honorably discharged as captain of Company A, Fifth Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps. Then entering the post quartermaster's department he remained as chief clerk of the camp and garrison equipage. Upon returning to Ohio Mr. Mays filled a position as local reporter on the Cincinnati Enquirer for one year, afterward conducting the Crawford County Forum, at Bucyrus, Ohio, for two years. Subsequently he served as city editor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel for three years, and then founded the Auburn Courier, which he conducted eight years, during that time being elected and serving two terms as clerk of the House of Representatives, in the State legislature (October, 1874 and 1878). In connection with other parties he established the first paper at Silver Cliff, Colo. In 1880 he went to Hot Springs, where he published the Daily Telegraph, and changed the name to the Evening Star. One year later the paper was consolidated with the Daily Sentinel, being published under the name of Sentinel, of which he was editor until the presidential election in 1884. In December, 1884, Mr. Mays went to Kansas City, and while engaged as reporter for the Times accompanied Gen. Hatch on his expedition to Oklahoma, in driving Capt. Payne out of that territory. Returning to Little Rock, he was connected with the Arkansas Gazette in various capacities until failing health caused him to cease his efforts in this direction, and he came to Ben-

ton. October 10, 1888, he purchased the Saline Courier, the name of which was changed to Benton Courier, and since that time he has been engaged in the publication of what has become one of the representative journals of the community. Earnest and sincere in his editorials, and having interests of the people of his adopted home at heart, his paper meets with a warm welcome in the homes into which it enters. In 1867 Mr. Mays was married to Miss Emma Mallory, a native of Bucyrus, Ohio, and to them was born one child, Hardie M., a young man of twenty-one, who holds a responsible position in an office in Fort Wayne. Mr. Mays was separated from his wife in 1886. He is a member of Damon Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, at Little Rock, and is a believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Benjamin S. Medlock, prominent as one of Saline County's physicians and surgeons, residing at Collegeville, was born in Fayette County, West Tenn., in 1834, and is the son of Judge John A. and Mary (Forsyth) Medlock, born in South Carolina in 1812 and in North Carolina in 1812, respectively. The parents resided in that State until 1842, when they moved to Tippah County, Miss. They made this place their home until 1858, and then came to Saline County, Ark., settling at a point about five miles above Benton, and in 1861 moved to a farm near Collegeville, where the Judge still resides with his third wife. He is one of the best known citizens of this county, and a prominent man in public life, having for four years served as county and probate judge. In secret societies he is a member of Alexander Lodge No. 353, A. F. & A. M., at Mabelvale, and also belonged to the Chapter and Council many years. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for about sixty-five years, and is a liberal contributor to all religious and educational matters. His father was Benjamin Medlock, of South Carolina, who came to Saline County in 1868, and remained here until his death, in 1874, at the age of ninety two years. The latter had served in several Indian wars, and was noted as a great Indian fighter during that period. The maternal grandfather, Benjamin Forsyth, was a lieutenant-colonel during the War of 1812, and commanded a North Carolina regiment. He was killed during the latter part of that event. Benjamin S. Medlock, the principal in this sketch, was the oldest of eight children born to his parents, of whom there are six yet living. He was reared on his father's farm, and educated at the public schools of his native State and in Mississippi. When at the age of twenty five years he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. R. L. Bouton, a celebrated physician of the latter State, and afterward entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1861. The Civil War commencing at this period forced him to leave his profession for awhile, and he then joined Company E, First Arkansas Infantry, with the rank of orderly sergeant, and promoted to lieutenant. His service the first year covered Virginia, and afterward he fought in the battles of Bull Run, Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and all through the Georgia campaign. He was captured at Jonesboro, Ga., on August 1, 1864, but was exchanged with other prisoners at Nashville, about ten days afterward, and then joined Hood, under whom he fought at Franklin and Nashville. Later on he joined Gen. Johnston, and was with him at the time of the surrender. After the war was over he returned to Arkansas, and began to practice his profession at Collegeville, where he has since continued, and is to day the most successful as well as the oldest practicing physician in Saline County. His success financially has been remarkable, and some of his marvelous cures have caused a great deal of comment in medical circles. The Doctor has a splendid home at Collegeville, and owns about 1,050 acres of very valuable land in Saline and Pulaski Counties, with about 125 under cultivation. In July, 1869, he was married to Miss Julia Jennings, a daughter of Richard and Julia Jennings, the father an Englishman, who went to New Orleans on arriving in this country, and in 1837 moved from there to Little Rock, where he died in 1847, while the mother is now residing with Dr. Medlock and his wife. Two children were born to the Doctor's marriage, of whom one is yet living, Rosa. For a number of years Dr. Medlock has

been a prominent figure in public life, and in 1866 67 represented Saline County in the legislature, and was chairman of the committees on the auditor and treasurer's books, as well as being a member of educational, medical, geological, and various other committees. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856, and several times has been a delegate to the State convention. In secret fraternities he is a member of Alexander Lodge No. 353, and also belongs to the Chapter and Council at New Albany, Miss., but has never affiliated with that order at Collegeville. He and wife and daughter belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and take an active interest in all religious and educational matters, the Doctor having served from 1874 to 1876 as superintendent of the school board in Saline County.

Constantine H. Medlock, a substantial and leading agriculturist of Saline County, was born in Hardeman County, West Tenn., in 1835, and is a son of Judge John A. and Mary (Forsyth) Medlock, of whom a sketch will be found in the biography of Dr. B. S. Medlock. Constantine H. was reared from boyhood in Tippah County, Miss., and received his education in the log cabin schools of that period. He was married in 1855 to Nancy J., a daughter of Philip and Sarah Smith, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother born in Alabama, in which State she also died. Mr. Smith was married three times during his life, and shortly after the death of his second wife in 1859 he removed to Columbia County, Ark., where he was again married, and resided until his death in 1871. Mrs. Medlock died in 1863, and three children born to her marriage also died within a short time afterward. In September, 1863, Mr. Medlock was married to Maria L., a daughter of Philip M. and Maria Smith, and a half sister to his first wife. This union gave them two children: James F. (who died in 1865) and Laura V. (who died in 1885). Mr. Medlock's first occupation was in being employed as overseer in Mississippi, where he remained until 1859, when he came to Saline County and located six miles west of Benton. In 1868 he moved to Collegeville, and in 1879 came to his present farm about one and one-half miles from that place, where he owns 120 acres of very fertile land and has some sixty acres under cultivation. During the rebellion he served in the Confederate army, and was a member of Gen. Fagan's escort until after the battle of Helena. He was then assigned to Company B, of Col. Crawford's regiment of cavalry, and operated in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, holding the rank of sergeant, and later that of forage master. He took part in the battles at Helena, Poison Springs, Marks' Mill, Prairie Grove, Jenkins' Ferry, and many hard skirmishes, and also had four brothers in the war, all of whom are yet living: John F. (was captured and confined at Camp Douglas for a long time, and was not released until some time after the war was ended), James N. [is referred to below], Washington K. (served a short time during the last days of the war, and is now residing in Garland County), the only sister, Susannah V., is the wife of M. C. O'Bryan, a well known merchant at Hot Springs. In politics Mr. Medlock is a stanch Democrat, but was formerly a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Fillmore, in 1856. He served about eight years in Owens Township as justice of the peace, and filled the office in a dignified and entirely satisfactory manner. In secret societies he is a member of Mabelvale Lodge No. 353, A. F. & A. M., and has been warden of his lodge. He attends the Methodist Church, as does also Mrs. Medlock, and both are liberal contributors to all religious and educational enterprises.

James N. Medlock, one of the leading merchants of Collegeville and postmaster at that place, was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., in 1840, and served through the War of the Rebellion. He was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. Mary M. Beckham, of Pike County, Ga., daughter of A. J. Beckham, of one of the leading families of that State, became his wife, and they have two children: Andrew B. Forsyth and Mary A. (both living). Mr. J. N. Medlock and Y. F. Medlock are both honored members of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Benton Lodge No. 34, Benton, Ark.

Tom M. Mehaffy, attorney and counselor at

law of Benton, Ark., was born in Tippah County, Miss., in 1859, being the elder in a family of two children born to T. L. and R. B. (Bradley) Mehaffy. His father, T. L. Mehaffy, a native of Georgia, emigrated to Mississippi in 1858, but returned to Georgia in 1860, and in 1862 enlisted in Thomas Cobb's regiment, serving in the Confederate army, till his death, which occurred in 1863 from exposure and measles. His widow, the mother of Tom M., moved to Tippah County, Miss., where she remained one year, and in 1868 came to Hurricane Township, Saline County, Ark., where she continued to reside until 1887, then settling at Benton, where she now resides with her son, Tom M. The war had swept away all the property she had, and it became necessary to hire this boy to work on a farm, for which she received $6 a month. Mr. Mehaffy continued to work on a farm, and supported his mother and sister till he was nineteen years old. He received his education in the public schools of Hurricane Township, and attended for three years the high schools of Benton, beginning when in his twentieth year. He then engaged in teaching, at the same time applying himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1889, and has since practiced at Benton, in Saline County. He has taken an active part in politics, is a strong Democrat, and has been city clerk of Benton since 1887. He is a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., of which he is secretary. He was married in 1885, in Hurricane Township, to Miss Annie A. Poe, a native of Grant County, and daughter of James M. and Sarah (Swafford) Poe. Mr. Poe is a native of Alabama. He came to Arkansas at a very early day, and is now a resident of Saline County. Mr. Mehaffy has seen a vast change in Saline County since his boyhood days. He has taught in every school that he attended as a student, being principal of the Benton graded schools in 1888, and has always taken an active part in everything for the good of the town and county. Mr. and Mrs. Mehaffy are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and take an active part in all church work, he being superintendent of the Sunday school at Benton. He is also secretary of the school board, and takes a strong interest in educational advancement.

A. J. Mewer, farmer and stock raiser of Saline Township, was born in Van Buren County, Ark., March 20, 1847, and is a son of Allen and Rachel (Oversheet) Mewer, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky. Allen Mewer was a farmer and came to Arkansas sometime in 1839, settling in Van Buren County; he at one time was engaged in boating on the Red River, but at the time of his death, which occurred the day our subject was born, he was living on a farm. Mrs. Mewer married again, her second husband being J. C. Ellis, a native of Tennessee and a prosperous farmer. By her first marriage she had three children: A. J., George A. and Margaret E. The former received but little schooling in youth, the facilities at that time being very meager. He started out to work for himself when about twenty, and engaged as a farm hand in Mississippi for $8.50 per month, later, or in 1867, returning to his home in Lonoke County, where he farmed until 1870. Subsequently he worked at the saddle and harness trade in Austin, Ark., and Little Rock. On July 29, 1875, Mr. Mewer was married to Miss Sally A. Eagle, a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of James and Charity C. Eagle, natives of Georgia and South Carolina. Mrs. Mewer is a sister of Gov. James P. Eagle [whose sketch appears in this volume]. After his marriage Mr. Mewer continued farming till 1883, when he came to Saline County and purchased a farm of 248 acres ten miles north of Benton. In 1886 he traded this farm in Beaver Township for a farm in Saline Township, on which he lives, and another in Bryant Township, the two farms now comprising 110 acres. In addition to this property he owns 275 acres in Lonoke County with about 150 under the plow. During his residence in Beaver Township he carried on the mercantile business, and in 1883 formed a partnership with T. J. Bragg, continuing the business until 1885, when he bought Mr. Bragg's interest and continued the business in his own name. The December following he traded farms as stated above, and two weeks later moved his stock of goods to the farm,

where he now resides. In connection with the store, which he successfully conducted on his farm, he ran a peddling wagon for about one year. He then sold his merchandise, and since that time has given his attention to agricultural pursuits, though during the last year has been in the beef business. Mr. Mewer is a Democrat, but not active in political circles. He has held the office of school director in the school district for some time. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former is steward. He is a public spirited man and contributes generously to all church and school enterprises.

A. P. Mitchell, the well known postmaster and merchant, of Traskwood, Ark., is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., on December 3, 1845. His father, Dr. Alphonso Franklin, a native of Iredell County, N. C., born November 6, 1816, moved to Tennessee when quite young, and remained there until 1851; he then came to Saline County, Ark., and is now residing three and one half miles from Benton. He is one of the prominent and popular physicians of the county. His wife, whom he married December 19, 1844, was formerly Sarah Ann Phillips. A. P. Mitchell was reared on a farm and received his education in the schools of Benton, later on spending one year in school at Chatfield Point, Tex. The year 1871 witnessed his marriage to Miss Nancy H. Hawkins, a native of Arkansas and the daughter of J. H. Hawkins, one of the old settlers of Saline County. To this union were born the following children: John F. (born February 7, 1872, teaching in the public schools of Saline), William A. (born January 28, 1874, also a teacher), Alphonso C. (born July 16, 1877), Mary H. (born July 28, 1879), and Frederick (born May 28, 1881.) In the winter of 1889 Mr. Mitchell was bereft of his wife, and September 10, 1889, he married his second and present wife, Mrs. Rachel Hawkins, the widow of John Hawkins. In 1881 Mr. Mitchell was appointed postmaster at Traskwood, and is still holding the office, having also filled the position of deputy postmaster ever since it was established in 1874. In 1877 he erected a mill and cotton gin, which he has been successfully operating since that time. With his drug and general merchandise, milling and farming pursuits, it would seem that he could not do justice to them all, but he certainly does, and has proved himself equal to anything he undertakes. He owns 700 acres of fine land, with over 100 in an excellent state of cultivation. The school board realize him to be one of their influential members, and he was justice of the peace for some years. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Baptist Church, and the former is a member of Fair Play Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., also being identified with Benton Lodge No. 1319, K. of H. Traskwood realizes in Mr. Mitchell one of its most enterprising and influential citizens, and one who is always ready to support all church and school matters.

Samuel A. Mitchell owns a large well improved farm of 266 acres in Section 30, Saline Township, Saline County, on which he resides. He was born in this county in 1857, being the second in a family of eight children. His father, Dr. Alphonso Mitchell, was a native of Iredell County, N. C. He married in Hardeman County, Tenn., Miss Sarah A. Phillips, and in 1849 came to Saline County, Ark., settling on a farm near Benton, where he commenced the practice of medicine, being one of the early physicians of the county. He had a large practice during the next thirty years, when he retired from active life and now resides with his wife on the old homestead. Mr. Mitchell was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools of Benton, commencing farming for himself on the place where he now resides in 1878. He has about eighty acres under cultivation, with an excellent frame house and other buildings, and is a lover of fine stock. He raises cotton, corn and oats in great abundance. In 1883 he erected a large cotton gin and grist mill combined, having the largest gin in this section of the county, and he has better facilities for doing good work than any other. The machinery in this establishment cost $1,300. Mr. Mitchell was married in Collegeville, Saline County, in September, 1879, to Ermin Glidewell, a native of Saline County, and a daughter of John and Sarah (Baram) Glidewell. Mr. Glidewell was a native of Western Tennessee, and came to Sa

line County in about 1851, when he settled at Benton. He is by trade a gunsmith. Later they moved to Owens Township, where they now reside. Mr. Mitchell is a strong Democrat, and is a member of Saline Lodge No. 1317, Knights of Honor. He owns a farm of forty acres of fine bottom land, fifteen acres of which are under cultivation, and has just completed a good barn on his homestead 24x36 feet. He is the father of the following children: Fannie, James, Edward, Grover and Caleb. Mr. Mitchell has not only made his own way in the world but has done his share to bring about the present improvement of Saline County.

A. H. Murphey, farmer, of Marble Township, Saline County, was born in this county, within one half mile of the place on which he now resides, in the year 1860. His parents were Robert and Nancy (Hogan) Murphey, natives of Alabama, who came to Arkansas in 1850, settling on the place which his son now occupies. In 1858 Robert Murphey was elected to the legislature of this State, and in 1860 was his own successor, serving four years. His term covered the exciting period when the State seceded, though he opposed secession. On account of his age he was not in the war, but was wounded by the United States troops and taken to Little Rock, where he died in prison in 1863. He was a man of considerable property, owning some slaves and a large amount of stock on his ranch, which included 160 acres of land, nine miles west of where his son lives. He was twice married, the first time, about 1820, having by this marriage two children, both deceased. His second marriage was to the mother of our subject, about 1847, and six children were given them, two of whom survive: I. B. (in Pulaski County), and A. H. Murphey. Mrs. Murphey was married the second time to Hugh McKinley, who died in 1870, his wife following him in 1882. Mrs. McKinley was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a devout Christian. Mr. Murphey was a member of Benton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and was quite prominent in the order. He was also very active in politics, being an advocate of Democratic principles. A. H. Murphey lived with his mother until 1879, when he commenced farming on his own accord. He and his brother owned the old homestead, where they worked together until 1888, when he purchased his brother's share. The place then contained 160 acres. He has since added 160 acres, making a fine farm of 320 acres, eighty improved, with good farm buildings, barns, etc., and plenty of stock to run the place. He was married in 1879 to Miss Mary S. Glenn, a native of this State and daughter of C. T. and Amanda Howard, natives of Tennessee, and the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living: David, Mary S. (wife of A. H. Murphey), Jane (wife of I. B. Murphey), Sarah (wife of J. W. Newkirk), J. W., J. C. and Laura B. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn reside in Hunt County, Tex., moving there from Garland County, Ark., in 1888. Mr. Murphey is not very active politically, but supports the Democratic party. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. In the schools he takes much interest, and lends his influence to all worthy enterprises for the advancement of the interests of his county.

David S. Ramsey, farmer and stock raiser of Shaw Township, is a native of Georgia, and was born in Hall County, March 4, 1827, being the son of William and Cynthia (Gess) Ramsey, both natives of Georgia, who were married in that State. William Ramsey was a farmer and one of the first settlers in that portion of Georgia. He was a quiet and good citizen, and in politics was a Whig. He died with sickness and is buried near Dalton. He left his wife with the following family: Elizabeth (wife of William Payne, a farmer of Georgia), Rhoda Allen (widow of Allen), Polly Ann (wife of David Smith, of Whitfield County, Ga.), David S., Nancy M. (wife of C. F. Payne, of Howard County, Ark.), Wilson L. (died in the army and was buried near Holly Springs, Miss.), Harriet J. (wife of Thomas Blackwell, farmer of Faulkner County, Ark.), and Wilburn B. (killed at the siege of Atlanta, in 1864, and buried there.) David S. was reared to farm life, being deprived of the opportunity to attend school, for, at the death of his father, he, as the oldest son, was obliged to assume a great responsibility. This he did faithfully, giving everything he made to his mother until he was twenty two years old. When about

fifteen years old he worked for 12½ cents per day, in order to be of some help to the family. In 1849 he married Miss Catherine Turner, a daughter of Louis Turner, and a native of Georgia. After his marriage Mr. Ramsey engaged in farming for two years in Georgia, but in the fall of 1854 came to this county. The first five years of his residence here he rented land, and spent most of his time in hunting, as that was a source of great profit, producing sometimes as high as $15 per day. In 1855 he entered 160 acres of bottom land at 75 cents per acre. He added to this by buying and homesteading until he had 640 acres, and now has all but 160 which he has given to his children. He has cleared 150 acres and built a good substantial house. From the time of the settlement to the war he lived on Section 31, Township 2, Range 14, and since then has lived one mile east of that place. Mr. Ramsey came to Arkansas to secure a home and escape paying rent and is much pleased with his choice. He speaks in high praise of the country, and thinks it the only place to live in. He says there is a good market for all kinds of products, and it is his desire that people shall enter who will help build up the county. When the war broke out he enlisted in the scout service, under Gen. Fagan, and remained with him till the close of hostilities in 1865. He was in the battles of Mount Elby, and at that time was slightly wounded, also taking part in the engagement of Pilot Knob, and was paroled in Navarro County, Tex. At the close of the war he returned to the place where he now resides, having made numerous improvements since that time. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are the parents of twelve children, eight of whom survive: William T. (born November 4, 1849), Elizabeth (born October 24, 1851), Cynthia (born January 12, 1852), John W. (born July 4, 1858), James A. (born October 8, 1862), Thomas F. (born October 12, 1867), Sarah F. (born August 31, 1863), Joseph S. (born October 9, 1865), and Rhoda Ann Belle (born January 9, 1873). Mr. Ramsey is a supporter of the Baptist doctrine, and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist Churches. He is a member of Lodge No. 1319, K. of H., Benton, Ark., and though he takes no active part in politics is a stanch Democrat. His farm is stocked with mules, horses, hogs and cattle. He takes an active part in and gives his support to all enterprises for the good of the county.

T. J. Roberts, among the most prominent farmers and stock raisers of this county, was born in North Carolina, in 1825, and is the son of Thomas and Eliza (Worlick) Roberts, natives of the State of North Carolina. Thomas Roberts was a farmer, school teacher and surveyor, and resided in the county of his birth until his death. The Great-grandfather Worlick served in the Revolutionary War, together with four brothers. They were all killed, the grandfather meeting his death at the hands of Tories and Indians while at home. The three brothers are mentioned in United States histories, as men deserving of emulation. Thomas Roberts and wife were the parents of twelve children, nine living till maturity, and four still surviving: Rufus A. (in Dallas County, Tex.), Lucinda M. (wife of Henry Schank, in Cleveland County, N. C.), Cynthia E. (wife of Mr. Griffen, in Ada), and Thomas J. Thomas Roberts died in 1842, at the age of forty two years. He was born August 16, 1800, married August 16, 1821, and died August 16. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and took quite an active part in the interest of his country as a member of the Whig party. Mrs. Roberts, who was a member of the Baptist Church, died August 16, 1844, at the age of thirty nine or forty. When the mother died Thomas was only seventeen years of age, but he was compelled to shift for himself. He began by learning the tanner's trade, while his oldest brother was a saddler, the next a tanner, and the two younger practitioners of medicine. In 1846 the young man moved to Tennessee, and settled in Greene County, buying a tanyard one and one-half miles from Bulls Gap. There he lived for seven years, moving to this county in 1853. Buying a tanyard, he remained here for seven years, removing thence to White River, Independence County, in 1860, settling on White River, close to Col. Morgan Magness, his third cousin. He remained in that place

and Batesville for two years, when, in 1862, he moved near Little Rock. Here, twelve miles north of the city, on the old Howell tanyard, he ran a tanyard for one year. He then returned to his old homestead in this county, and resumed his old business, which he continued until 1875 or 1876. He also made saddles for some time after the war. In 1846 he was married to Mrs. Mary L. Dickson, *nee* Houser. Eight children were born to them: Elizabeth (wife of T. J. Highland, who lives in Hot Spring County), Cordelia (wife of William Williams, who lives in this county), Mary L. (at home), John T. (deceased), William S. (lives in this county), Rufus P. (deceased, family resides in Mississippi), Morgan L. (at home), and Faithie A. (wife of P. J. Bradfield.) Mrs. Roberts was the mother of one child by her first husband, J. F. Dickson, Nancy J. (widow of J. Williams.) Mr. Dickson died August 16, 1845. Mr. Roberts was postmaster at Blocher, in 1881, and has served his township (Marble) fourteen years as justice of the peace. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church, and he is a believer in the principles of Democracy. Both the grandparents of Mrs. Roberts served in the Revolutionary War, being at the battle of King's Mountain. Grandfather Houser lived within two and one half miles of the battlefield, and her father bought the land on which the battle was fought. The paternal grandmother lived to be one hundred and five years old. Her old home still stands, being made of stone. The maternal grandfather, Benjamin Jones, was all through the war, and was some eighty years old when he died, his wife Faithie, living to be eighty or eighty five years old. T. J. Roberts owns 180 acres of land, with fifty acres under cultivation. As a resort for travelers and tourists Mr. Robert's place has no superior in the State. He has a splendid residence, and fine springs of running waters. He was a pioneer in this section of the country.

C. H. Rucker, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Shaw Township, is a native of Georgia, and was born in Franklin (now Banks) County on October 30, 1850, the son of Amos and Amanda (Furr) Rucker. Amos Rucker was born in 1825 in Franklin County, Ga., and his wife in Hall County in 1829. The former was a farmer, and also engaged in ginning and grain threshing. In his political views he was Democratic and a believer in the doctrine of the Baptist Church. He was one of the leading citizens of the county in which he resided, and his death, which occurred March 11, 1889, was regretted by the entire community. His excellent wife survives him, and resides on the old homestead. They were the parents of twelve children: Sarah L. (Rogers), Elizabeth M. (Ray), Paul W. (married), Hester A. (Kidd), M. J. (O'Kelley), S. D. (Davenport), Augustus C. (deceased), Claude, Melissa and Belle (at home), A. C. (deceased) and C. H. (the subject of this memoir). C. H. Rucker was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools of his native State. When twenty one years old he was ambitious to begin life for himself, so engaged in farming, but realizing that it was not good for man to be alone, he was married on October 30, 1870, to Miss Mattie Lile, a native of Georgia, and the daughter of William and Eliza (Yarbrough) Lile. After his marriage Mr. Rucker continued to reside in Georgia until 1883, when he sold his property and moved to Saline County, Ark., landing at Benton on November 21, 1883. That same year he purchased 150 acres in Shaw Township, with about twenty seven acres under the plow, and now has a large and finely cultivated farm, not to be surpassed by any of its size in the vicinity. The first five years of his residence here Mr. Rucker was in partnership with his brother in the ginning, saw and grist milling business, but he sold his interest to his brother, and since that time has given his exclusive attention to farming. Mr. and Mrs. Rucker are the parents of seven children: William A. (born September 12, 1872), Mattie and Minnie (twins, born March 11, 1875), Daisy Lee (born December 2, 1879), Cicero L. (born January 5, 1883), and Marvin and Mertice (twins, born June 6, 1885). Marvin died June 29, 1885. Mr. Rucker was identified with the temperance societies, and the Grange movement while in Georgia. He is a Democrat in his political views though not an enthusiast. Himself and

family are members of the New Friendship Baptist Church, in which the former is clerk. He has held the office of school director in his district, and not only takes an interest, but contributes generously to all enterprises of a worthy character.

P. W. Rucker, farmer, miller and ginner, of Shaw Township, was born in Georgia, November 19, 1854, and received his education in his native State. He was engaged for three years in the mercantile business in Bank County, Ga., and in 1880 came to Arkansas, pursuing the occupation of farming for three years, after which, in 1883, he embarked in ginning and milling with D. S. Ramsey for three years, and then in partnership with his brother, C. H. Rucker. They were burned out in 1887, but rebuilt in 1888. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Rucker bought his brother's interest, and is now sole proprietor of the plant. He is at present erecting a new gin house and mill, and is putting in new gin machinery and a Thomas press, the best press manufactured, and he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has the best plant in the country. In addition to his mills Mr. Rucker has 120 acres of land, with forty under cultivation. He was married, April 15, 1884, to Miss C. K. Ramsey, a daughter of D. S. Ramsey, of Saline County, and to them have been born two children: Augustus A. (born December 29, 1885), and Sammie J. (born March 5, 1889). Mr. and Mrs. Rucker are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. Rucker is never behind in contributing and giving his support to all enterprises for the good and growth of the county.

Hon. Alexander Russell, a man well known in public life, and one of the leading planters in Saline County, was born in Orange County, N. C., near Chapel Hill, in 1832, and is a son of William and Jane (Thompson) Russell, both natives of the same county and State, the father having been born in 1809 and the mother in 1797. The parents were married in the year 1831, and resided in their native place until 1848, when they came by wagon to Saline County, Ark., the trip taking two months. They settled on a small improved farm in Bryant Township, where they resided until the mother's death in 1882, when the father then went to live with his children, with whom he remained until his death on May 27, 1889. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church, and devout Christian people. The mother, although somewhat of an invalid all her life, never took a spoonful of medicine from a physician, and in her old age could read fine print without glasses and thread a cambric needle. She died at the age of eighty five years, and during her life was a model housekeeper. Her father, the Hon. John Thompson, of North Carolina, was one of the distinguished men of that State, and served several terms in the legislature. He was well known throughout the South, and was one of the most prominent men in public life in that section. By occupation he was a farmer and miller, and was very successful in those callings. The paternal grandfather, John Russell, was a native of Ireland, and a weaver by trade, who left his country from persecution. He took part in the Revolutionary War, and after that event moved to the State of North Carolina and settled in Orange County, where he resided all his life. His son, William Russell, previously mentioned, was an active and enterprising citizen of Saline County after his arrival in Arkansas, and a well-known figure in political circles, but never aspired to public office. He was a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., and stood high in Masonic circles. His wife had been previously married, her first husband having been Mr. George Johnston, by whom she had three sons and one daughter. Alex. Russell was one of four children born to the second marriage, of whom three were girls, and two yet living. He received a fair education in the log cabin schools of his birthplace, and by self tuition acquired a good mastery over the English branches. He was married in Saline County in the year 1850 to Sarah, daughter of John and Nancy Nelson, of North Carolina, by whom he has had eight children, all sons, and four yet living: Henry Bascom (a successful farmer, also engaged in merchandising), John A. (a well-known lumberman), Ezekiel and James (twins, and both teachers.). All of them received the best of educations, and the last two at the State University. During the Civil

War Mr. Russell enlisted in Company K. Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, and after about two months' service ill health forced him to leave. Upon recovering he joined Company E. Second Arkansas Infantry, and operated in Tennessee, Kentucky and Mississippi, taking part in the principal battles in those States. He held the rank of lieutenant, but commanded the company almost the entire time. After reaching home in 1874 his party elected him to the legislature, and during his term of two years was chairman of several select committees, viz.: On claims, county lines and circuit courts, and was also a member of the Agricultural Committee and Committee on Elections and Insurance. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856. He is an influential man with his party, and a stanch supporter of its men and principles. Mr. Russell is one of the most active citizens in the county in furthering its developement. He has twice been a delegate to the State Agricultural association, and for one year was its vice president. In 1877 he was appointed by the Governor as a delegate to the cotton convention in Georgia, but owing to sickness was unable to attend. During the war he lost almost his entire property and in fact every thing he possessed, but since that time he has again built up his fortune in that manner that excites the admiration of every one, and now owns, besides his other interests, 300 acres of fertile land, with 100 acres under cultivation.

Patrick Scott, an esteemed and popular citizen of Saline Township, was born in St. Clair County, Ala., December 3, 1826, and is the son of William M. Scott, one of the early settlers, having come here in 1833. Mr. Scott was one of the commissioners who laid out and helped to form the present survey of the county. He represented the county in an early day legislature, and was a botanic physician of no mean ability. Patrick Scott is the fifth in a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living. He came to Arkansas in the latter part of 1833, and was educated in the schools of Alabama and Arkansas. He chose to follow his father's occupation, and that he made a success of his choice, that of farming, is proven beyond a doubt. When twenty-three years old he was married to Miss Jane Nelson, a native of North Carolina, and the daughter of John and Nancy (Burnsides) Nelson. She was born September 25, 1826, and married August 9, 1849. Their marriage has been blessed with nine children: A. W. (born August 5, 1850, married), Mary T. (born October 4, 1852, died February 1, 1857), John M. (born October 17, 1854, married), Laura A. (born December 15, 1856, now Mrs. Tarplay), Patrick H. (born July 10, 1859, married), W. C. (born February 4, 1872, deceased May 8, 1885), Benjamin T. (born March 17, 1864, unmarried and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church), R. A. (born February 12, 1867, married) and Samuel B. (born August 27, 1869, a student of Fayetteville University). Shortly after his marriage Mr. Scott settled on the farm where he now resides, consisting of about 270 acres with 100 under cultivation. He erected fine buildings, including house, etc., and good fences. The orchards are second to none in the county, and altogether it is one of the finest farms in that part of the country. During the last eight or ten years Mr. Scott has made his own and neighbors' sorghum, and has always raised all crops necessary for his own use. During the war Mr. Scott remained at home, so was never injured nor did he suffer particular inconvenience, consequently he harbors no prejudices against any one. He is one of those quiet, unassuming men who has never aspired to official positions or filled any office except that of director of school district. In politics he sides with the Democrats. He is a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., and himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since 1860 Mr. Scott has been a minister of that church, and in 1867 was ordained deacon; in 1871 ordained elder, and has always been an earnest worker in the church and Sunday school. He was the leading spirit in locating and securing the Salem camp ground in 1867, which is probably one of the most noted places of that kind in the State, and also helped to organize the Salem Church in 1859. Mr. Scott is not a follower, but a leader in all enterprises that betoken the good or growth of the country.

Joseph Scott, prominently numbered among the pioneer settlers of Saline County, was born in St. Clair County, Ala., in 1829, and was the sixth in a family of nine children, of whom seven are living, born to William Milton and Annie (Scott) Scott. The former was a native of South Carolina, and in an early day went to Alabama (about 1818), in 1833 emigrating to this county, then a wild waste and thinly settled, and where game was abundant. He located in Pulaski (now Saline) County, and engaged in farming and took an active part in the county's formation, subsequently serving in the legislature, and also as county and probate judge. His death occurred in 1857, but his esteemed wife survived until 1867. Joseph Scott was reared to farm life, being educated in the subscription schools, and aided in clearing up the old homestead. He commenced farming for himself in Saline Township, and was married here in 1850 to Elizabeth Dodd, a native of Alabama and a daughter of David and Sarah Dodd, who came to Arkansas about 1836. Mr. Dodd served the county two terms in the legislature, being a prominent Whig leader. His death occurred in 1870. Mr. Scott's first wife died in 1856. By that union he had two children, both living: Henry Scott (who resides in Downey, Cal., where he holds the position of cashier of a bank), and David M. (engaged in farming in the State of Texas). Mr. Scott was again married in 1857, Sarah E. Lindsey, of Saline County, and a daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Milliner) Lindsey, of Alabama, becoming his wife. Mr. Lindsey came to Arkansas at a very early day, where he engaged in farming. Both have been dead for some years. Mr. Scott enlisted in 1864 under Col. Crawford and was with Gen. Price in his raid through Missouri, being paroled in 1865, and returning to Saline County, where he resumed farming. He owns a part of the original homestead of 160 acres, and has since added to it, owning at this time 600 acres, 200 of which are under cultivation, devoted principally to corn and small grain. He also raises some stock. Mr. Scott has been elected on the Democratic ticket to the offices of county judge and probate judge, holding these offices for some twelve or fourteen years from his first election in 1854. He has also served as justice of the peace for several years. A prominent member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., he has been worshipful master several times. He is also a member of the Chapter at Little Rock. Mr. Scott lost his second wife September 8, 1887, who left five children, all of whom are living: Joseph B. (married and in Saline, and a teacher by profession), Thomas D. (a Methodist Episcopal minister, of Chicot County), Mary Ann (now Mrs. Pelton, of this county), Isabella (at home), John W. (also at home) and one child (deceased). Mr. Scott has also served as deputy sheriff. His aid and influence have ever been given to the growth and welfare of this locality.

Winfrey G. Scott, one of the well-known dealers in general merchandise at Benton, Ark., was born in Saline Township, Saline County, in 1837, and is a son of William M. and Anna Scott, who were born in 1794 and 1799, respectively. The parents were married and moved to Saline County in 1833, settling at a point about five miles northwest of where Benton now stands. The surrounding country at that time was a wilderness, and Little Rock itself nothing but a trading post. They resided at that place for about two years, and then settled on the military road, a small improved tract of land some three miles northeast of Benton, where the father died in 1857. The mother followed him in 1875, dying in the town of Benton. The elder Scott was a farmer of wide acquaintance during his life, and, as elsewhere mentioned, a botanical physician of extensive reputation. He served as county judge for some years, and was also elected to the legislature. He was a self made man in every respect, and was highly esteemed throughout the surrounding country. He was a prominent member of the A. F. & A. M. for many years. Winfrey G. Scott was the tenth of eleven children born to his parents, and attended private schools about three months of the year. During the Civil War he served three years in the Confederate army, and was a member of Company E, First Arkansas Infantry, for about one year. He was discharged from this company on account of ill health, but on recovering joined a company of

cavalry in Gen. Fagan's army, and operated one year in Arkansas, serving until July, 1864, when he was captured in Arkansas and confined for nearly three months at Little Rock, and from there taken to Alton, Ill., and kept a prisoner until the close of the war. He took part in many skirmishes, the last one being the occasion of bravery, which was rewarded with a promotion to lieutenant. In 1867 he was married to Sarah Frances, a daughter of William S. and Mary Lee, who moved from Tennessee, their native State, to Saline County, Ark., where they passed the remainder of their days. Mrs. Scott departed this life in 1875, and in 1876 Mr. Scott was married to Sarah Emeline, a daughter of Thomas and Marium R. Poe, who died in what is now Grant County. This marriage gave Mr. and Mrs. Scott one son, Thomas M. Mr. Scott and his family continued to reside on the old homestead until the year 1883, when he moved to Benton, where he has accumulated considerable good business property, and also owns a nice cottage residence, all of it having been made by his own energy and business tact. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and a stout upholder of that party since he cast his first presidential vote for Breckenridge in 1860. He also belongs to the Knights of Honor, Saline Lodge No. 1319, and is chaplain of that lodge. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Church, to which the former has belonged for over thirty years.

E. W. Searcy, farmer and stock raiser, of Holland Township, Saline County, whose birth occurred in Alabama, in 1847, is the son of Reuben and Isabella (McDonald) Searcy, both natives of Alabama. Mr. Searcy moved to Bradley County, Ark., in 1857, and remained there for some time. He died in 1881, his wife surviving him only one year. They were members of the Baptist Church, and were married in 1825, becoming the parents of twelve children, nine of whom lived to age of maturity (and six of whom are now living): Nancy E. (deceased, married E. M. Fikes), Isabella (wife of W. L. Moore), Margarett (wife of J. F. Henson), Melvina (wife of E. Stenson), J. B. Polina (deceased, wife of W. J. Thomas), J. R. (deceased), Sarah J. (deceased, wife of W. S. Whaley), E. W. (the subject of this sketch), Dora E. (wife of Z. T. Moore), B. Y. (deceased), Sarah A. (deceased), and Napoleon (deceased). At the age of twenty two E. W. Searcy commenced life for himself as a farmer in Cleveland County, on his father's land, where he remained until the war, going in 1863 to Texas with his parents, where he continued until after the conflict closed. In 1866 he moved to Claiborne Parish, La., but one year later went to Drew County, and then to Texas, staying one year in each place. Returning to Cleveland County he engaged in farming, and also opened up a store of general merchandise, finally selling out the latter business and turning his whole attention to farming. Mr. Searcy purchased his present farm in 1886, consisting of 120 acres, twenty acres of which were cleared. He now has over eighty acres in cultivation, and is preparing to build several houses. He intends to make a specialty of stock raising. In 1869 he married Miss L. C. Parks, of Texas, daughter of Newton and Mary (Moore) Parks. Mr. and Mrs. Searcy are the parents of seven children: Mary E. (a teacher), James N., Lulla B., Ruth, John R., Mason and Garland. They are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Searcy is a liberal patron of both church and school work, and of all enterprises for the upbuilding and development of his adopted home. He has just completed a steam power cotton and grist mill combined, and thoroughly understanding the business, will undoubtedly enjoy a large patronage.

H. Carlton Shaw. Among the prominent and popular men of the county is H. C. Shaw, familiarly known as "Carl Shaw." He is a native of Georgia, was born April, 1853, and is the son of Hiram M. and Elizabeth (Arnold) Shaw, natives of South Carolina, but who were married in Gwinnett County, Ga., in 1833. They moved to Walker County, Ga., the year before the Indians were driven out of the territory (in 1837), and lived there till 1857, when they came to Saline County, Ark., and settling on what is known as the Shaw farm. Hiram Shaw was one of the influential citizens of the settlement, and in 1877 headed the petition and was the leading spirit in securing the present lines of Shaw

Township. As would be supposed the township was named for him, and very properly too, for he was one of the men that brought the locality up to its present standard. During his residence in Georgia he filled the different positions of county judge, sheriff and county and circuit clerk of his county. After coming to Arkansas he was not active in local politics, but voted the Democratic ticket. He was postmaster for several years at Merit, and at the time of his death, in 1875, owned 160 acres of land with sixty under cultivation and otherwise improved. His excellent wife still survives him, and is residing at the old homestead. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are still living: Permelia (wife of W. W. White, of Saline County), Emma (wife of E. Anderson, of Georgia), Blanche (wife of James A. Barnes, deceased, in Saline County), Joseph W. (physician and surgeon, of Garland County, Ark.), Rebecca C. (wife of William H. Howard, a farmer and teacher in Shaw Township), James H., Martin A. and Virgil N. (lost in the late war), Martha C. (wife of J. B. Miller, a farmer of this county), and H. C. (the subject of this sketch). Carl was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his county, later spending one year at the Benton school. When twenty one years of age he started in life for himself and was engaged in farming on the old home place, and on February 19, 1878, was married to Miss Emeline Logan, a daughter of James Harvey and Angelina (Eskew) Logan. Mr. Logan was a native of Tennessee, and his wife of Arkansas. Their daughter was born in Saline County, Ark., on May 7, 1862, they having emigrated to this State in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Hollis H. (born May 17, 1879), M. C. (born December 15, 1880), Martin Logan (born February 11, 1883, died March 8, 1883), Haly Augustus (born February 25, 1884), Hiram Cole (born Febuary 19, 1886) and Ava Ethel (born March 17, 1889). After his marriage Mr. Shaw moved to the place where he now resides, and has improved it to such an extent that one would scarcely recognize it as being the same. A good house is among the improvements, and everything about the place indicates the presence of thrift and prosperity. He has forty-two acres under a high state of cultivation, also eighty acres of the old home place, with forty five of that under the plow. He has held the office of justice of the peace for some years, also postmaster in his township. He is a supporter of the principles of the Agricultural Wheel, and himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Shaw has always taken an active interest in the schools of his county, and it is such men as he that build up towns and villages, for without them the world would make but little progress. He honors the Democratic party with his vote, and has a very decided influence in local politics.

John G. Shepard is among the prominent and enterprising citizens of Traskwood Township, for which he has been magistrate a number of years. He is a native of Tennessee and was born in Hickman County, March 17, 1833, being one of thirteen children in the family of Thomas and Permelia (Gohight) Shepard, originally from Georgia and South Carolina, respectively. Eleven children are living and reside in different parts of the country. Thomas Shepard was married in Mississippi, but lived in Tennessee for a good many years. He was justice of the peace twenty years, and a very popular and influential citizen, dying in Tennessee at the age of seventy nine; his wife still survives at the age of seventy-nine. John G. Shepard was reared to farm life, and as the facilities for schooling were very meager his education was limited, but, nevertheless, he is a well-informed man, as he has read and studied a great deal. At the age of twenty he was married to Miss Judith H. Trout, a native of Tennessee, and in 1860 he came to Saline County, settling where he now resides. Mrs. Shepard died in 1862, leaving one child, William Thomas, married, and a prosperous farmer in Texas. Mr. Shepard's second and present wife was Mrs. Nancy Pelton, widow of William B. Pelton. By this union three children have been born: Andrew A. (born April 1, 1866, married), Christopher C. (born April 10, 1869, married), Nancy L. (died when an infant). In 1862 Mr. Shepard enlisted in the Sixth Arkansas Infan

try and participated in the battles of Helena and Jenkins' Ferry, but was not captured nor wounded. After being paroled at Marshall, Tex., in 1865, he returned home and engaged in farming. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party. He was elected as magistrate in 1878, and with the exception of two years has served since that time. He has married about twenty five couples, and is now justice of the peace. Fifteen years ago he was elected school director, a position he has continued to hold. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was steward and trustee for years. The latter has two children by her former marriage: Isham M. and Sarah M. Mr. Shepard owns a good farm of 118 acres on Clift Creek, with sixty acres cultivated. During his residence in Arkansas he has cleared forty acres, and the careful attention paid to keeping the farm in good condition, shows that "the grass has no chance to grow" under his industrious efforts. In 1887 the home was destroyed by fire, but a new frame house now stands in its place. Mr. Shepard has taken an active interest in public enterprises, and there is probably no one in the county who has done more toward securing a good school and furniture for this community. He always favors long terms of schools and competent teachers. The Fair Play Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., counts him as one of its members, and during their continuance here he was a member of the K. of L. and Agricultural Wheel. He also belongs to the Grange

M. C. Shepherd, who occupies a place of prominence among the merchants, farmers, and well known citizens of Saline County, was born in North Carolina in 1840, and was the youngest of three sons and five daughters born to his parents, the mother dying a few days after his birth, and the father when he was but six or seven years old. After the latter's death the family became separated, and M. C. resided with different relatives in his native State until the year 1851, then coming to Saline County with a cousin, William Shepherd, with whom he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. On that occasion he joined Company A, Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, and fought gallantly for the Southern cause until his capture at Island No. 10, when he was taken to Camp Douglas, Ill., and confined for four or five months under a strong guard. He was afterward transferred to Vicksburg and exchanged, and again joined his command in time to take part in the battles of Jackson, Miss., Port Hudson, and a number of others. In 1864 he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and was sent to Arkansas to look up deserters from the army, and while near his home was again captured, and this time taken to Little Rock, where he was compelled to take the oath of allegiance. In 1886 Mr. Shepherd was married to Sarah, a daughter of William T. and Sarah Poe, of Alabama, who moved to Arkansas about the year 1852, and settled in what is now Grant County. The father lived to an advanced age, and after the war was elected county judge of Grant County, and was also justice of the peace for his township. Mrs. Shepherd died one year after her marriage, and on June 15, 1867, Mr. Shepherd was married to Mary J., a daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth Hogue, of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, who moved from the latter State to Arkansas at an early period. The mother died in Grant County, but the father is still living and resides in Saline County. Ten children were born to Mr. Shepherd's second marriage, of whom two sons and four daughters are yet living. He first settled in Grant County, on arriving in Arkansas, and resided there until 1876, when he moved to Saline County, locating in Bryant. In 1879 he built the first store west of the railroad at Bryant, being compelled to cut away the brush in order to do so. He then sold goods at that place for several years, but finally returned to farm life, and continued at it for one year, when he established another store. He alternated between farming and merchandising until 1889, when he opened up his present store, and is now one of the leading and most enterprising merchants in his locality. Besides this business, he owns some 358 acres of fertile land, and has placed eighty acres under cultivation, all of it made by his own individual effort and good management. In politics he is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for

Greeley in 1872, and has served as postmaster of Bryant for about four years. In secret societies he is a member of Bryant Lodge No. 441, A. F. & A. M., and in religious faith has belonged to the Missionary Baptist Church for about twenty five years, while his estimable wife attends the Methodist Church.

John F. Shoemaker, formerly county clerk of Saline County, and one of the most enterprising men within its limits, was born in Winston County, Miss., in March, 1846, his parents being Lindsay F. and Jefsonia M. (Coulter) Shoemaker, natives of Alabama and Tennessee, respectively, though reared in Mississippi. Lindsay Shoemaker was a millwright by trade, and was educated in the country schools. After marrying he settled in Leake County, Miss., engaging in the mill business. Here he remained until 1856, when he moved to this county and resumed his former occupation, giving it his attention, with the exception of two years, until his death, in 1870. He was married in 1844, becoming the father of eight children. Four of these died while young and four are still living: John F. (who forms the subject of this sketch), America M. (wife of G. W. Ogle, who resides in this place), Mary T. (wife of C. A. Payne, of Shaw, this county), and William W. (married and in Little Rock). Mrs. Shoemaker died about 1866. In 1869 Mr. Shoemaker was again united in marriage. His wife was Mrs. Harriet McClue, daughter of W. Brents. By this union there was one child, which died when young. Mrs. Shoemaker still lives, residing with her son John. Mr. Shoemaker had been justice of the peace of this township, and was a member of the I. O. O. F. John F., whose name heads this sketch, was reared and educated in Benton, working at the milling business until 1880, when he was elected county and circuit clerk. This office he filled for eight years. Since the expiration of his term of office he has been engaged in buying and selling scrip. He was married in 1871 to Miss Susan E McClue, daughter of John and Harriet E. (Brents) McClue. Five children were born to them, four now living: C. E., Clard E., Hattie W. and Wilbur. In 1864 Mr. Shoemaker joined the Confederate army, enlisting in Company B, First Cavalry Regiment of Trans Mississippi department, commanded by Col. W. A. Crawford. He served faithfully until his discharge on the Trinity River, Tex., participating in the battles of Pilot Knob, Mo., Independence, Mo., and nearly all the battles on Gen. Price's raid through Missouri in 1864. After the close of the war he came home and engaged in the milling business with his father until the latter's death. Mr. Shoemaker is a member of Benton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and quite a society man. He heartily supports all movements tending to increase the welfare of his county, and is an earnest advocate of public improvements. He owns some valuable property in this city, prominent among which is a beautiful residence and a splendid store building. Politically he is a Democrat, taking an active interest in the party movement of his county. He is practically a self made man, coming here when small, and not receiving the advantages of a liberal education in his boyhood days. By close application, however, he has qualified himself for any position of trust within the power of his acquaintances to bestow.

John F. Shoppach, the present popular and efficient sheriff of Saline County, was first elected to this position in the fall of 1880, and by reason of his peculiar fitness for the place has since continued to discharge the duties of that office, having served as deputy for four years. Born in Shaw Township, Saline County, April 15, 1849, he was the third in a family of six children born to John W. and Libbie (Petton) Shoppach, the former of whom came to this country about 1836. He was married in Saline County in 1838, settling in what is now Shaw Township, where he entered a piece of land, and in 1853 moved to Benton. He was engaged as deputy clerk, then justice of the peace for some years, and was elected clerk of the county in 1852, an office that he held until 1861, or up to the time of his death. He was a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M. His excellent wife still survives him, and resides in Benton. John F. Shoppach was reared in Benton, being favored with an attendance in the public schools, and in May, 1863, enlisted for the war before he was of age. He

was in Col. Crawford's First Mississippi Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Pilot Knob, as as well as with Gen. Price on his raid through Missouri, at Jefferson City, Blue Gap, Kansas City and Newtonia. Remaining with his regiment until the close of service, he returned to Benton in May, 1865, and engaged in farming, following that until elected deputy sheriff. He is a prominent Democrat, and is a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., in which order he has served as junior warden. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, belonging to Saline Lodge No. 1319, in this he is past dictator, having served two terms as dictator. Mr. Shoppach was married in 1868 to Miss Mary S. Homan, a native of Saline County, and daughter of Samuel and Martha (Roland) Homan. Mr. and Mrs. Homan came to Saline County at an early day, but are both now deceased. By this union two children were born, Luther and John. Mr. Shoppach has seen the complete development of Saline County, and has been identified with every enterprise for its good as well as for Benton's advancement. The respect accorded him is extensive. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. P. Smith, Sr., a member of the substantial firm of J. P. Smith & Co., became engaged in his present business in 1886, a full and complete line of dry-goods and groceries being carried. Prior to that time he was occupied in business with H. S. Glenn. Mr. Smith was born in DeKalb County, Ga., in 1849, the second in a family of seven children born to J. M. and Elizabeth (Bradley) Smith. The father, a farmer by occupation, opened up a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in 1856 moved to Tippah County, Miss., where he remained three years, in 1859 coming to Saline County, Ark. He bought land in Hurricane Township, and also entered a quarter section of land there at 12½ cents per acre, to which subsequent additions have been made. He then cleared over 100 acres, improved it, and made that his permanent home until his death, which occurred in 1885. He belonged to the Baptist Church, as did also his excellent wife, who survives him, and resides on the old homestead. Mr. J. P. Smith was reared to farm life, and educated in the schools of Saline County, being obliged to dig and delve at home for his education. He commenced farming for himself in Hurricane Township, but finally left the farm and came to Benton in 1879, where he has since been engaged, the first three years as clerk, and afterward in business for himself. The success accorded him is most encouraging. Mr. Smith was married in February, 1884, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, a native of Greene County, Ga. She was educated at the Female Seminary at Greensboro, Ga., and is a daughter of Charles and Mary Hutchinson. Her father came to Saline County in 1885, and died in 1886, but, her mother having died when she was quite young, she was reared by her grandparents. Mr. Hutchinson was sheriff of Greene County, Ga., for some years. Mr. Smith is a prominent Democrat, and a member of Benton Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., of which he was worshipful master for two years, and is senior warden of the order at the present time. He has seen the full development of the county, and is conscious of having borne a part in its advancement; land that he once knew as swamps, covered with water, now form beautiful and highly cultivated farms. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mack H. Staner, prominent among the farmers and stock raisers of Jefferson Township, this county, was born in Tennessee in 1832. His father, Coonrod Staner, was a native of North Carolina, who married Miss Delila Holmes, of Tennessee nativity. They came to Arkansas about the year 1849, and settled in Saline County, where Mr. Staner purchased 120 acres of improved land, on which he resided until his death, in the year 1857. He was the father of eleven children, four of whom are living: Levanna (widow of George James, lives in Saline County), Polly (widow of John Morgan, lives in Perry County), Peter (lives in this county), Mack H. (the subject of this sketch) and Michael (living in Perry County). Mr. Staner believed in the principles of Democracy. He and his wife, who died about 1858, were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their son, Mack, at the age of twenty one years, began farming in this

county on land he leased for four years. At the expiration of this lease, he rented until the death of his father, when he purchased the place on which he now resides, consisting of 120 acres with about 100 acres under cultivation, upon which are excellent buildings, barns, outhouses, etc. He raises a large number of horses and hogs, and realizes handsome profits. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, enlisting in Company D, Eleventh Arkansas Infantry Regiment, and serving east of the Mississippi River. He participated in the following battles: Port Hudson (where he was promoted to lieutenant for meritorious service), Holly Springs, Miss., Island No. 10 and a number of minor engagements. In 1862 or 1863 he was captured at Island No. 10 and sent north to Camp Butler, Ill., where he was held for five months. After being paroled he came to Vicksburg, Miss., and thence to Port Hudson. When Vicksburg fell he was between the two places Vicksburg and Port Hudson. His colonel, pressing horses into service, mounted his men and operated between the two places. Coming back to this side of the river in 1864, he rejoined the Confederacy in arms and served until the close of the war, surrendering at Benton, this county, in 1865. He returned home, but his solitary possession was the horse that carried him in the war. He prospered, however, and in 1866 was married to Miss Harriet Glenn, a native of this State. She and Mrs. Taylor were murdered in 1878, during the absence of Mr. Staner in Little Rock on business, the murderer being a nephew of Mack. His object was robbery, and he succeeded in getting some $200, but was hanged in Benton in 1879, after making a confession. Mr. Staner was married the second time to Miss Fannie Higginbotham, of Alabama, in 1883. She was born in 1862, the daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Franklin) Higginbotham, natives, respectively, of Alabama and South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham were the parents of three children, two of whom are now living: David (deceased), J. H. (who resides in Texas) and Mrs. Staner. Mr. Higginbotham was first married to a Miss Little, who presented to him two children: William (residing in Pulaski County, Ark.) and James (deceased). Mr. Higginbotham died in 1862 and his wife in 1888. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Staner, having no children, are rearing a little niece of Mrs. Staner, Florence Higginbotham. He is a member of Paran Lodge No. 309, A. F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Being a strong Democrat he takes much interest in the politics of his county. He is also an active champion of schools, churches, etc.

Joseph Taylor, justly recognized as one of the prominent farmers of Brazil, Holland Township, owns a fine farm in Section 13, and is an agriculturist of worth and influence. He was born in Hot Spring County, in 1844, being the oldest in a family of nine children born to John and Sarah Frances (Bartlett) Taylor, natives of Missouri and Kentucky, respectively. John Taylor came to Saline County in 1841, and settled in what is now Jefferson Township, where he bought a farm, but has since moved several times. He still resides in Jefferson Township, his wife having passed from this life in 1874. Joseph Taylor was reared to farm life, attended the district schools of Jefferson Township, and later enlisted in the Federal army, at Little Rock, in 1863, joining Company M, of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, for three years or during the war. He was in the battle of Marks' Mills, and served in other places with the obedience and patriotism of a true soldier. In 1865 he received an honorable discharge at Little Rock, when he returned to Saline County, and in October of that year bought a partially improved farm of 120 acres, which he further improved until now he has over seventy acres under cultivation, raising a good grade of cattle and horses. Mr. Taylor was married here, in 1865, to Lettia Robinson, a native of this county, and a daughter of David and Lucinda (James) Robinson. The former was a native of Missouri, and came to Saline County in 1840, settling in Dyer Township. His death occurred in 1880; his wife still survives, and lives on the old homestead. By this union nine children were born: Samuel (married, and lives in Jefferson Township), Robert, Sarah Ellen (now

Mrs. R. Garrett, and who lives in Holland Township), Ruth B. (now Mrs. R. T. McDonald, also of this township), Daniel Sherman, Joseph Grant, Melissa Obedn, Lelitia and Elinora. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Taylor has been a participant in the growth of Saline County, and has watched with interest the development of a higher and better moral character in its inhabitants. His name is a synonym of honor wherever known.

Capt. W. W. Thompson, one of the pioneer settlers of Saline County, Ark., and a man whose reputation has not suffered by reason of long residence in this community, was born in Rhea County, East Tenn., in 1828, being the only child of Barbara Thompson. She was a native of Pennsylvania, her birth occurring in 1794, and she could just remember moving to Tennessee when but a child. That State was then a wilderness, inhabited by only a few people. She lived to the age of ninety years. Young Thompson grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving such an education as the subscription schools of Tennessee, his native State, afforded. There he was married in 1848 to Margaret Isabella Ferguson, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of John and Myra (Cooper) Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson resided in Tennessee all of his life, his father, John Ferguson, having moved to that State from North Carolina, at a very early day. Grandfather Cooper moved from South Carolina to Tennessee, many years ago. He was one of Marion's soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Capt. Thompson left Tennessee in 1851; crossing to Saline County, Ark., he settled in what is now Shaw Township, where he entered land and improved it, clearing some twenty acres which he then sold and entered eighty acres in Shaw Township; of this he cleared sixty acres, and made that place his home until 1867, when he enlisted, in 1862, in Company B, Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, for twelve months, as orderly-sergeant, after which he re enlisted for three years or during the war. At the reorganization of his company after the battle of Corinth, he was made first lieutenant, thus serving until after the battle of Murfreesboro, in February, 1863, when he was promoted to captain of his company, a position that he held until the close of the war. Capt. Thompson was in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and in all of the engagements of the Georgia campaign, except while in the hospital during sickness caused from exposure. He was paroled in 1865, at Little Rock, and returned to Saline County, again engaging in farming. In 1868 he traded his land for a farm on the river, which he occupied until 1870, also operating a steam mill, and at that time moved to Benton. During the ten years of his residence there, he took an active part in politics, and was elected sheriff in 1872 on the Democratic ticket, which office he held for four terms, to his own credit and the satisfaction of all concerned. He has also held the positions of junior warden and senior warden in the Masonic lodge, of which he is a member. Besides he belongs to Benton Lodge No. 34. A. F. & A. M., and to Saline Lodge No. 1317, Knights of Honor. In 1880 Capt. Thompson left Benton, moving to his present farm of 300 acres, 100 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation. He in addition has the control of over 300 acres. Capt. Thompson and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are the parents of seven children: Mary (now Mrs. Stowers), Tennessee Jane (now Mrs. Shoppach, residing near by), William A. (married and in the county), Richard H. (married and in Texas, where he is engaged in farming), John, Samuel and Nora Lee. They have given their children a good education. Capt. Thompson is practically a self made man, having gained all that he is worth by his own industry and frugality. His acquaintance is a wide and honored one.

Dr. J. W. Walton, physician and surgeon, of Traskwood Township, was born in Saline (now Grant) County, January 23, 1863, and is the son of James and Angelena (Poe) Walton, natives of Mississippi and Arkansas, respectively. James Walton came to Arkansas in 1860 and followed the occupation of a carpenter for one year, but afterward engaged in farming. He enlisted in the army at the commencement of hostilities, and was killed at or near Atlanta, Ga. His body, like

many others, fills an unknown grave. Mrs. Walton was a daughter of Simon B. Poe, a farmer and native of North Carolina, and a distant relative of Edgar Allen Poe. Mrs. Walton's death occurred in 1866, she leaving two small children to fight life's battles for themselves. Newton J. Walton, the older of the brothers, is now married and resides in Lonoke County, Ark. Dr. J. W. Walton lived with his maternal grandparents, S. B. Poe and wife, the latter's death occurring in 1874. He then cared for his grandmother, the support of her and a daughter devolving upon him for eight years. When Miss Poe was married J. W. was free to act for himself. From six to eleven years of age he attended school in Little Rock, and from his eleventh to his twenty-second year passed through the experiences mentioned. During the years 1882 and 1884 he worked at farming and stock trading, but in the spring of 1885 entered the Redfield school at Redfield, Jefferson County, Ark. In 1886 and 1887 he attended the Benton graded school. Long before this time young Walton had decided that he should study medicine, so from the latter part of 1887 until the fall of 1888 he studied faithfully, and in 1889 took a course in the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial University at Little Rock. In April, 1889, he became the partner of Dr. D. N. Fisher, and in that connection is rapidly building up an enviable reputation. One of the harder features of his work is driving to surrounding localities, but this he does not mind, being assured a hearty welcome, and the country at large look upon him as the direct alleviation of their suffering. Dr. Walton owns 140 acres of land in Grant County, thirty of which are cultivated, the balance being covered with good timber. He also owns a fine farm of forty acres of timber land near the Mississippi River and eight miles below Helena. Dr. Walton votes with the Democratic party. He is public spirited and progressive, giving his support to schools, churches, and any enterprise designed for the public good.

B. A. Wesbrook, one of the leading farmers of Fair Play, is the son of James and Mary (Hudson) Wesbrook, natives of Georgia. Before the war, James Wesbrook followed farming, but when the South called for defenders he stepped forth and offered his service to his country, taking part in the battles of the Wilderness and several other fights. About 1814 he was married and became the father of ten children, eight of whom are now living. B. A. Wesbrook was the third child, having been born in 1820. The father died in 1888, at the advanced age of eighty five years, and his wife in 1886. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the age of eighteen years B. A. Wesbrook began life for himself as a laborer on a farm. Soon after he bought a farm in Georgia, and lived there until 1855, when he left his old home and came to Arkansas, settling within one-half mile of the place on which he now lives. This consists of 445 acres, with 160 acres improved, besides which he owns seventy-four acres of improved land in Saline Township. His first marriage was with Miss Elizabeth Hood, of Georgia, in 1845. The fruit of this union was one child, now deceased. Mrs. Wesbrook dying in 1846, he was again married, in 1847, to Miss C. Carter, and they became the parents of seventeen children, ten of whom survive: Elizabeth (wife of John Ault), Jane (wife of Howell Hendricks), John, Milton, Tillie (wife of George Wallace), Thomas, James W., Ancel, Abner, Alexander and Terissa. Mrs. Wesbrook died in 1880. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and a highly respected lady. Mr. Wesbrook's third marriage was to Miss Louisana Hailey, in 1886. She bore him one child. Mr. Wesbrook takes an active interest in education, and every venture that tends to advance the welfare of his neighborhood and his county.

William W. White, farmer and stock raiser, of Saline Township, owns a fine farm in Sections 31 and 32, his residence being in the former. He was born in Greene County, Ga., in 1822, and was the oldest in a family of ten children of Colman and Nancy (Allen) White. Colman White was a native of Union District, S. C., and his wife of Greene County, Ga. When a young man he emigrated to Georgia, and settled in Greene County, where he was engaged in superintending a large plantation. In 1826 he moved to Morgan County, Ala., entered

land and opened up a farm, remaining there until 1842, when he moved to Tippah County, Miss., where his wife died in the fall of 1843. In the following year Mr. White came to Arkansas and settled in Hot Spring (now Saline) County, in Saline Township, where he continued to live until his death, in 1854. He was a regular enlisted soldier in the United States Army, and was in the Florida War. His father was in the Revolutionary War. Colman White's family, at the time of his removal to Saline County, consisted of William W. (the subject of this sketch), Matilda (married to Daniel Hudgens; her death occurring years ago), John F. (married and resides in Smith County), S. T. (now resides in Henderson County, Tex.), R. A. (who enlisted in 1861 in the Third Arkansas Infantry, being mustered in Lynchburg, Va., and who received his death wound October 13, 1864, in the Virginia campaign), Jackson (who died in infancy), Elisha (died when young), and Mary (died in Mississippi). William W. was twenty two years of age when he came to this county. He was reared to farm life in Northern Alabama, obtaining an education in the district schools of that State, and commenced agricultural labor as soon as Arkansas was reached. He married in Saline County, January 8, 1846, Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, a native of this county, and daughter of Thomas and Mary (Clanton) Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery was a native of Tennessee, and came to this county at an early date. His death occurred in 1856, his wife surviving until December, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of the following children: Nancy J. (born January 14, 1847, now Mrs. Dawdy, of Erath County, Tex.), Thomas C. (born April 16, 1849, married, and resides in Saline County), Mary C. (born August 21, 1851, died September 20, 1860), John A. (born April 18, 1854, a widower, resides in Saline Township), Margaret A. (born August 11, 1856, now Mrs. W. H. Collat, of Benton), Louisa E. (born January 30, 1859, now Mrs. Stirman, whose husband died March 28, 1885), Sarah A. (born August 23, 1861, now Mrs. Allen, of Shaw Township), Thirza E. (born July 6, 1864, now Mrs. Ray, of Benton), and George W. (born July 11, 1868; still resides on the home farm). Mr. White was married the second time in Saline County, December 7, 1880, to Mrs. Permelia Croxton, *nee* Shaw, wife of John L. Croxton, who enlisted in 1862 in Capt. Brown's company, and served under Gen. Price at the battle of Pilot Knob, where he was wounded. He recovered and started for home in the latter part of 1864, but has never been heard of since. Mrs. White was a native of Georgia, and a daughter of Hiram M. and Elizabeth (Arnold) Shaw, natives of Georgia and South Carolina, respectively. Her father was married in Georgia, after which he removed to Saline County, Ark., in 1858, settling in what is now Shaw Township, named in his honor. He opened up a farm, and made that his home until his death, which occurred in 1872. He served as justice of the peace for several years. His wife still survives and lives on the old homestead in Shaw Township. The family of Mr. Shaw consisted of the following persons: James H. (who enlisted in 1862, and was taken sick at Corinth and died), Martin E. (enlisted in the same regiment, and also died at Corinth in 1863), Virgil N. (enlisted in 1861 in Capt. Henderson's company of cavalry, served during the first two years in the Virginia campaigns, was wounded at Lynchburg, Va., and returned home; afterward joined Col. Price's forces, was wounded at Pilot Knob, and again started for home, but was never heard from), Joseph W. (served in same company with Virgil N., which he joined in 1863, was left as nurse at prison and escaped, returned to Saline County, and now resides in Montgomery County, Ark.), Emily E. (now Mrs. Anderson, of Ringgold, Ga.), Blanche B. (married a Mr. Barns, of Shaw Township, Saline County, where she now resides, he being dead), Rebecca C. (now Mrs. Howard), Martha C. (Mrs. Miller), and Carlton H. (married); all in Shaw Township. Mr. White settled on his present farm in 1846, which consisted of 200 acres, sixteen acres being cleared, and also entered 160 acres adjoining, making a fine farm of 360 acres; of this eighty acres are cleared, and under a high state of cultivation. He enlisted in 1863 in Company I, under Capt. McCray, and was in the general skirmishes in Southern Arkansas, Texas

S. Geisreiter

PINE BLUFF.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

and Louisiana. Being paroled at Marshall, Tex., in 1865, he returned to Saline County. Mr. and Mrs. White are members of the Baptist Church, and have always taken an active part in church work. He does not enter especially into politics, but is a strong Democrat.

James A. White well deserves a place among the prosperous farmers and stock raisers of Marble Township, Saline County. He was born in 1832, as the son of Thomas A. and Margarette Wiley White, natives of South Carolina, the former of whom moved to Arkansas in 1846, settling in this township, where he resided until his death in 1854. He entered 200 acres of land, improved the same, and reared a family of eight children. Five of them lived to maturity, and three now survive: Thomas N. (in Garland County), Matilda (wife of W. H. Harlow, of Holland Township, this county), and James A. (our subject). Mrs. White died in 1878, a member of the Baptist Church. At the age of forty five years James A. White began farming for himself. He came here with his father in 1846, and at his death bought the property, consisting of 200 acres, from the heirs. Having since homesteaded 200 acres, he now has an excellent farm of 400 acres, with some eighty acres under cultivation. The place contains good buildings, and is well stocked with horses, cattle, etc. In 1861, when the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in Company F, Third Arkansas Cavalry regiment, and served until the close of the war, being engaged in the battles of Corinth, Miss., Chickamauga, Thompson's Station, Missionary Ridge and all the battles around Knoxville, Tenn., besides many of less importance. He was captured at Danville, Tenn., and taken to Rock Island, Ill., where he was confined for thirteen months and thirteen days. Being paroled in 1865, he returned home and resumed farming. Mr. White was married, in 1867, to Miss Jane Newkirk, and by her became the father of seven children, five of whom are living: Lucy A., James M. and W. T. (twins, at home), Frances I. and Mary A. The mother died in 1882. Mr. White's second marriage was in 1883, to Miss Margarette Tillery, a member of the Baptist Church. Taking an active interest in education and all public improvements, Mr. White is an earnest friend of the township schools. He is a member of the Union Labor party, and has served his township as constable. No worthy public enterprise vainly seeks his support; he is always ready to assist in elevating the condition of his county.

T. C. White, actively interested in the agricultural affairs of Saline Township and county, was born in that township in April, 1849, having spent his entire life in the community. He was the second in a family of eight children born to William W. and Elizabeth (Montgomery) White, mentioned on a previous page. Mr. White, Sr., was a native of Alabama, and came to this county in 1845, where he still resides. His wife is now deceased. T. C. White early became familiar with the duties of farm life, attending, when not occupied at home, the common schools, though he aided greatly in clearing his father's farm. At the age of twenty-four he commenced farming for himself, buying a place of 135 acres of timber land, of which he has now 100 acres under cultivation, most having been improved by his own efforts. In 1877 he erected a good frame house and a large barn. Mr. White also owns forty acres of bottom land. He was married in 1881 to Amanda Dobbs, a native of Georgia, and daughter of Burril and Jane (Corint) Dobbs. They came to Saline County in 1868, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. White have four children: Luther, Alfred, Delia and Willie, and have also taken a girl to bring up, named Dora Hurgeon. Mr. White takes a great interest in the welfare of his county, and perhaps manifests unusual concern in its advancement, as he regards it with native pride, and expects it to occupy, in the very near future, a place that its natural and acquired resources deserve.

Col. S. H. Whitthorne. One of the most prominent and popular men of Saline County is Col. Whitthorne, retired lawyer, of Benton, and president of the Saline County Mining Association, who was born in Bedford County, Tenn., February 22, 1828, the third in a family of thirteen children of William and Eliza (Wisener) Whitthorne. The

former was born in the city of Dublin, Ireland, February 22, 1797, and came to America in 1814, landing at Orange Court House, N. C. Having emigrated to this country under the guardianship of an uncle, he lived with him for two years, after which he ran away, and finally settled in the Middle Tennessee valley, there spending the remainder of his life. He learned the saddle and harness trade, and a few years later embarked in the mercantile business, which he pursued successfully for twelve years. At the end of that time he was appointed clerk and master of the chancery court of Bedford County, Tenn., a position the duties of which he discharged with honor for twenty five years. He was thus occupied at the breaking out of the war in 1861, and shortly after retired from public life. At the date of his death, which occurred in 1871, he was one of the oldest Royal Arch Masons in Tennessee, being also a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Of the thirteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitthorne only four are now living: Hon. W. C. (representative for the past eighteen years from the Seventh congressional district of Tennessee), Hon. William J. (now representative from Maury County in the Tennessee legislature, and a lawyer), Hon. B. R. (cashier of the First National Bank at Shelbyville, Tenn., and mayor of that city), and Col. S. H. (the subject of this sketch). The latter was named by Gen. Sam Houston, who about the time of the young man's birth was Governor of Tennessee. He was early educated in the schools of Tennessee, first at Farmington, and to the instruction there obtained he added a course in the Shelbyville Academy, later entering the Nashville University at the age of seventeen. Satisfactory progress was being made in study, but patriotism overcame all else, and after remaining eighteen months in the university he ran away, and joined Gen. Taylor's army on the Rio Grande. He served seven months, but returned home with a brother who was very ill, and who died the day after arriving home. Then he re entered college, from which he graduated in the class of 1847 with high honors. A few days after he was appointed by President Polk to a clerkship in the Postoffice department at Washington City, D. C., which position he held until 1849. For fifteen months he was occupied in reading law under Frierson & Cooper, of Shelbyville, and subsequently took a course of legal study at the Lebanon Law School, at Lebanon, Tenn. Upon completing his studies Mr. Whitthorne began the practice of law at Shelbyville, there continuing until 1861, with the exception of three years (1854-57). During this time he was married, May 7, 1854, to Miss Margaret A. Johnston, of Williamson County, Tenn., and an estimable lady. She was the daughter of Capt. Matthew Johnston, a native of Tennessee. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. W. enlisted as first lieutenant in Capt. Patrick's company, a few days afterward being appointed assistant quartermaster-general for the provisional army of Tennessee. Upon the transfer of the provisional army to the Confederate army, he resigned his commission and returned home to assist in raising a regiment of riflemen, the Twenty-third Tennessee, agreeing to serve as a private in order to secure recruits, and followed in that capacity until after the battle of Shiloh, where he was injured by a shell, resulting in nine weeks of unconsciousness. After his recovery he rejoined his command at Chattanooga, and was elected first lieutenant of his old company. At the battle of Perryville, Ky., in 1862, he was again wounded, this time by a minie ball, in the hip, which he still carries. In January, 1863, he rejoined his command at Tullahoma, Tenn., and continued in service till the battle of Chickamauga, where he was a third time wounded, though not as seriously as before. His brigade was transferred to Longstreet's corps, on the Tennessee campaign, where he was promoted by Gen. Longstreet to the office of purchasing commissary, with the rank of major. Six months later he was transferred to his original command at Richmond, participating in all the battles in and around Richmond and Petersburg, Va. In the year 1864 he was again wounded; shortly after was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and ordered to the Alabama department under Gen. Withers, and at the time of the surrender was in command of the Dadeville post. Col. Whitthorne returned home in July, 1865, after a career to

which he may refer with just pride, and resumed his law practice at Shelbyville, Tenn., until August, 1871, when he came to Arkansas, and settled in Benton. Attending to his professional duties in this circuit till 1876, he was then appointed elector on the Democratic electoral ticket, and canvassed Northwest Arkansas, making twenty three speeches in twenty one days, traveling during that time 546 miles on horseback. In 1882 he was appointed adjutant and inspector general on Gov. Churchill's staff, and was commissioned brigadier general in the Arkansas State Guard. In 1887 Col. Whitthorne retired from active legal practice, and has since given his attention to mining, and the development of the various resources of Saline County. In this capacity he has probably done more than any other individual to call the attention of the outside world to the valuable mineral deposits of this section. Too much can not be said of Col. Whitthorne, for he is one of those men whom to see is to admire, and in all enterprises that tend to the advancement of the community his name stands out prominently. In public and private circles he is alike esteemed, not alone for the position which he occupies as a citizen, but for his true worth and character.

John A. Wilkerson is justly entitled to prominent recognition in this volume as one of the county's capable and reliable public servants. He was elected to the office of county treasurer in 1884, and has served in that capacity up to the present time, discharging his duties in an acceptable and efficient manner, and with credit to himself and constituents. Born in Lafayette County, Miss., in 1838, he was the second in a family of five children born to Allen and Nancy M. (Coffey) Wilkerson. The father was a native of Southern Alabama, and was married in Perry County, Ala., to Miss Coffey, originally from North Carolina, afterward moving to Mississippi, where he engaged in farming, opening up a farm, and in November, 1855, settled in Drew County, Ark., on a farm. His death occurred in August, 1856. His excellent wife passed away in De Soto County, Miss., in 1849. John A. Wilkerson was reared to farm life, obtaining a district school education in De Soto County, and later accompanied his parents to Arkansas, in 1855. In 1860 he came to Pulaski County, locating near Little Rock, and embarked in farming, but at the outbreak of the war enlisted, in 1861, under Capt. H. H. Beauer, and joined the First Arkansas Infantry (which was later formed into the Second Arkansas Battalion, under Maj. Bronaugh). He served under him until after the Seven Days' fight at Richmond, when the regiment was disbanded, following which he was assigned to the Third Arkansas Infantry, July 16, 1862. He remained in Texas with Brig. Gen. Longstreet's corps until the close of the war, taking part in all the Virginia campaign. He was wounded at the battle of Seven Pines, also at Gettysburg, and was paroled at Baltimore in 1863, going thence to De Soto County, Miss., where he remained until hostilities had ceased. Returning to Pulaski County, Ark., in 1865, Mr. Wilkerson resumed farming, and in 1867 came to Saline County, where he purchased land in Liberty Township. He was married in July, 1867, to Sarah E. Brewer, an estimable lady and a native of Tennessee. In 1885 they moved to their present residence, near the corporate limits of Benton, where Mr. Wilkerson is also engaged in farming. He is an active and influential Democrat and served as constable in Liberty Township, here also winning approval, as he has done in his present position. He has always taken an active interest in educational work, serving on the school board of Liberty Township for six years. Mr. Wilkerson is a member of Saline Lodge No. 1319, Knights of Honor, in which he holds the office of assistant dictator. Himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They have been blessed with ten children, nine of whom are living: William Allen, Mary Elvira, Nancy Louisa, Maggie Jane, Lizzie Rosina, Mattie A. (who died in 1881, aged ten months), Mandy May, John Lockert, James and Tandy Walker. Mr. Wilkerson is well known as identifying himself with every movement designed for the good of his community. He has been a participant in the development of Saline County's affairs, and well deserves the esteem in which he is held.

Jacob Williams, who is numbered among the county's early settlers, having come here in 1846, was born in Cocke County, Tenn., March 17, 1826, being the son of William and Nancy Neil (Jester) Williams. The former's birth occurred in North Carolina, in 1788 or 1789, where he was reared and educated, afterward going to Tennessee, where he married and resided for a time. In 1846 he came to Arkansas, and settled in Hot Spring (now Saline) County. Several years after he moved to Liberty Township, and located a farm of eighty acres, making it his home until his death in 1863. He served in the Creek War of 1812 14, under Gen. Jackson. His wife survived until 1887, when she died at the advanced age of eighty nine years. Jacob Williams was reared and educated in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, his usual occupation in life being somewhat interrupted by the mutterings of war. In 1846 he joined the army of Gen. Wool, and went to Mexico, to participate in that struggle, there engaging in the battle of Beuna Vista, where he was wounded with a Mexican lance, and seriously injured. The friendship existing between Mr. Williams and Gen. Taylor was indeed strong and sincere. In 1847 the subject of this sketch was married to Miss Mary J. Rippetoe, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of James Rippetoe, one of the early pioneers of Central Arkansas. By this union seven children were born, three now living: Isaac, Calvin and William, all married and living in Arkansas. Mrs. Williams died in 1861, mourned by all who knew her. Though not a member of any church, she was a loving mother and wife. In 1863 Mr. Williams married again, Mrs. Amanda Sherman, the widow of Michael Sherman, and a native of Alabama, becoming his wife. Three children have been born of this union, two now living: John B. and John. After his first marriage Mr. Williams settled in Hot Spring (now Garland) County, where he resided for three years, later selling this property and purchasing land on the South Fork of Saline River, where he made his home for twenty two years. In 1874 he came to the farm where he now resides, consisting of 360 acres, of which sixty are improved, and yield excellent crops of corn, cotton and oats. At the beginning of the war, Mr. Williams enlisted in the Confederate army, and with the exception of one year at home, on account of his wife's sickness and death, served until the close of hostilities. He was in the cavalry service, and accompanied Price on his raid through Missouri, finally surrendering in Texas, in the summer of 1865. He has been justice of the peace since before the war. Himself and family are members of the Pine Baptist Church, and he belongs to Fair Play Lodge of the A. F. & A. M. He is a Democrat, and exerts no little influence politically in his county, generally being appointed judge of election. The school board find in him one of their influential and popular members.

William W. Williams, a farmer of Jefferson Township, Saline County, is a native resident of this county, having been born in 1846. He was the youngest in a family of nine children which blessed the union of William W. and Sarah (Lindsey) Williams, of North Carolina and Kentucky birth, respectively. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Saline County. He entered a tract of land in this county, on which he lived at the time of his death in 1854, his wife surviving him until 1876. Our subject's maternal grandfather (Lindsey) came from Kentucky in 1825, together with six of his children, and settled in Saline County, Ark., entering land in Saline Township. These children were as follows: Polly, Betsy, Nancy, Sarah, John and Caleb, all married and settled in Saline County. The county at that time was mostly uninhabited, and Mr. Lindsey's nearest neighbor was fifteen miles distant. Many nights were heard the growling of bears and other wild animals around his house. On one occasion, Mr. Williams' father hearing a hog squealing early in the morning began an investigation, and found a large bear attacking the "porker." The wild beast, seeing the intruder, made for him, compelling Mr. Williams to climb a tree, with the bear after him. Thus they remained until help from the house arrived. In those early days the general mode of cultivation was with ploughs made of wood, the corn being ground by hand. William Williams, Jr., was early made acquainted with

farm labor. He was educated in the common schools, and enlisted, in Columbia County in 1862, for three years under Capt. Errins, taking part in the siege of Vicksburg, the battles of Corinth and Jenkins' Ferry and other engagements, and was paroled in 1865 at Natchitoches, La. He served in the Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry one year, and afterward in the heavy artillery to the close of the war, when he returned to Columbia County and in 1865 came to Saline County, engaging again in farming. In 1882 Mr. Williams entered 115 acres of land, on which he erected a house and commenced improving his land. Subsequently he bought forty acres more, having now a farm of 155 acres, eighty of which are under cultivation, he having cleared sixty five acres himself. Mr. Williams was married in this county in 1868 to Cordelia Roberts, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of T. J. and Polly (Hawser) Roberts, both of whom came here from Tennessee and still survive. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are the parents of seven children, five living and two dead: Florence (now Mrs. Templeton, of Pulaski County), Jeff, Clara, Estella (deceased), Isabella (deceased), Daisy and Hettie. They are both members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Williams takes a great interest in the growing of fine fruit. He is a substantial citizen, and enjoys wide and favorable respect.

J. B. Wilson, one of the oldest farmers of Saline County, came upon the stage of action in the State of Tennessee in the year 1813, being the fourth child born to Joel and Christnie (Buckley) Wilson, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Tennessee. Joel Wilson was a farmer by occupation, moving to Tennessee when but a lad. He was married about 1804 and became the father of thirteen children, four of whom are known to be living: John B. (the subject of this sketch), Theresa, Emily and Holland. The three sisters live in Dixon County, Tenn. Mrs. Wilson died in 1869. Joel Wilson was first married in 1797, and had by this marriage three children: Elisha, Sarah and Mary, all supposed to be dead. Mr. Wilson served through the Revolutionary War as a private, and died about 1833. J. B. Wilson was reared to farm life and educated in the country schools of his county. At the age of eighteen he married and began farming for himself on rented land. After four or five years he purchased land in Humphreys County, where he lived until 1849, when he sold out and came to this State, settling in Beaver Township, Saline County. He bought 160 acres of land with but a cabin on it, later entered eighty acres, and now owns 300 acres, with forty acres improved. Mr. Wilson was married the first time, in 1833, to Miss Saline Graves, of Tennessee, and by her became the father of six children (two now living): John (farmer, married and lives in Saline County), Washington (farmer, lives in Pulaski County, this State), Thomas Dean and Thomas W. (deceased, family resides in this county), Jane (deceased wife of James Canada, family resides in this county), Margaret (deceased wife of B. Chastne), Archibald (deceased). Mrs. Wilson was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, dying in 1851. Mr. Wilson was married the second time to Mrs. Mary Hall, in 1864. She was a daughter of Griffen and Nancy (Sanford) Bruner, natives of Alabama. Mr. Bruner moved to Texas about 1876, where he died two years later. Mrs. Bruner died in Alabama. Mrs. Wilson came to this State in 1858, with her first husband, Mr. Hall, who died in the Confederate army in 1862. J. B. Wilson was one of the very early settlers in this vicinity, the county having only 900 voters when he came: now it has 2,000. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace in his township in 1850, and has served in that office ever since, with the exception of three or four years during the war, making his tenure of office the longest on record in the county, if not in the State. He served six years in Tennessee as justice of the peace, and forty five years here, making fifty one years in all. Hundreds of couples have been united in the bonds of wedlock by him. He never served in any war, being opposed to the Civil War, though he supported the cause of the South in the struggle. In 1874 he united with the Missionary Baptist Church, his wife belonging to the same congregation. He is a strong Democrat, and has always befriended the public schools. He is a liberal donator to the Baptist Church and all public enterprises.

Frank Woosley, proprietor of one of the pot teries of Benton, Saline County, Ark., was born in Ohio, in the year 1849, and came to this State in 1878. He is the son of Elijah and Angeline (Brock) Woosley, natives of Ohio. Elijah Woosley was a farmer by occupation, living in Ohio until his death, which occurred in 1854. He was twice mar ried. The first wife was Miss Hutton, who became by him the mother of four children, only one now living, John, residing in Kansas. Mrs. Woosley dy ing about 1846, the father was again married in 1848. By his last wife there were two children: Frank (who forms the subject of this sketch) and Sarah E. (the wife of John S. Moon). Mrs. Woos- ley still survives her husband, living in Ohio. The son Frank left home at the age of twenty six years and began the struggle for existence on his own accord, as a farmer in his native State. In 1878, becoming tired of farming, he left the old homestead and came west to this county, where he worked at the pottery, business for two years as a hired hand; he then rented the works and com- menced for himself, and in 1884 bought the prop- erty with ninety-one acres of land attached. He now turns out annually about 60,000 gallons of fine crockery (jugs, jars, churns, etc.) of a very superior quality. The clay is all found on the property, and is of an excellent variety. He finds ready sale for his wares in Little Rock and other parts of the State. In 1882 Mr. Woosley was married to Mrs. Hattie E. Hyten, a native of New York, reared in Iowa. She was the widow of John F. Hyten, and the mother of five children. Of them four are now living: Lee E., Paul H., Mabel J. and Charles D.; the one deceased was Maud. By her second marriage Mrs. Woosley became the mother of one child, Fred, who was born in 1887. Her first husband died in 1881. He was a potter by trade. During his residence in Ohio Mr. Woosley served as township trustee, and since coming west to this county he has filled the office of school director with credit to himself. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and a stanch Demo- crat, being recognized also as one of Benton's popular residents.

William D. Wray, an extensive farmer of Union Township, Saline County, was born in Jef ferson County, Ind., in 1824, the son of Joseph and Mary J. (Collins) Wray. Joseph Wray came to Indiana about the year 1819, entering and improving eighty acres of land, where he remained until his death, in 1841. He was the father of eleven children, nine living till maturity: Coran (deceased, wife of a Mr. Harrison), Alexander (de- ceased), Amanda (deceased), David, John, Parmelia Thomas and Mary J. (deceased), leaving only one the youngest, William D., our subject, in the land of the living. Mrs. Wray died in 1832, as a member of the Presbyterian Church. W. D. Wray, at the age of twenty two years, began farming on rented land in Indiana, where he re- mained until 1851. Then coming to this State, he settled on the place where he now lives. In 1857 he bought forty acres of land, remained upon it until 1863, and then purchased his present farm of 160 acres. He has since added to his property 320 acres, unimproved, and 200 acres of improved land, making a total of 720 acres, with about 230 acres under cultivation. He joined neither army during the war, and was not molested in the least by marauders. Mr. Wray has been three times married; first, to Sarah Lyon, on April 30, 1846. By this marriage there were six children, four now living: Mary J. (wife of Dave Robert son), Agnes (wife of James Barron), Joseph (who lives in this county), Alfred (also of this county). Mrs. Wray was a member of the Baptist Church and died in 1862. The following year Mr. Wray was married to Elizabeth Harderson, who bore him six children, three of whom survive: Sarah (wife of John Thompson), Elizabeth M. (deceased wife of James Cain), William (at home), and James (at home). The second Mrs. Wray was also a mem ber of the Baptist Church, and died in the month of May, 1877. In October, 1877, Mr. Wray mar ried Mary L. Hutchison, who became the mother of seven children, four now living: Zorah, Lewis, Coran and Martha E. The present Mrs. Wray is a member of the Baptist Church, while her hus band belongs to Ionic Lodge No. 377, A. F. & A. M Politically Mr. Wray is Democratic. He is one of the most earnest of public spirited men,

faithfully supporting all worthy public enterprises, donating liberally to the churches and schools of his county, and standing constantly ready to assist in anything that will alleviate the sufferings of humanity.

M. L. Young, for a long time a well known farmer and stock raiser of Shaw Township, is a native of Georgia, and was born in Carroll County, that State, on June 4, 1833, being the second in a family of four children born to John J. and Jane (McDawell) Young, natives of South Carolina and Georgia. John J. Young was a millwright, and for years was engaged as a contractor, building mills in Georgia and Alabama. For eight years prior to his death, which occurred in 1840, he resided in Calhoun County, Ala., his estimable wife surviving him until 1852. Her death took place in the Choccolocco Valley, Ala. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Young belonged to an old family of McDawells in Georgia, whose names are very familiar to readers of Georgia history, they having been prominent and influential people. Of the four children born to them only two are now living: J. J. Young (a farmer in Alabama) and M. L. (the subject of this sketch). He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of Alabama and Georgia, but when quite a young man was thrown upon his own resources by the death of his mother. Beginning work as a farm hand, the first year his salary was $8 per month, the next $16 and the third year $20. He improved every advantage that presented itself for schooling, and the fourth year after his mother's death attended the high school at Gadsden, Ala. After completing his studies here he again resumed agricultural labor, this time renting land in Gadsden, farming in the summer and working at his trade (carriage making) in the winter. In 1857 Mr. Young was married to Miss Sarah E. Christopher, a daughter of William and Eliza (Hardy) Christopher, natives of North Carolina and Georgia. Mrs. Young was born in Georgia, February 1, 1838. To this union have been given the following children: Frances Ida (born April 11, 1858, and the wife of Leonidas Brumbelow, a farmer of Grant County, Ark.), Genora A. B. (born December 11, 1859, and wife of N. B. Manning, of Saline County), J. C. (born December 4, 1860, married and resides in Saline County), Alter C. (born April 25, 1864, died September 28, 1885, as the wife of James Martin, of Saline County), D. A. M. (born October 15, 1866, and a brakeman on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad), John R. (born September 26, 1868, a farmer, in Saline County), Joseph L. (born October 24, 1870, died August 21, 1874), Margaret A. (born May 26, 1872, died October 15, 1888), Bessie E. (born April 16, 1874), Susan O. E. (born May 1, 1876) and O. L. (born July 2, 1879). After his marriage Mr. Young lived in Alabama until 1860, when he came to Bradley County, Ark., where he enlisted in Weaver's company, Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, and remained till the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth and Fort Pillow, and can say, what but very few can, that he was never wounded or taken prisoner during his entire service. After the battle of Corinth he became ill, and was sent home where he remained for one year. He rejoined the army at Shreveport, La., in 1864, and was paroled at the same place in 1865. In 1863 Mr. Young's family moved to Claiborne Parish, La., where Mr. Young joined them after the war. They remained there until 1867, when they moved to Ouachita County, Ark., one year later locating in Saline County. In 1871 he homesteaded eighty acres, and after a short time added eighty acres more, until he owned eighty acres in a fine state of cultivation, the rich soil of which yields excellent crops of cotton, corn, oats and potatoes. Mr. Young's opinion is that a farmer should make his land produce what he lives on, and he certainly does, for his crops have long been the admiration of the surrounding country. He votes with the Democratic party, but is not a political enthusiast. Huey Lodge No. 95, A. F. & A. M., counts him as a member, and he is also a Wheeler. Mr. Young and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he lends his hearty support to all enterprises, educational and otherwise. While at Shreveport with the army he was engaged in the engineer department, doing carpenter

work, and had charge of the ponton and railroad trestle department. He has recently emigrated to the northwest portion of Texas to make it his home.

Samuel M. Henderson, owner and proprietor of the Benton Jug Factory at Benton, established in 1885, was born in Saline County in the year 1842, and is a son of Samuel T. and Belinda (Bland) Henderson, born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1814, and (now) Saline County, Ark., in 1815, respectively. The father came to Saline County about the year 1834, and was married three years later. He resided here until 1852, and then moved to Garland County, where he remained until 1863, changing his location at that time to Texas until after the war. On his return to Arkansas he settled at Benton, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a prominent miller and farmer, a leading merchant at Benton, and was held in high esteem by the entire county. In secret orders he was a member of Hot Springs Lodge, A. F. & A. M., for many years, and took a deep interest in Masonic affairs. He served through the Seminole War with distinction in Florida, and was known as one of the best strategists in Indian warfare. Before the War of the Rebellion he had accumulated considerable property which was all destroyed and lost during that event, but he afterward recovered the greater part of his fortune by industry, good management and fine business tact. He was a son of the Rev. Samuel Henderson, of South Carolina, a noted Missionary Baptist minister, who came to Saline County, Ark., in 1833, and established the first church of his denomination erected in that county, the Spring Creek Church, at Benton. He also organized churches at various places in Arkansas, and built the first Missionary Baptist Church in Perry County. Eleven children were born to him and his wife, some of them attaining high prominence in public and commercial life, and of whom only two are yet living. His father was one of four brothers who came from Ireland to America at an early period, and settled at Charleston, S. C. The maternal grandfather, Rev. Jesse Bland, was a Baptist minister and one of the pioneer preachers of Saline County, having come here from Kentucky in 1833. He was one of the most original and unique characters in that county, being known by the cognomen of "Old Hardside," but withal a powerful and eloquent speaker whose voice could hold his hearers spellbound for hours, as they listened to the words that fell from his lips. In his boyhood days his father's entire family was massacred by Indians in Kentucky, and he alone escaped death, but was taken by the red men and reared among them until he reached his twelfth year, when he was sold to the whites. Samuel M. Henderson, the principal in this sketch, was the third of nine children born to his parents, and was educated in the public schools of his birthplace. He served four years through the Civil War, and was a member of Company C, Third Arkansas Cavalry, holding the rank of lieutenant, and taking part in the battles at Iuka, Corinth, all through the Alabama campaign and a number of hard skirmishes. He was with Gen. Jonhston at the surrender, and afterward returned home, where he was married, in March, 1865, to Antonia, daughter of Dickerson and Nancy Futrell, who moved from Mississippi to Saline County about the year 1850, where the mother died in 1865. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, of whom five sons and three daughters are yet living. Soon after his marriage he moved with his wife to Texas, where he was engaged in merchandising and trading in beef, cattle, and various commodities until 1870, when he returned to Saline County and commenced farming. He remained at this calling until 1879, and then embarked in milling, and also railroading for awhile, until he branched off into the pottery business, which he has fostered and managed with such good judgment, that it is now one of the best paying industries in Saline County. His establishment has a capacity of 5,000 gallon jugs per week, employing on an average of twelve people, and is using the latest improved clay crusher, manufactured at Roseville, Ohio. In politics Mr. Henderson is a strong supporter of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote for Seymour in 1868. In secret societies he is a member of Monticello Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M., and the K. of H. at Benton. In religious faith he and wife are Methodists in good standing.

# CHAPTER XVIII.

HOT SPRING COUNTY—LOCATION AND BOUNDARY AREA—DIVISION INTO TOWNSHIPS—NATURAL DRAINAGE—STREAMS AND WATER POWER DIVERSITY OF SOIL—ADAPTABILITY TO CULTIVATION—TIMBER—PRODUCTIONS FRUIT GROWING PROPERTIES CROPS—LUMBER—STOCK INTERESTS CLIMATE—FIRST OCCUPANCY—EARLY PERMANENT SETTLERS—PIONEER LIFE—TITLE TO LANDS—ACT OF ORGANIZATION—COUNTY SEAT—DIRECTORY OF OFFICIALS—ADVANCE IN POPULATION—COURTS OF THE COUNTY POLITICAL PROSPECTS CIVIL WAR HISTORY FREE SCHOOL SYSTEM SPIRITUAL WELFARE—MUNICIPALITIES—COUNTY BUILDINGS—GENERAL RESOURCES LOCAL PERSONAL MEMOIRS.

The hills,
Rock ribbed and ancient as the sun; the vales,
Stretching in pensive quietness between. *Bryant.*

HOT SPRING COUNTY is by no means an unimportant one in the sisterhood of counties of Central Arkansas. Its well defined position and admirable adaptability to agricultural affairs in every particular, without reference to its exhaustless natural resources, combine to make it as favorable a community for farming purposes as can be found anywhere, and all that home seekers could desire. Situated in the southwest central part of the State, and lying south of the Ozark Mountains, it is bounded on the north by the counties of Garland and Saline, on the south by Clark and Dallas, and on the east by Saline and Grant Counties, the counties of Clark and Montgomery forming its western boundary. A glance will thus serve to show its delightful surroundings.

The area of the territory comprises about 690 square miles, or 441,600 acres, judiciously divided into twelve municipal townships, known as Fenter, Magnet Cove, Lone Hill, Big Creek, Clear Creek, Gifford, Antioch, Ouachita, De Roche, Prairie, Bismarck and Valley. Scattered through these localities are numerous towns and villages of greater or less importance, affording convenient trading centers for the adjacent rural districts, and granting necessary communication with the outside world.

The natural drainage of the county constitutes one of its important physical characteristics. Various streams of clear fresh water course here and there, the most important of which are Ouachita River, traversing the county from north to south, and the Caddo in the southwestern portion, which with their numerous tributaries furnish an abun

dant supply of never failing healthful water. These streams have a large fall and are capable of lending an immense force for propelling manufactories. The springs that flow from the hillsides at frequent intervals all over the county yield abundance of the purest water for stock and domestic purposes.

The land lying adjacent to these water courses is rich alluvial soil and generally level, susceptible of easy cultivation and of unexceptional fertility. The greater portion is elevated upland, which varies in productiveness, some of it being the richest of this variety in the State, as is illustrated by the marvelous natural growth of sumac, hickory, and other timber, the surest indications of a superior quality of land. Wherever artificial methods and man's devices, since the devastations of war, have been able to introduce improved machinery and adopt more modern modes of cultivation, the yield has been commensurate with the outlay, and the many evidences of comfort and affluence, as seen in the humble cottage or the more pretentious home with beautiful surroundings, is proof sufficient that here sure returns can be depended upon for the investment made.

The average production of the bottom lands is from one bale to one and a half per acre of cotton and forty-five to seventy bushels of corn, while on the uplands the yield is from one half to three-quarters of a bale per acre and twenty five to forty bushels of corn. In exceptional seasons these figures have been exceeded. A remarkable fact is observed in the productive durability of some of the farming land, a portion of which has been under cultivation for a number of years, above forty, without any perceptible decrease in yield or a sign of exhaustion in luxuriance. This may be due to some extent to the annual accretions or "washings" which come from the adjoining high lands.

Though the entire State of Arkansas is recognized as a fruit growing district, no part of it is superior in its adaption to general fruit culture to Hot Spring County. Apples, pears, peaches and plums thrive splendidly where they have been introduced, and certain it is that this industry must become an important source of income, when a proper appreciation of its value and profit as a market crop is realized. Many specimens seen here are almost perfect in beauty and flavor, and the only wonder is that Nature's rare contribution has not long since been applied and made to serve the necessities of man. Progress in this direction, however, is being made, and will tell in years to come.

The grape is also a native of this county, and in the profusion of its growth and wonderful productiveness, added to its luscious flavor, equals many varieties of greater renown. Berries of different kinds are found growing in abundance.

None of the fruits adapted to this latitude fail of success in the locality where proper cultivation is followed. Indeed, every owner of a lot of ground might, with a small outlay of capital and labor, secure such an amount as would be required for home consumption, from the strawberry and early cherry to the late keeping apple, and thousands of acres could, with reasonable fostering, be converted into fine vineyards and orchards. The capacity of this county to produce fruit for market and utilize transportation facilities, is not one whit inferior to any other section in the State. In a word, there is no question as to the profit of raising fruit for market, if a proper location is selected, good varieties planted, and reasonable care bestowed on the trees and fruit after it is gathered.

Vegetables of all kinds grow with but slight cultivation, and mature from a month to six weeks earlier than in that section of country lying north of the Ozark Mountains.

The principal lumber producing timber of the county includes yellow pine, oak, ash and gum, though in fact all varieties indigenous to this latitude are found in large quantities. The uplands furnish an abundance of the finest pine, and with the prairie countries to the northwest, south and west, will afford at no distant day an important source of revenue. Already located here are several valuable lumber plants, notable among which might be mentioned those of the Bratt Lumber Company, Ouachita Falls Lumber Company, Mal

vern Lumber Company, The Christopher Clarkson Company, Joe Brown Lumber Company, and Ne orne Lumber Company, representing a capital of $480,000. Some 500 men are employed, cutting daily an aggregate of 320,000 feet of lumber. In addition to these interests there are numerous smaller mills, each doing a good business.

The soil hereabouts is unexcelled in the variety and abundance of its natural grasses, which sup ply adequate grazing for horses, cattle and sheep. The cane that thrives on the lowlands grants bountiful and nutritious food, both summer and winter, for stock purposes.

This being a new country, and especially one so impoverished by war, its people have had a hard struggle to pay for their lands and obtain a comfortable living, consequently but little attention has been paid to the improvement of stock, either cattle, horses, hogs or sheep, but as greater prosperity dawns, and the outlook in every respect becomes more favorable, it is only reasonable to expect a decided and beneficial correction in the condition of native stock, by the introduction of Durhams, Holsteins, and other noted and high graded ani mals. Grass is generally sufficiently high in February and March to sustain stock, and cattle do not have to be fed until in December and January. Such a feature is a revelation to the farmers of the North and Northwest, who are often obliged to feed nine months in the year. Good ordinary work horses and mules are bred here; Berkshire and Poland China hogs have been introduced to some extent, and the few scattered flocks of sheep to be seen show that the Merino cross is best adapted to this range.

Dairy interests are coming to occupy favorable attention. Hot Spring, while possessing all the natural advantages of New York as a successful dairy region, is quite as well situated with regard to markets. The great metropolis of the Mississippi Valley on the east, St. Louis, and the world-renowned watering place of Hot Springs, are within easy access by rail, while other places prove profitable market centers. Rapid communication with the populous communities of the East and South are destined to increase, necessarily creating an extended demand, which will only be restricted by the limitation of resources.

Every other advantage being equal, climatic condition will, in all cases, tend greatly to influence the emigrant in his choice of location for a home. It is, indeed, one of the most essential elements to be considered, as it concerns not only the individual himself, but the health and comfort of his family, and hence demands important and serious reflection.

The winters in this county are generally confined to the month of January, though cold weather is occasionally obtained in December and February. The spring season commences in February and lasts until May, being followed by summer months of the most pleasant weather. A carefully kept record of temperature for eight years shows the average mean temperature to be 65 , rarely falling below 42° in winter or rising above 88° in summer. There is no local cause for sickness, and the advanced years reached by many individuals in different portions of the county, as well as the large families of children, robust and hardy, show conclusively that as far as health is concerned Hot Spring County will not suffer in comparison with surrounding localities.

The settlement of the territory now comprising this county may properly be said to have com menced about the year 1850, although previously and near the commencement of the present cen tury some came in, a small proportion only of whom remained. These first venturesome comers were principally trappers and hunters. At that time the country was inhabited by the original occupants, the Indians, and remained almost an unbroken wilderness until the admission of the State into the Union in 1836. So truly was this the case that those who entered before 1850 may justly be considered pioneers. Besides the hunters referred to, a considerable sprinkling of refugees from justice might have been found here —men who had crossed the Mississippi to evade prosecution in the courts of some State farther east, some of whom, perchance, hoped to live down among new associations the remembrance of their unfortunate crimes. These were followed by many

farmers from the States of North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, who settled here and there on the public lands and opened and cultivated small farms, spending not a little time in the rest ful occupation of killing game which, up to thirty or forty years ago, continued to be abundant.

As years advanced, these evaders of justice, urged on by a guilty conscience, or chafing under the stings of a disproving memory, sought out other homes or were made to leave, and the trap pers and hunters disappeared with the game. The present population, especially in the rural districts, is largely made up of the descendants of the better class of permanent pioneer residents of the county. Never were there truer, more honest, or more hospitable individuals than these same first settlers, who broke the forests, and began to open a way for advancing civilization. While such a life as theirs might not suit the present generation, they were suited to it, and, it is safe to say, enjoyed life to its fullest extent. Were some of the refined and cultured people of to day suddenly taken back to the log cabin of their forefathers, what a contrast would be presented! Open hearted, generous hospitality instead of formality and suspicious welcome then prevailed. Personal inconvenience was not thought of; a desire to assist, rather than selfishness, characterized the average individual, and to the thoughtful mind, it is a serious question whether, or not, with all boasted advance and progress, persons of the present are superior to their ancestors in those nobler elements of cour tesy, defference and consideration of the wants of others.

The life of these pioneers was anything but dull, though not one in ten as a rule saw a newspaper more than once a year, and the only news which reached them from the East, was by the last new comer, or from some traveler through the country, or perhaps by letter, that only arrived about three weeks after it had crossed the Missis sippi River. Notwithstanding such deprivations, their very surroundings and the life they lived furnished excitement that exactly fitted them, and if any people well filled the place assigned them in social life, the founders of Hot Spring did. One of the delightful customs of early settlers was a cabin raising affair, when neighbors living any where from four to ten miles apart, met and helped construct the new log house. Mills were primitive arrangements, and even as late as in the 40's, one little tub wheel mill, grinding away at the rate of ten bushels a day, turned out all the corn neces sary for families within a radius of fifteen miles.

Among the earliest of the first in this vicinity these names will be familiarly recognized: Dean, Martin, Fenter, Ewing, Huddleston, Miller, Cun ningham, Perciful, Irwins, Blakely, Physic, Gibson, Blalock, Moorehead, Russell and Beason. Later came the Thorntons, Emmersons, Flowers, Williams, Mannings, Hales, Robersons, Hughes, Mitchells, Curls, Lamberts, Spencers, Burnetts, Easleys, Hensons, Saunders, Days, Striblings, Woods, Peytons, Fizhues, Alexanders, Corneliuses, McClennan, Garbers, Chandlers, Bradleys, Davises, Vantrease, Busic, Halls, Kirbys, Simms, Henrys, Clouds, Floyds, Gillises and others.

It has been said that the original settlements were made and improvements commenced on parts of the public land. It may not be out of place to state also that but little attention was paid to surveys. If two or three happened to locate near one another it was agreed that a certain brook or ridge should be the dividing line regardless of governmental surveys. Strange that it was hardly deemed necessary to procure titles to lands even, indeed, if the thought occurred, but the inter ested founder of a home built a cabin and cleared as much land as desired, living upon it for years before taking any steps to procure title; and in hundreds of cases the "squatter" sold his im provements to a later arrival, moved to some other spot, and made a new start. In this way some of these places changed hands many times before the proper ownership had been determined by title. The greatest offense a man could commit at that early day was to "enter his neighbor out," an in jury so grievous as to be considered worthy of death without the formality of judge, jury or sheriff. An anecdote is told of an old squatter in an adjoining county who, while living on Govern ment land, was approached one day by a stranger.

The latter engaged in conversation and among other things remarked, "You have a nice place here and I suppose you have a title to it." The squatter not liking the appearance of the stranger, and suspecting him to be a land hunter, said, "Yes, if you will step in I will show you my deeds." Leading the visitor into the cabin and pointing to a rifle in the rack over the door, the resident remarked, "There is my evidence of title, stranger." The evidence was satisfactory and no further inquiry was made.

School facilities were limited, school houses being few and far between. One log cabin, 18x20 feet in dimension, would accommodate all the children within a radius of from six to ten miles, and a man who could "read, write and cipher," possessed all the requisites necessary to impart instruction. The school-house served also as a place of public worship, and it was here that the people for miles around assembled once a month to hear some local preacher utter gospel truths. Preaching was occasionally held at private houses. Among the pioneer ministers in the county, and whose influence was more than local, were Revs. Boyd and Rice of the Methodist Church, and Rev. William Nardagi of the Baptist, these denominations proving to be the advance guard of religious and spiritual welfare throughout a vast region of country hereabouts.

The act creating the County of Hot Spring was entitled "An act for the division of Clark County," approved November 2, 1829, by Gov. John Pope. The temporary seat of government was located at the house of Alexander Rogers near Hot Springs. One of the provisions of this act was that the new county should assume one fourth of the indebtedness of the county from which it was formed. By an act approved November 14, 1829, John Wills, Thomas Nolman and Christian Fenter were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice, which was established at Hot Springs in what is now Garland County. It remained here until 1846 when, the town of Rockport having been surveyed, the county seat was removed to this point. Previous to 1860 the courts were held in a one story frame building, but about that time a brick court house was erected which was burned in 1873. In 1879 the county seat was again removed, this time to Malvern, where it is now undoubtedly permanently settled.

Since 1830 the principal county officers have been as follows:

County judges: W. Durham, G. W. Rogers, G. Whittington, A. N. Sabin, S. S. Lacy, J. H. Stephenson, S. A. Emmerson, W. T. Morehead, G. C. Miller, P. Phillips, T. A. Ward, J. F. Prichard, D. A. Newman, J. H. Alexander, Hugh McCallum and J. W. Alexander.

County clerks: L. N. West, G. W. Rogers, Asa Thomson, H. A. Whittington, L. Runyon, C. A. Sabin, W. Patterson, John Jester, J. P. Emmerson, R. Stribling, T. M. Henry, H. McCallum, A. H. Bassett, J. Keith, W. W. Dutton, Joe Chamberlain and J. E. Chamberlain.

Sheriffs: G. B. Hughes, T. W. Johnson, John Callaway, James Dorris, R. Huson, W. W. McDaniel, John Chandler, J. W. Tullerton, C. A. Nabe, Joe Jester, D. A. Newman, J. H. Kemp, T. H. Cloud, T. D. Farris, E. A. Nichols, R. M. Stribling, I. H. B. Adams and T. B. McHenry.

County treasurers: C. Polk, W. Dunham, W. G. Chase, J. C. Kuykendall, C. Burke, H. Cornelius, H. G. Clift, T. N. Cloud, T. G. Brooks, H. Roberson, C. C. Crisp, John Verser, L. B. McMillan, J. B. Thrower and J. G. Steele.

The growth and development of the county, though not phenomenal, has been steady and healthy. In 1880 the population was 7,775 7,030 whites and 745 colored. Assuming that an increase proportionate to that of former years has been attained annually of late, it is not unreasonable to believe that the next census will show a population of nearly if not quite 12,000 at the least.

The county court meets on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October. Hot Spring County is in the Third congressional district and the Seventh judicial district. The first court held on the circuit here was presided over by Judge R. C. S. Brown, in 1840. Sessions now convene the first Mondays in February and August.

Politically the county is strongly Democratic

as may be seen from the vote cast for President at the last general election in 1888: For Cleveland, 944 votes; Harrison, 274; Streator, 156, and Fisk, 4. Strict adherence to party principle is a peculiarity of the citizens of Hot Spring County, and this of course determines the result of political questions.

It is never a pleasant duty to record the effects which civil strife has occasioned, but it is certainly not an obligation to be avoided when one is conscious of a noble part borne, however unwittingly, in the fierce conflict. Hot Spring has nothing to regret for the share which it had as a community in the War of 1861, though the consequences of that struggle have been felt in many a desolated home and divided family. Patriots of an humble character there were who served gallantly for the object which they deemed right, some supporting the Union cause by deeds of bravery, and others, and the greater majority, standing by the Confederacy. Since the cessation of hostilities, whatever feelings of enmity may have been engendered, have long since passed away, and peace and prosperity now reign where fratricidal discord and animosity once held sway. Prosperity is here, and unity and harmony characterize all classes of citizens.

No policy of government is more firmly rooted in the affections of the people, or more securely established, than the purpose to extend the advantages of a liberal common school education to all classes, and Hot Spring has ever manifested commendable zeal in the direction of popular free school instruction. When was commenced its existence as a county, then too it began an earnest effort in behalf of education, and there has been no abatement of that endeavor, unless may be the unavoidable interruption during the Civil War. School interests here have kept pace with the county's upbuilding and general enlargement, until now every district has its public school, and so the privileges and opportunities for educational culture are within the reach of all. Each school district votes its own tax of not more than 5 mills, and all the districts in this county vote the full 5 mill tax. While neither high schools nor colleges have as yet entered, institutions of merit are near at hand, and only a few hours ride by rail is necessary to reach Ouachita College, located at Arkadelphia, or the high schools of Little Rock, or the Benton High School, in Saline County. The most recent school census gives a school population in the county of 4,294, of which number there are 3,814 white, and 460 colored children.

Amidst all the good things bestowed on this county by Nature, its people have not forgotten God as the giver of all. Numerous churches are scattered all over the territory, ministered to by consecrated men, the members of which have ample opportunities for exemplifying in their conduct the maxims which guide their lives. About forty churches are here, varying in size. The principal denominations represented are the Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, though a few of other faiths find pleasant church homes in the county. The colored people are mainly Methodists and Baptists, and support several thriving and well attended organizations.

Of the towns and accessible business localities within the county, Malvern is the principal one, and the present county seat. It was laid out in 1873, but improved very slowly until the building of the Hot Springs Railroad, in 1875, which here connects with the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. Since that time it has increased rapidly in population and importance, and has become the trade center for a large community adjacent to it. One of its well known interests is a bank, organized with a capital of $25,000, which is now building a new brick structure. Capt. W. H. Cooper, president of this financial institution, is one of the most active and enterprising of the many good citizens of the town.

Orr's Commercial Hotel is the leading hotel of the place, presided over by the genial and accommodating Col. W. N. Orr. There is in course of erection another large hotel adjacent to the railroad depot, besides which are several well kept restaurants, and one colored boarding house. The town supports three weekly papers, all of which are edited in a capable and talented manner. These journals are the Arkansas Meteor, under the editorial management of W. D. Leiper;

the Democratic Guard, by John G. Woods, and the Arkansas State Journal, whose editor and publisher is David A. McCollough. They credit ably exhibit the advantages of the locality. Among substantial mercantile interests are over twenty business establishments, carrying stocks that represent all branches of trade. The various Christian denominations are well sustained, the Methodists having in process of construction a beautiful brick church, to cost, when completed, not far from $5,000. The Presbyterians and Baptists occupy large and commodious houses of worship, which would indeed adorn a city of much greater pretentions. The Christian Church also exists as an organization, but as yet has no regular building. Two colored societies, of the Methodist and Baptist denominations, respectively, also worship in their own well built and substantial frame edifices.

Malvern is rapidly advancing in the promotion of educational advantages, supporting one large graded school, which employs six teachers, in addition to the principal. The school opened its session the past fall with 325 pupils in attendance. The colored people also have a thriving school with over 100 pupils enrolled. In either of these institutions scholars are prepared for college. Manufacturing affairs have obtained a permanent foothold here, and include among other concerns one wool-factory, a flouring mill, carriage-factory, broom factory, and one large pressed brick plant, with a capital stock of $50,000.

The professions also figure prominently in the make-up of the place. Among the legal fraternity might be mentioned such well known individuals as A. Curl, Hugh McCallum, A. M. Duffie, E. N. Vance, N. P. Richmond and others, while Drs. Reamey, J. J. Robinson, T. G. Butler, J. A. Watson and H. C. Baker are conspicuous members of the medical brotherhood. Secret societies flourish and enjoy an active existence. The Masonic order, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Knights of Honor, occupy greatest attention, all having a large and prosperous constituency.

The people of Malvern and Hot Spring County are justly proud of their magnificent new brick court house, erected at a cost of $18,000, every dollar of which was paid when the last sound of the hammer echoed through its spacious rooms and halls. The jail is an old and substantial house, but will soon be replaced by a building more in keeping with other public edifices, the last court having levied a tax for that purpose. The county's taxable wealth in real and personal property is $1,800,000. The trade of Malvern for the last year aggregated $600,000, and 5,000 bales of cotton were handled, by no means a small item, though perhaps the contiguity of the western portion of the county to Arkadelphia prevents a more favorable showing in this staple, that place having absorbed a considerable share of the product.

Hot Spring's great natural resources, as elsewhere intimated, have been only partially developed, but certain it is that the opportunities for home seekers to become residents of this locality are unsurpassed. At present only about one eighth of the county's tillable territory is under cultivation. The amount of State land reaches 2,120 acres, and government lands, 40,000 acres, while belonging to the Iron Mountain Railroad are 51,000 acres. These lands embrace some of the finest in the county. Cultured and refined society is not wanting, and the community anxiously await industrious and intelligent emigration from other less favored sections, regardless of political or religious affiliations and beliefs. To the capitalists a brilliant field is offered for ready and paying investment. Mineral resources have not had much attention paid them, and in fact but little is known beyond a few specimens that indicate the presence of gold, silver, lead and ligmite. Coal has been found in frequent outcroppings, and one vein two feet in thickness, two miles southeast of Malvern, demonstrates the presence of these black diamonds in abundance. Several mineral springs abound, of whose waters an analysis indicates healing and curative properties. Hot Spring County, in addition to her other advantages, presents the attractive features of being entirely free from debt and its scrip is at par.

Outside of Malvern, the seat of justice, there are the following postoffices in the county, some of which have risen to the dignity of business points

of considerable local importance. These are: Becker, Bismarck, DeRoche, Donaldson, Friendship, Gifford, Joy, Lono, Maddry, Magnet, Oma, Ops, Point Cedar, Reyburn, Sanders, Social Hill, Valley, Witherspoon and Wyandotte.

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Judge Joseph H. Alexander is a native of Hickman County, Tenn., but has been a resident of Hot Spring County since 1850. He was the son of J. M. and Susan (Sloan) Alexander, both natives of North Carolina. When seven years of age, his mother died, his father surviving her twenty-two years. When about fourteen years old Joseph left home and went to New Orleans, where he shipped as cabin boy on the Winfield Scott, a packet running between Cincinnati and New Orleans, which life he followed for eight years, serving in various capacities, being at the end of that time mate of the vessel. In 1849 he came to Hot Springs, Ark., but remained only a short time, then going to Texas. The following year he returned to this county, engaged in buying and shipping horses and mules to the Southern market, and later went into the employ of the Hanger & Alif Stage Company, in the capacity of agent, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. Then he enlisted in the Third Arkansas Infantry, known as Albert Russ regiment, and served until 1864, when he received his discharge. He participated in the battles of Atlanta, Sharpsburg, in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, and in the three days' battle of the Wilderness. In the second day's fight of the last named battle, Mr. Alexander was wounded in the arm by a minie ball, which necessitated amputation. He was retired in November, 1864, as orderly sergeant, then returned home and rented a farm, which he ran until 1869, then purchasing a farm of eighty seven acres on the Ouachita River, on the old military crossing. He lived there until 1881, when he sold out, and in the following January moved to Malvern. In 1880 he was elected county judge, and served three terms. He was again elected to that office in 1888, a position the duties of which he still discharges in an efficient and painstaking manner. From 1872 until 1880 he held the office of deputy sheriff. Judge Alexander and wife are members of the Methodist Church, South, in which he holds the position of trustee and district steward, also being class leader. He was married in 1858 to Maggie Sivley, a native of Alabama. They are the parents of three children: William D. (lives at home, and is engaged in railroading), Garden P. (also an employe of the railroad company), and Genevia. Judge Alexander is a self made man, and has risen to a high position in society. He has taken an active part in public affairs since the war, and is one of the pioneers of the county, having seen it develop from a wilderness into its present state of prosperity. His daughter is a student at the Galaway Methodist Episcopal College at Searcy, Ark.

Capt. J. W. Bailey came to this county in 1844, where he early worked on a farm and attended the subscription school on Brush Creek. He was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1827, and was the son of William and Frances (Phillips) Bailey, both natives of Virginia. Mr. William Bailey died when Capt. J. W. was a small boy, in the year 1839. He was a farmer and was in the War of 1812. His wife survived him until 1866. J. W. Bailey remained here one year, when he went to Cass County, Tex., and from there to Shreveport, La. In 1852 he returned to Hot Spring County, Ark., and bought a quarter section of land in Big Creek Township, where he has since made his home, investing in more land from time to time until he now owns 1,266 acres in this county. In 1877 Mr. Bailey established a mill in the southeastern part of the county, which he still operates as a custom country mill and cotton gin, and also owns a steam saw mill with a capacity of 10,000 feet per day, employing thirteen men. Mr. Bailey was married in 1847 to Angeline F. Loving, a native of Alabama, by which marriage he became the father of nine children, six of whom are still living: Ann C. (now Mrs. Cunningham), James (a farmer of this county), Lucy (wife of G. W. Kannedy), Virginia (now Mrs. Phillips, of this county), Saphronia and Mollie (now Mrs. Will-

iams). Mr. Bailey was married the second time to Mrs. Reid, a widow, having by this marriage two boys: Albert C. and Elbert W. In February, 1862, he enlisted in King's regiment, which he helped to raise, and was made first lieutenant of Company B, in the Twentieth Arkansas Infantry. He served till the close of the war, after having participated in Price's famous raid and many engagements, the principal of which were: Pilot Knob, Boonville, Lexington and Jefferson City. Mr. Bailey had his horse shot from under him on one occasion, his hat cut by a ball and his beard clipped by a gunshot, and yet was never wounded. After the war he returned to his home, which he found in a state of desolation, everything having been taken. He has made all he now has, a handsome fortune, since the war—an enduring monument to energy and application. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the Methodist Church. The former also belongs to the A. F. & A. M. He has held the office of county internal improvement commissioner two terms, and is a highly respected citizen. After the war society and communities were badly broken up, and political parties were wholly disorganized and the Masonic fraternity disjointed. Mr. Bailey assisted in reorganizing the latter. He was also largely instrumental as a member of the committee appointed by the State central committee to reorganize the Democratic party throughout the State in 1868, in gathering together the scattered members of the party in his county. He has always taken an active interest in the political welfare of his county and State, aiding in other respects also to the material prosperity and advancement of the community.

James G. Baker, an old and well known resident of Hot Spring County, having come here in 1853, was born in Tuscumbia, Ala., in 1829, and is a son of Job and Nellie (Ellis) Baker, natives of England and Scotland, respectively. The father was a carpenter by trade, who died in Tennessee in 1863, but the mother lived to a very advanced age. James G. Baker was reared and instructed in the duties of farm life, and received a somewhat limited education in his youth. When twenty one years of age he left home and commenced farming on his own account, renting land for that purpose. In 1853 he moved to Arkansas and settled in Clear Creek, where he purchased a farm and resided until after the war, when he moved to his present home, buying a quantity of bottom land then in a wild state. This he improved and cultivated, and now owns about 145 acres of valuable land, comprising one of the most productive farms in that section. Mr. Baker was married in the year 1853, to Miss Drucilla Gillis, of Tennessee, by whom he has had eight children: Clinton (a farmer), Martha (wife of Mr. Samuel Sims), Lee, Alfonzo, Alonzo, Hallie B., Jethro and Adolphus. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Arkansas, and served through the war with distinction, taking part in the battles at Pilot Knob, Port Hudson, Price's raids through Missouri, Boonville, Mo., Lexington, Kansas City, and a great number of skirmishes. He was captured at Island No. 10, and again at Port Hudson, and suffered all the tortures of the enemy's prisons. After the war he returned home and found his farm in a destitute condition, but by unbounded energy and perseverance he succeeded in once more building up his former state of prosperity, and is now on a solid basis. Mr. Baker and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and take an interest in all religious matters.

Daniel N. Berry, one of the leading citizens of Ouachita Township, Hot Spring County, Ark., was born in Tallapoosa County, Ala., on September 5, 1842. His parents were Joseph and Hollon (Berry) Berry, natives, respectively, of Georgia and Alabama. Joseph Berry was born in 1817, and his wife in 1818. They were married in 1836 or 1837, in the State of Alabama, where they resided until 1847 or 1848, then moving to Chickasaw County, Miss., and one year later to Dallas County, Ark. After another year in that locality, Hot Spring County became their home, and here they have since resided. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, Mr. Berry belonging to the Masonic order, and he always votes the Democratic ticket. He was a soldier in the war with the Indians in 1836, and during the late war served in the Eighteenth Arkansas Infantry Regi

ment, Confederate Army, participating in the battle of Corinth. When about forty-five years old he learned the wagonwright and coopers' trade, at which he has since worked, building a great many houses and gins. In addition to farming, he serves his neighbors as a general mechanic. By his first marriage he became the father of fourteen children, of whom three sons and four daughters are living; our subject being the third child. The latter received his education at the home schools, and in July, 1861, left his home and cast his lot with the Confederacy, enlisting in Company E, Twelfth Arkansas Infantry. He served in this company till after the fall of Port Hudson, when he was paroled and taken into Cook's battalion. After the Price raid through Missouri, he found and joined his old command, in which he served until May, 1865. He participated in many battles, among them being Belmont and Island No. 10, on the Mississippi River. At the latter place he was taken prisoner and transported to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was confined for six months, then one month at Cairo. From the latter place he was taken to the parole camps at Jackson, Miss., and was soon again in active service. He was captured the second time at Port Hudson, July 8, 1863, paroled, and after being exchanged joined Price. He took part in all the engagements in that famous march. When the war closed, he returned to Hot Spring County, where he attended school at Pleasant Hill for the next few months. then turning his attention to farming, he has followed that branch of industry ever since. He now owns 494 acres of land, 254 of which are in the Washitaw River bottom. On December 20, 1866, he married Miss Kizzie A. Matthews, daughter of Granville and Mary G. Matthews, and a native of Hardeman County, Tenn. She was born January 11, 1844, and died December 14, 1877. By her marriage to Mr. Berry, she became the mother of six children, five now living: Emily T. (wife of I. H. West, farmer of Texas), Charles F. (a farmer of this county), Mary H. (at home), Robert T., Laura A., Joseph A. (died when ten years of age). On February 20, 1879, Mr. Berry married Miss Louvinia C. Harkins, daughter of Robert Harkins, born in Tallapoosa County, Ala., September 21, 1851. Four children were born to them: Bertha A., Thomas H., Cora J. and Asa M. Mr. Berry and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Masonic order, and politically a strong Democrat. When he began in life he had nothing but a good constitution and an ability to manage. To this he attributes his success. He has always advocated education and religion, and is a warm friend of all public and benevolent enterprises. He was elected justice of the peace in 1872, in Ouachita Township, Hot Spring County, Ark., and has served ever since in that official capacity.

Joseph Brown first saw the light of day in Cecil County, Md., December 11, 1837, and is the son of Isaac and Ann (Wesley) Brown, the former of whom was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1803, where he was reared and educated. During the late war he acted in the capacity of provost marshal in the Federal army. From Utica he moved to Maryland, engaged in the lumber business, and followed this until his death, which occurred at Conowingo, Cecil County, Md., in 1888. His wife, Ann (Wesley) Brown, was born in 1804, grew up in Cecil County, and died near Baltimore, Md., in 1862. Joseph Brown spent his boyhood days in that city, where he was educated. In 1856, at the age of eighteen years, he went to Virginia and engaged in the lumber business. Leaving that State, he came to Little Rock, Ark., in December, 1859, and the next year erected the first circular saw mill ever built in that city. In 1862, soon after the war broke out, he enlisted in Woodruff's battery, light artillery, and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Pea Ridge. and the capture of Little Rock, surrendering at Little Rock, June 5, 1865. In company with his brother, in 1865, he engaged in the lumber business near Little Rock, where he continued in trade till October, 1875, when he came to Gifford, Hot Spring County. Here he established a large lumber manufacturing business, which still continues. He employs twenty five hands and turns out 25,000 or 30,000 feet of lumber daily. In addition to his mill he owns about 15,000 acres of timber land. He was married

August 31, 1865, to Margaret E. Dickson, daughter of John and Catharine Dickson. By this marriage he became the father of ten children (three deceased): George A. (living at home), Lillian (living at home), Robert E. L., Ida V., Maggie (died 1882), Charles (died 1880), Joseph, Jr., and Mandolin. Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic order, and one of Hot Spring's most enterprising citizens.

James Alfred Brumbelow was born in Carroll County, Tenn., in November. 1831, as the son of Joshua and Cynthia (Butler) Brumbelow. The birth of Joshua Brumbelow occurred in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1795. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education at the country schools of his native county, and upon reaching manhood emigrated to Carroll County, the same State, and settled on a farm, being very successful in raising grain and stock. In 1847 he removed to Hempstead County, Ark., where he purchased land from the government. Here he lived until 1857, improving his farm for the successful cultivation of cotton and corn. He then moved to Jack County, Tex., where he engaged in farming. The first year the Indians stole all his crops, but thereafter he farmed in peace until his death, in 1865. His wife was born in Murray County, Ky., in 1808, coming to Hempstead County in 1847, where she died in 1852. James A. Brumbelow was reared on a farm in Carroll County, Tenn., there attending the country schools until 1847, when he accompanied his parents to Hempstead County, Ark. He began farming for himself in that county in 1852. Soon leaving this he roved about the State for a few months, finally settling on a farm in Gifford Township, Hot Spring County. Here he now has a fine farm of 160 acres, sixty under cultivation, where he raises cotton and corn, and many head of horses, cattle and hogs. He was married in October. 1855, to Susan E. Pelton, daughter of John Pelton and wife. Ten children were born to them, five of whom are now living: James A., Jr. (died in 1863), Sarah E. (wife of David C. Fenter, died in 1886), Malinda J. (died in 1863), William A. (married to Sarah Sides, living in Grant County, Ark.), Lewis N. (died in 1867), John T. (living at home and farming in Grant County, this State), Susie, Julia and Emily, (living at home). James A. Brumbelow enlisted in the Confederate army in February, 1863, joining Company I, Hawthorne's regiment. He participated in the battle at Helena, and retired in July, 1863. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and esteemed citizens.

Andrew Jackson Chandler, actively occupied in agricultural affairs in Hot Spring County, came upon the stage of action about half a century after the birth of the famous old general who furnished him a name. He was born in this county, May 14, 1844, being the son of James W. and Anna (Kemp) Chandler. James W. Chandler was born in South Carolina, in 1814, grew to manhood in Cherokee County, Ala., and moved first to Izard County, Ark., then to Hot Spring County, where he arrived in 1843. He settled on a farm in the woods, cleared and improved it, and is living on it to day, the county lines being so changed that he now resides in Saline County. Anna (Kemp) Chandler was born in Alabama in 1824, and reared in Mississippi. Andrew J., the subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in Hot Spring County, gaining a fair education in the country schools in that neighborhood. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Crawford's Company (D), Eleventh Arkansas Regulars. He took part in the battle of Island No. 10, and a great many others of less importance. At the former he was captured and taken to Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., being released in April, 1864. He was married December 27, 1864, to Ollie Pennington, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Pennington. The fruits of this marriage were nineteen children, nine of whom are still living: Benjamin T. (resides at Wyandotte), Octavia (wife of J. C. Davenport), Tunie L. (now Mrs. Martin), Anna E. (living at home), James M. (at home), Andrew W. (at home), Emma, Hattie and Mary (living at home). Andrew J. Chandler is engaged principally in the ginning and milling business, doing an extensive business in cotton ginning in season. He is practically one of Hot Spring's self made men.

Harvey Clift. for very many years associated

with the affairs of this community, was born at Gunter's Landing, Morgan County, Ala., on January 9, 1817, his parents being Joseph and Sallie (Guerin) Clift. Joseph Clift was born in Maryland, in 1770, and emigrated to Clark, now Saline County, Ark., in 1828, settling on land that was then a vast wilderness. Through hard work, he cleared and improved eighty acres, making a good farm. He died in 1845. His wife was born in South Carolina, and passed from life in Hot Spring County, this State, in 1869. Harvey Clift was reared on a farm in Clark County, receiving his education at the subscription school in that county, to which he was compelled to walk four miles. Taking up a farm in 1836 from the Government, he has followed farming and furniture turning ever since. He owns a fine farm of forty-five acres, raising principally wheat, corn and oats. In 1839 he was married to Elizabeth Ashley, daughter of Miles and Nancy Ashley, natives of Tennessee. Twelve children were born to them, eight of whom are living: Nancy (the eldest, married to Lewis Colier), Sarah (wife of David Wallis, who was lost in the war), Miles (married to Frances Phillips), Mary (wife of Dennis Wallis), Flora (died in 1861), Henry T. (married to Katie Barton), Melissa (wife of William Newcomb), Lucinda (wife of J. L. Holmes). Both Mr. and Mrs. Clift have been active members of the Baptist Church for about thirty five years, and are highly respected in that neighborhood.

Hiram Jackson Clift, a pioneer of Hot Spring County, and one of its esteemed citizens, was born in Tennessee, and is a son of William and Polly Ann (Wyandus) Clift, both natives of the same State. The father was a successful farmer, and a man of ability, being a natural born mechanic as well as farmer. He left Tennessee with his parents when a boy and moved to Alabama, settling near Somerville, in Morgan County, where he grew to manhood. In 1838 he came to Arkansas, and located in the eastern part of Hot Spring County (then forming a part of what is now Saline County). After residing here until 1856 he moved to Texas, and remained there twelve years, but finally came back to where his son Hiram lives, where he died on January 9, 1876, the mother dying on January 10, the year previous. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Clift, left Alabama in 1826, and was one of the first settlers of Hot Spring County. Nine children were born to the parents, of whom four are yet living. Two of the sons served in the Confederate army: Joseph died while in prison at Little Rock, and James, who was a lieutenant in the Third Arkansas, was captured at Island No. 10, and died after the war, it is supposed from the exposure and hardships he underwent at that period. Hiram J. was reared on a farm in Hot Spring County, and received a limited education on account of the poor school facilities to be had at that time. He assisted his father in cultivating the land, and learned the blacksmith trade under the elder Clift's able instructions, soon becoming an expert in that line himself. In March, 1851, he was married to Miss Caroline Sanford, of Mississippi, by whom he has had nine children, of whom four lived to maturity, and two are yet living: Gilbert (a farmer), and Mary (wife of Shelby Bud, of this county). The mother died in January, 1868, a firm believer in the doctrines of the Baptist Church. In December, 1871, Mr. Clift was again married, his second wife being Miss Martha A. Davenport, of Mississippi, by whom he had eight children, five of them yet living: Cornelia, Rosa Lee, Madie A., Hiram G. and Anna. Mr. Clift is a member of the Baptist Church, and has belonged to it from childhood. For many years he has been a deacon, and has reared his children to be Christian men and women. They have followed his precepts and example faithfully, and are an honor to his name. During the Rebellion, Mr. Clift was a soldier in the Confederate army, enlisting in September, 1861, in the Third Texas, and afterward transferred to the Eleventh Texas. He served throughout the entire period, taking part in the battles at Richmond, La., Mansfield, La., Yellow Bayou, Jenkins' Ferry, and a great many others, performing his duties in a gallant manner, and often the hero of a thrilling escape. He has applied himself strictly to his agricultural interests since the war, and now owns about 565 acres of choice land. He takes a deep interest in fruit

growing, in fact makes it a specialty, and has been very successful in that direction. He is now one of the leading and most influential men in that section, and a generous supporter of every enterprise that helps forward his county's progress.

T. H. Cloud, the son of Jeremiah and Karon (Berry) Cloud, came originally from Bradley County, Tenn., where he was born April 25, 1827. His father's birth occurred in the year 1787, in North Carolina. Moving to Tennessee, he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Claiborne County in 1812, serving until 1824. In 1852 he removed to Saline County, Ark., and died in August of the same year. His wife was born near Jamestown, Va., in 1792, and moved to Saline County, Ark., in 1852, dying five years later at the age of sixty five. T. H. Cloud was reared on a farm in Bradley County, Tenn., graduating from the Cleveland Academy. In 1848 he engaged in the tanning business at Benton, Saline County, moving in 1858 to Rockport, Hot Spring County, where he continued the tanning business in connection with farming and tavern keeping. Here he remained for fourteen years, moving in 1862 to Magnet Cove Township, and settling on a farm, his subsequent place of residence. He now owns eighty acres of good farming land. In 1848 he was married to Miss Martha J. Wills, becoming the father of four children: James M. (born in 1850), William N. (born in 1856), Marion T. (born in 1858), Orlando (born in 1862). Mrs. Cloud died in August, 1865. In February of the next year, Mr. Cloud was married to Catherine Henson, daughter of George T. and Elizabeth Henson. By this marriage there were seven children: Karon I. (born in 1867), Thomas B. (born in August, 1869), Sallie E. (born in 1871), T. H., Jr. (born in 1873), Belle (born in 1875), Walter (born in 1877), Minnie V. (born in January, 1884). Mr. Cloud enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, in Capt. Miller's company, of Gen. Fagan's scouts, taking part in the battle at Helena. He was captured in Dallas County, Ark., and taken to Little Rock, in February, 1864, being transferred to the prison in St. Louis, and in August of the same year was taken to Alton. From there, in December, he was removed to Rock Island, remaining till February, 1865, when he was exchanged to New Orleans, being released in April. Returning home, he was elected treasurer of Hot Spring County in 1850, and served till 1854. He was then elected school commissioner, filling the office for six years. In 1861 and 1862 he served as deputy sheriff of his county, and in 1865 was appointed as sheriff by the Governor to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Clayton, holding the position with credit to his county for the remaining two years. Mrs. Cloud is an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church. In the various capacities to which Mr. Cloud has been called, he has distinguished himself with peculiar care and fidelity, winning the hearty approbation of all.

W. H. Collie, farmer, of Fenter Township, has been a resident of this State since December, 1845. He is a native of Tennessee, and the son of Charles and Margaret (Clack) Collie. When their son was only nine years old the parents removed to Mississippi, where they remained four years, coming thence to Hot Spring County, where the father died in 1872, at the age of seventy. He had been a blacksmith and farmer by occupation. The mother, who was a member of the Baptist Church, died in 1865. Of their family of eleven children who grew to maturity, six are now residing in this county: Louis (in Fenter Township), Joseph (in Antioch Township), Mary A. (wife of Quincy Laften, of Fenter Township), W. H. (our subject) and John W. (in Saline Township). W. H. Collie lived with his parents till his twenty third year, working on the farm and applying himself with assiduity. At that age he was married to Miss Narsissa Wilson, a native of Independence County, Ark. Following this he farmed till the war cloud burst, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Arkansas Regiment, and served till the close of hostilities. His regiment was in numerous engagements, and he was once captured and held about six months. When released he came back home and bought the forty acres on which, with forty acres added, he now lives. He and wife are the parents of nine children: Martha (deceased), Fannie (wife of E. W. McMillen, of this county), George W., Samuel L.,

William R., James L., Sarah J., Joseph B., Bessie and Effie. Mr. Collie makes a specialty of cotton raising. He and his wife are active members of the Missionary Baptist Church, taking great interest in religious and moral work.

Judge Alphonzo Curl is one of the best known attorneys of Hot Spring County, and one of the oldest residents in the southwest central portion of the State, having emigrated to this locality in 1847 with his parents, from Tennessee. He was the son of Larkin J. and Martha J. (Shepard) Curl, both natives of Tennessee. The paternal great-grandfather, William Curl, was a native of North Carolina, but of English descent, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The paternal grandfather was also a native of North Carolina, in 1806 emigrating to Hickman County, Tenn. He married Keziah Gambling, a native of North Carolina; her father was an officer in the Revolutionary War. Larkin J. Curl was born in 1814, in Hickman County, Tenn., and was married in Perry County, Tenn., in 1838, to Martha J. Shepard. They were the parents of seven children: Alphonzo (the subject of this sketch), William (in the employ of the Hot Springs Railroad), Mary M. (deceased wife of Allen M. Thornton), Keziah J. (wife of M. B. Thornton, of this county), Frances, (wife of James C. Burk, now of Fayetteville, Ark.), Lindsey J. (who lives on the old homestead) and Louisa E. (wife of Peyton McCullers, of this county). Judge Curl was born in Perry County, Tenn., July 11, 1839. When he was seven years old his parents moved to this county and settled on a wild piece of land of 160 acres. Here his youthful days were passed, his education being had in such schools as frontier life might offer. At the age of twenty one he left the farm, and taught school until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, under Col. J. M. Smith, in which he served for four years, taking part in the battle of Island No. 10, and a number of others. At the last named engagement he was captured and held prisoner for five months at Camp Butler, Ill. After his release he was in the siege of Port Hudson, and on a raid by Col. John L. Logan was again taken prisoner near Natchez, Miss., being at that time first lieutenant. He was taken to Johnson's Island, where he was held twenty two months, until the close of the war, after which, returning home, he engaged in teaching school and clerking in a store until 1872, during this time also studying surveying. In 1873 Gov. Baxter appointed him justice of the peace of Hot Springs. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1875, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar of the supreme court. The following year he moved to Malvern, and commenced the practice of law, where he still follows his profession. He has been elected by the bar as especial judge several times. Judge Curl was married on September 15, 1867, in Hot Springs, to Adelaide A. Keeler, a native of Broom County, N. Y., and a descendant of the Puritans who came to this country in the Mayflower. They were the parents of six children: Edith L. (an artist), Martha A. (a student at Ward's Seminary, at Nashville, Tenn.), Irene and Whitney (both students), Edna Aleen and Beulah. Mrs. Curl died on October 22, 1885, at the age of thirty nine years. She was a devoted and active church member and a practical friend of the poor. Judge Curl is a member of the Methodist Church, and also belongs to the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., having held the office of D. D. G. M. in the former lodge. He is a member of the Sunday school board of Little Rock conference, and has been for a number of years regarded as among the leading Sunday school workers in this portion of the State. He is a prominent Democrat, has always been a strong advocate and worker for educational interests and literary societies, and is one of the leading men in the community.

Milton Davis, a well known farmer of Hot Spring County, was born in Jackson County, Tenn., July 5, 1823, and is the son of Joshua and Sallie (Moody) Davis, natives of Virginia. Joshua Davis died in Dallas County, Mo., when about sixty six years of age. His wife met her death in the same county when near the age of sixty. They were married in Virginia, moving thence first to Ohio, subsequently to Tennessee, and still later to Dallas County, Mo., where they remained until their

death. He had been a farmer, and worked some at the coopers' trade, being very successful, but through his liberality he lost much money. Both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church, taking great interest in church matters. He served in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of New Orleans and other engagements. He was a member of the Masonic order, and in politics was a Whig. A family of twelve children were born to him, of whom Milton, our subject, is the only one living. Milton Davis received his education in Tennessee and Dallas County, Mo., remaining at home until the death of his parents. He then began to farm for himself, living in Dallas County until 1849, when he came to this county, and has made his home here ever since. After a few years he turned his attention to the wheelwright trade, which he has continued to a certain extent since that time. On May 10, 1847, he was married to Miss Alice A. Henson, who was born January 30, 1830, in Alabama. By this union there were seven children: Ben A. (born November 10, 1848, a prominent farmer of this county), John (born August 16, 1850, a farmer of this county), Sarah (wife of Patterson Haley, of Grant County, born October 6, 1852), Isaac R. (born December 1, 1854; died when eight years old), Martha (born December 17, 1856, wife of M. D. Knight, a farmer of this county), Mary C. (born July 14, 1859, wife of John A. Parrish), Laura L. (born July 22, 1862, wife of Ansel M. Parrish, a farmer of this county), William H. (born October 19, 1866, at home). In July, 1864, Mr. Davis enlisted in the Home Guards, his family going to Texas. After the battle at Jenkins' Ferry, he returned and began life again with nothing whatever. By industry and good management, he now has control of 240 acres of good land, with about sixty under cultivation. He is a Democrat, and has served his township four years as justice of the peace, with honor to himself and satisfaction to all law-abiding citizens.

N. W. Denty, accounted one of Hot Spring County's leading merchants, was born in Marshall County, Miss., July 31, 1847, as the son of John R. and Mary Ann (Irvine) Denty, natives of Georgia and Tennessee, respectively. They made Marshall County their home, he dying there at the age of seventy eight years in 1885, and his wife passing away in March, 1862. He had always followed farming, and as such was very successful. He was a Mason of some distinction, having taken the higher degrees. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he was a believer in the principles of Democracy. Mary S., wife of W. T. Nesbit, of Mississippi, was a child by a former marriage. N. W. Denty received his education in the home schools, attending some before and some after the war. In May, 1863, he enlisted in Smith's company, Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion, where he served until May, 1865. Among the battles in which he took part are Spring Hill, Franklin and Fort Pillow. During a raid in Tennessee, he had some very narrow escapes, but always managed to come out all right. In 1869 he turned his attention to farming in De Soto County, Miss. He remained there until the year 1880, when he came to Arkansas and located at Donaldson, embarking in the mercantile business, in which he has since been continuously engaged. As postmaster of Donaldson he has served for five years. In 1868 he married Miss Nanny Johnson, of Mississippi. She died in this county September 12, 1883, leaving five children, all of whom are living: Irvine L., Lulu E., Maggie E., John R. and Samuel J. Mr. Denty was married the second time July 25, 1884, Miss Laura Johnson, sister to the first Mrs. Denty, becoming his wife. She died December 19, 1887, leaving two children: Mina B. and Imogen. His first wife was a member of the Christian Church, while he connected himself with the Knights of Honor and the Democratic party. He is progressive and prosperous; and loyal and honored among his fellow citizens, doing all he can for the welfare of his town and county.

John W. Dorman, an old settler of Fenter Township, Hot Spring County, has been a resident of the country since 1850. His father, William Dorman, was a native of Maryland, where he was engaged in farming, and took part in the Indian

War. He died in January, 1850, at the age of fifty years. Both he and his wife (who was a native of North Carolina) were members of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Dorman lived until 1887, when she died on September 20, at the age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of ten children, two of whom only are living: John W. (the subject of this sketch) and Allen (a farmer of Cleveland County). John W. Dorman came to Arkansas with his parents in 1850, and the same year his father died of cholera. The mother then entered eighty acres of land, and afterward 240 more in Bradley County, and in what is now Cleveland County, which she and her sons improved, and where John remained until the breaking out of the Civil War. Then he enlisted in the First Arkansas Infantry, under Col. Fagan, and served four years and one month, taking part in the battles of Shiloh (where he was wounded and disabled for three months), Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga (where he was again wounded, being shot in the hand, and laid up for four months), Murfreesboro, and Atlanta (where he was again wounded, this time in the thigh). After this last battle he was employed as a scout until the close of the war. When the war closed he returned to his mother's farm, which he then purchased, living upon the same until 1873, when he sold out and moved to Lincoln County, where he remained one year, then returning. In the winter of 1881 he moved to Hot Spring County and here entered 120 acres of land under the homestead act, on which he now lives. Mr. Dorman was married to Harriet Hanes, on January 9, 1867. They are the parents of six children: Emily L. (wife of James A. Horn, of Saline Township), William Henry, Mollie, Hattie, Perry (deceased) and John (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Dorman are members of the Methodist Church. The former was justice of the peace in Cleveland County before moving to Hot Spring County. He is a successful farmer, making a specialty of potatoes and small fruit raising, is a self made man, and one of the influential residents of his township.

Joseph H. Downey, the son of John and Mary Downey, natives of South Carolina, was born in Gwinnett County, Ga., in 1823. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, who came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and took part in that struggle. He first settled in South Carolina, where he engaged in farming. Afterward moving to Alabama, he died at the advanced age of one hundred years. When but seventeen years old Joseph H. Downey left home and enlisted in the army under Wood, serving through the Seminole War. At the close of this brief contest, he returned home and worked on a farm, and in 1838 was married to Ann Vandevier, a native of South Carolina. After this important event, Mr. Downey rented land a few years, when he moved to Georgia and bought property, remaining there until 1854, when he removed to Hot Spring County, Ark., four miles south of Malvern. Here he improved land on which he resided till 1856, then settling in Ouachita River bottom upon a landed purchase of eighty acres, which he improved. In 1857 he again changed his residence, this time locating on the property he now makes his home. He is the father of six children: William S. (killed at Gettysburg, a member of the Third Arkansas Infantry), George L., Whitfield, Lafayette J., Margaret J. and Sarah P. He has also reared three grandchildren: John T., William K. and Mary P. During the war he served in the Twenty-seventh Arkansas Regiment, Confederate army. Mr. Downey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has been steward and class leader for years. Always taking a great interest in churches and schools, he is a warm friend of educational and religious work. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

W. W. Dutton, the popular circuit clerk and *ex officio* county clerk of Hot Spring County, was born in Marshall, Tex., and is a son of Alfred Dutton and Eliza Dyer, of Massachusetts and Indiana, respectively. The father was educated in his younger days for the ministry, and graduated from Bowdoin College, at Springfield, Mass., but shortly after that event he moved to Texas, where he took up the study of law and was licensed to practice. While there he met and married his wife, by whom he had three children: Henry O. (now residing at

Mount Vernon, Tex., and a prominent merchant of that place), W. W. (the principal in this sketch) and Eudora J. (wife of J. E. Kimberlin, also of Mount Vernon, Tex.). W. W. Dutton, the second son of his parents, was reared on a farm in Texas, and educated in the public schools of his native county. In 1872 he moved to Hot Spring County, Ark., and commenced farming, and at the same time employed part of his time in teaching. In 1880 he was appointed deputy clerk, and held that position a short time, but wishing to obtain a knowledge of the higher branches of education, he left it to attend the Arkansas University at Fayetteville. Some time after his return, in 1882, he was elected and served one term as circuit clerk and *ex officio* county clerk, and was again elected in 1888 on the Democratic ticket, filling these offices in a manner that reflected great credit on himself and with entire satisfaction to the people of Hot Spring County. His pleasant address and agreeable manners, as well as his efficiency and manifested qualification in the discharge of official duties, have won the confidence of his fellow citizens, and he well deserves the honor bestowed upon him. Mr. Dutton was married November 15, 1884, to Miss Annie L. Orr, of Ohio, by whom he has had two children: Roy (born February 7, 1887) and Annie L. (born July 28, 1889).

John W. Easley was born in Dallas County, Ark., July 13, 1859, being the son of Wiley and Mary A. (Henson) Easley, originally from Dallas County, Mo. Mr. Easley died in 1877 at the age of forty-nine years, but his wife is now residing with her son, the subject of this sketch. They were married in Dallas County, that State, and went to Texas during the war, remaining the rest of the time in Hot Spring County. He was engaged in the mercantile business in connection with farming, owning business at Donaldson, where he had the postoffice established and acted as postmaster for three years. For four years he served in the Confederate army, being commissioned as an officer in an Arkansas regiment, and participating in a number of battles. He also ably served his county as assessor for two years, and was recognized as a man of power and influence. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he belonged to the Masonic order, holding the position of master mason. He voted the Democratic ticket, and as a farmer was very successful. To their marriage was born a family of nine children, four now living: Augusta Mebreta (wife of Miles F. Nix, farmer of this county), John W. (our subject), Laura E. (wife of John Griffen, mill operator and farmer of this county) and Thomas Rolland (at home). John W. Easley received his education in the Arkadelphia high schools, and at his father's death took charge of his business, which he has since successfully managed. In 1888 he established his mill one mile south of Donaldson on the railroad, where, with a force of fifteen men, he turns out daily some 15,000 feet of oak and pine lumber. He finds his market in Des Moines, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb. He is also extensively engaged in farming, owning 400 acres of partly bottom land, with 140 acres under cultivation. Since 1886 he has been in the mercantile business at Donaldson. Upon the death of his father Mr. Easley became postmaster, remaining in office for about one year. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is one of Hot Spring County's go ahead men. Every enterprise that has for an ultimatum the improvement of the condition of his fellow men finds him an earnest advocate. Pursuing his way in a quiet but effective manner, he has become widely and favorably known.

Samuel Alexander Emerson, one of the early settlers of Hot Spring County, Ark., was a native of North Carolina, and came from that State in 1832, at the age of twenty two years. He was born January 25, 1810, and his early outdoor life formed him into a strong, robust man after reaching his maturity. He was a perfect Hercules in form and strength, but withal a tender hearted and self sacrificing man. He was a devout Christian, and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as also the Masonic order, in which he stood high. Mr. Emerson settled on a farm of eighty acres southwest of Malvern, on the Ouachita River bottom, and that amount of land in those days was considered to make a very extensive farm. The country was thickly popu-

lated with bears, panthers, wolves, buffaloes, wild cats, and in fact every species of wild animal that infested that section of the country, and the life of a pioneer in those days was by no means a sine cure. His place is known to this day as the Old Emerson place, his name having become famous throughout that section, almost as much so as Davy Crockett's in Kentucky. With him came three brothers: Washington, Joseph and John, and four sisters: Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine and Amanda, as also the widowed mother. She, however, only survived for a few years after her arrival at the new home. The entire family resided all their lives in Hot Spring County, except Washington, who remained there but a few years, and then removed to Van Zandt County, Tex., where he lived to an advanced age. Col. A. R. Givens, of Revolutionary fame, came out from Augusta County, Va., in 1834, bringing with him his son in law, Porterfield Rippetoe, and about sixty slaves. He entered a large tract of land in the Ouachita bottom, and after leaving his slaves and land in charge of Mr. Rippetoe, returned to his old home. He made several trips to and fro, and in 1841 came again, bringing with him his daughter, Sara Margaret, to join her elder sister, who had preceded her. Shortly after her arrival, Samuel A. Emerson met and won her hand in marriage, and was united to her on May 26, 1842. She was a native of Augusta County, Va., born on September 17, 1821, and a devout Christian lady, as well as a kind and affectionate mother after her marriage. Her death occurred October 19, 1858, on the place now owned by Mr. J. A. Miller, and she now rests in the old Rockport cemetery. Mr. Emerson purchased largely of town lots, in what is now known as Rockport, and erected the first hotel ever built in the county. He was an active, energetic and enterprising man, always to the front in looking after the best interests of his adopted county, and one of the few men who helped build up the town of Rockport. He was of an exceedingly religious character, and would allow no work, no matter what it was, to be done on Sunday, even the cooking for that day being done on Saturday. He was what is known as an old time Methodist, and built the first church and school house in Hot Spring County. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and a leader of his party in that section, and always a valuable aid in putting his friends in office, although he would never accept one himself, until the year 1844, when he was elected county judge, and re elected in 1846. In 1850 he was elected to represent his county in the legislature, and at the expiration of his term returned home, and in a conversation with his wife, told her that during the session he had grown in grace and in favor with his blessed Master, the great Author of his being. In May, 1851, he conceived the idea of building a grist-mill to be run by water, and immediately commenced erecting one down by the rocks near Rockport. During the summer months he was engaged in blasting the immense rocks at that point, and while occupied in this work, became so overheated that in September of the same year he died, and his remains rest beside the body of his wife in Rockport cemetery. Five children were born to this union: Samuel Alexander Emerson, Jr. (born May 28, 1843, and died September 15, 1845), Mary Elizabeth (born August 25, 1844, wife of Thomas J. Thrasher, by whom she has had nine children, two of whom are deceased), Samuel Henry (the third child and second son was born in Rockport on October 5, 1846). Samuel Henry Emerson was five years old when his father died, and eleven years of age when his mother passed away. He attended school four months in 1855, and five months in the year of 1857, and in 1859 attended five months more, and from September 1, 1860, to May 1, 1861, and about that period the first bugle notes calling the men to arms was heard through the country. He left school and joined a company then being formed at Rockport, and at that time was only fourteen years old. The company numbered seventy five men, and had as members some of the leading and most influential men in the county, their captain being Daniel A. Newman. They left Rockport on June 24, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M. for Lynchburg, Va., arriving there on the second day of July, and went into camp at the same time with nine other companies from Arkansas. The Third Arkansas

Infantry Regiment was mustered into service with Col. Albert Rust commanding, and left immediately for Northwestern Virginia, where they were added to Gen. Bushrod Johnston's army. On January 1, 1862, the regiment was added to Gen. Lowering's command, and was with him on his noted Romany and Bath campaigns in that section of Virginia. They were afterward held as reserve troops in Gen. McClellan's assault on Richmond, in the battles at Chickahominy, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Farm and Malvern Hill. Mr. Emerson was also with Stonewall Jackson at Harper's Ferry when 11,000 prisoners, seventy-three pieces of artillery and 13,000 stands of arms were captured. Two days later, on September 17, 1862, he was in the battle of Antietam against Gen. McClellan, when the Confederate army numbered 60,000 and the Federals numbered 120,000. After this engagement his regiment was placed in with the First, Fourth and Fifth Texas Regiments, and were known as the Texas Brigade of Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, and on December 11, 1862, they were confronted at Fredericksburg by Gen. Burnside, whom they defeated. In May, 1863, Gen. Joe Hooker issued forth from Washington, D. C., with flying colors, to wipe Lee and Jackson from off the earth. The two armies came together at Chancellorsville, Va., Mr. Emerson's division being held in reserve, but was never needed in that fight. In 1863 he went with Gen. Lee's army to Pennsylvania, taking part in the great battle at Gettysburg, and for three hours Hood's division of Longstreet's corps fought hand to hand with the enemy in the old peach orchard near Little Round Top. As Mr. Emerson graphically describes the scene, so it will be given: "I was shot down about sundown, and five others of my company were killed. My surroundings at this point were awful to contemplate There was a calm luster in the sky as I surveyed it from the valley in which I lay. The blue expanse was untarnished by a cloud. Around me everything presented the glorious beauties of a summer's day save the havoc of the broad battlefield, which lay bestrewed with the dead and wounded. The scene was too distressing for description. My thoughts wandered until I could trace the dawning of the sun upon our shores from the bosom of the Atlantic, and following his course until he sank in the peaceful waters of the Pacific. The enemy's ball had passed across the crown of my head, cleaving the skull, and I had fallen to the ground blind and paralyzed. The sun was just setting in the west, and for a moment diverted my thoughts, but they returned with a paroxysm of agony as I beheld the gray twilight setting in. Great God! I exclaimed, and must I remain here all night? I dare not look around me but cast my eyes upward to the sky, which was garnished with millions of stars, and the pale moon shed a dim light around me, as floating toward the west she promised soon to leave me in utter darkness. I always loved to look upon the heavens, and mark the bright globes as they rolled through their unknown sphere in the regions of space, but a glance now filled me with horror. I closed my eyes in hopes of shutting out the appalling vision, but it hung upon me like an incubus, and occasionally the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon came rushing over my lacerated brain like traces of fire. In vain did I attempt to calm my feelings. They were as tumultuous as the troublesome ocean. Reason was powerless, and at length I feared had forsaken me forever. I doubted the reality of all around me, and strove to shake it off as a horrible dream. Vain efforts. Wild visions floated before me. My thoughts were bewildered, and though all my sufferings were indelibly impressed upon my brain, I was mad with terror and anguish. The stars and bars were lying at my feet. By and by the storm of battle passed away. The distant mutterings of the cannons soon ceased to fall upon my ear. Then, again, all was dark. Not a star could be seen twinkling in the sky. The heavens themselves were hidden by the thick veil of gloom as well as every object. 'O darkness, you revive my terrors.' I had read Byron's description of darkness, and its memory drew me within its horrid sphere. All was silence save the groans of the dying. I felt as if eternity had begun its reign, and that I was stationed in my allotted corner of endless duration. It appeared as if I were in the center of darkness,

where light was never again destined to penetrate. Long and anxiously did I wait and look around to catch the first dawning of light. I could have wept with joy to behold a single star, a single spark, if it were but the transient light of the fire fly, but I saw nothing. Ages appeared to have rolled away and yet day came not. I feared that the sun had set to rise no more for me. Fluttering and incoherent thoughts of death came over my mind. Was I in my grave, I mentally inquired. Can this be death? Can these fancies be the dreams of nothingness? Vain thoughts. I could not satisfy myself. I doubted my capacity to move. I strove to remember the cause of my dis solution, and the attendance of friends at the last moment of existence, but memory was like the dim shades of night, and the mist was impenetrable. Oblivion had stretched her pall over me. Heaven and earth seemed to have passed away. Memory was dead. Recollection had forsaken me. I knew not even where I was then. At length the thick clouds of gloom began to disperse. A feeble voice seemed to call: 'Oh, Sam!' Judge, those who can, how intently I listened for the second call: 'Oh, Sam!' Yet how I trembled that it should prove a delusion. O God, it was not. It was the voice of one of my comrades, who had been sent back by the captain of my company, he knowing that several had fallen in that particular locality, the peach orchard near the stone fence, as it will ever be remembered by the survivors of the Texas Brigade. For the first time in three long years did I think of home and friends as memory came rushing back to my brain. May I never witness another such night." He was placed in a wagon and hauled to Williamsport, Md., on the Potomac River, and there conveyed across the river to the Virginia side. From there he was transported to Harrisburg, Va., and then fur loughed for thirty days, then going to Waynesboro, Va., and remaining with his mother's oldest sister, Eliza Fritch, until his recovery, when he joined his company again at Chickamauga, Ga. Mr. Emerson was next with Longstreet at Knoxville, Bulls' Gap, Morristown and Zolicoffee. In May, 1864, he was hurried back to Virginia, arriving on the battlefield of the Wilderness on the morning of the 6th of that month, and taking their position on the right of the plank road, soon drove the Fed erals from their position. At the second charge of his command Mr. Emerson was shot through the left foot, and was forced to return to his aunt's house at Waynesboro. Gangrene set in his wound, and it was thought at one time that the foot would have to be amputated, but fortunately this did not happen. This, however, prevented him from taking part in the battles of Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania Court House, and several others. His wound finally healed, and he rejoined his command February 17, 1865, near Richmond, Va., and was moved with them from that city April 3, taking part in a number of skirmishes on the retreat to Appomattox Court House, where they surrendered April 9, 1865. Mr. Emerson was one of the five privates of his company who surrendered, the re mainder having been killed, captured and disabled. He was paroled on the 11th of that month, and, as he remarks, "made a bee line for home." He reached Lynchburg, and from there footed it all the way to Greenville, Tenn., where he obtained transportation to Nashville, and from there to Devall's Bluff, Ark. He next rode to Little Rock, and from there was compelled to foot it for forty seven miles, reaching home May 10, 1865, after an absence of four years. Shortly after his arrival home Mr. Emerson was afflicted with the camp itch, which almost killed him. He was at that time a wild, reckless boy of nineteen years; but through the influence of Rev. A. B. Winfield, a circuit rider belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he professed religion and joined that church, in September, 1865. October 10, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Catherine Gill, a native of McNairy County, Tenn., G. C. Miller, Esq., performing the ceremony, at what is now known as the Kelly place. He turned his attention to farming after the war, and has continuously followed it. In the spring of 1872 he entered into business at the town of Rockport, with Mr. Joseph Guggenheimer as a partner. When the Iron Mount ain Railroad was built through the county, in 1872, he moved his mercantile business from Rockport to Malvern, and was the first dry-goods house estab-

lished in that town. He built his present residence in Malvern in the fall of 1876, and moved his family into it, and December 31, in the same year, sold out his business. Mr. Emerson was the first mayor of Malvern, elected in 1876, and re elected in 1877. He was elected to represent the county in the legislature in 1880, and re elected in 1882. He was also elected sergeant at arms of the lower house in 1885, and July 14, in the same year, was appointed postmaster of Malvern by the Cleveland administration, and removed when Harrison was elected, on account of his politics, on December 1, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Emerson have had the following children born to their marriage: Miner Alexander, Fred Garland, Samuel Vancaton, Sallie Ora, John Pinkney, Elbert Lee, Edward Henry, Mary Augusta, William Foster and Ethel Waldo. Mr. Emerson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W. He has never fully recovered from the wound received at Gettysburg, and his head is now sometimes afflicted by it. After Samuel Alexander came John Bowey Emerson, the third son, who was born August 16, 1848, and died June 29, 1859. The fourth and last son, Elbert English, was born June 17, 1850, and resides in his native county. He was married to Miss Georgia A. Chandler, by whom he had three children: Ernest Elbert, Alberta and Carlie. John Pinkney Emerson married a Miss Joyner, but has no children. He was a well known Methodist preacher, and also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and was twice elected county clerk. His death occurred January 20, 1857, and his remains lie in the cemetery at Rockport. Joseph V. Emerson was born January 14, 1818, and married a Miss R. C. Riggs on February 2, 1847. Two children were born to this union: Martha J. and Joseph V., Jr. The first named was married to Mr. J. I. Robinson on May 14, 1866, and is now a widow with three children: Ed, Ollie and Frank. Joseph V. was married to A. M. Baker on January 10, 1879, by whom she has had one child. He was a man of great energy and enterprise, and one who loved justice. He had occasion to make a trip to Little Rock at one time, and went by wagon. On the return journey he took sick, and died before reaching home, his death occurring on January 14, 1858. He also sleeps in the Rockport Cemetery. Mary Emerson, the oldest of the daughters, was married to Mr. George C. Miller, of Augusta County, Va., who came to Hot Spring County in 1835. Two children were born to this union: Hannah E. and Martha R. The first named married Mr. Ewell Chamberlain, who died July 28, 1865, from wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg. Two children were born to this union: Eliza and Hannah, the former being now the wife of Mr. Amos H. Bassett, who shortly afterward moved to Wyoming Territory, and the latter married to Mr. D. H. Rutherford, and residing at Magnet Cove, in the northern part of the county, where she has a family of seven children. Martha R., the second daughter of G. C. and Mary (Emerson) Miller, was married to Mr. J. A. Miller on October 3, 1865, by whom she has had four children: George C., Altha, Thomas and Hattie. Their mother died September 29, 1880, and she too sleeps in the cemetery at Rockport. Elizabeth Emerson married Martin Ward on October 16, 1836, and died July 8, 1838. No children were born to their union. Catherine married Mr. Thomas Blakely, by whom she had two children: William R. and Eliza. The latter is still living, and resides in Hot Spring County, the wife of Mr. W. J. Robinson, by whom she has one child. William R. died in Little Rock on October 2, 1888. Amanda Emerson was married three times. Her first husband was Adam Blakely, who died a year after their union, leaving one son, James T. Blakely, who lived to maturity and was married to a Miss Gardner, by whom he had three children. He and wife are both deceased, while the children are cared for by the wife's family. Amanda's second marriage was to Mr. John F. Keith, by whom she had three children, two yet living. This husband died during the war while serving in the army. Their son, John W., was married to a Miss Jennie S. Nichols, by whom he has a family of eight children. Louis D. married James H. McCammon, who died February 10, 1888. She is now a widow with one child. Amanda's third marriage was to Sherrell Gentry, by

whom one child is living and grown, Thomas J. Gentry. She has long since died, and sleeps in the Rockford Cemetery. The remainder of this remarkable family are residing in Hot Spring County, and are among its best known and most respected people.

George L. Erwin is a well known resident of Fenter Township, having been a citizen of the county since 1867. Originally from Mississippi, he was reared in Tennessee, the native State of his parents, Nathaniel B. and Susan C. (Mitchel) Erwin. His father moved to Lamar County, Tex., in 1859, and the following year to Lonoke County, Ark., where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1868, his wife dying in 1862. Mrs. Erwin was a member of the Presbyterian Church. George L. Erwin accompanied his parents to Texas, and later to Arkansas, where he lived at home until June 14, 1861, then enlisting in the Confederate army, in the Twenty ninth Arkansas Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war; he participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Jenkins' Ferry, Poison Springs, Helena and a number of others, and at Prairie Grove was wounded by a minie ball in the neck and shoulder. After the war he engaged as a stage driver from Little Rock to Hot Springs, thus being occupied for two years. Coming thence to this county he was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary A. Beauchamp (*nee* Gills), a widow lady, in 1867. After his marriage Mr. Erwin bought land in Fenter Township and commenced farming, continuing with fair success until his removal to Little Rock in 1871. Three years after he moved back to his farm, and a short time following entered eighty acres under the homestead act, on which he still resides, and which he has improved and added to, so that he now has a fine farm of 120 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin are the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: Needham E. (deceased), George L. (deceased), Herbert F. (deceased), Minnie L. (deceased), James A. (lives at home), Luke, Galdin May and Willie B. (all at home). Mrs. Erwin is a member of the Methodist Church. In his farming operations Mr. Erwin ably demonstrates his acquaintance with agricultural affairs. He is a representative tiller of the soil, and a man who enjoys the respect of all acquaintances.

George M. Floyd was born in Spartenburg District, S. C., on May 4, 1845, his parents being Enoch and Sarah (Scott) Floyd, natives of South Carolina. They are now deceased. The father was a farmer by occupation, born in 1806, and died in Georgia, in 1850; his wife, whose birth occurred in 1809, passed away in Hot Spring County, Ark., in 1871. They were married in South Carolina, and afterward moved to Bartow County, Ga., living there until separated by death. The widow, in 1871, settled in Rockport, Ark. She became, by her marriage with Mr. Floyd, the mother of ten children, six of whom are now living. George M. Floyd received his education in Bartow County, Ga., remaining with his mother until her death. When but nine years of age he began to help in the duties about the home farm, continuing to aid in the support of the family until Mrs. Floyd's death. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Georgia Battalion, in which he served till the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865, having participated in many battles, among which were those at Savannah, Ga., Charleston, S. C., and Jackson, Miss. He was in the Georgia campaign from Dalton, and took part in all the battles around Atlanta, receiving a flesh-wound from a gun shot at Kenesaw Mountain, which disabled him and he was furloughed for thirty days. Afterward he was in the battles at Franklin and Nashville, and was taken prisoner at Jackson, Miss., but making his escape, he returned to Georgia. Here he farmed until October, 1868, when he came to Arkansas, his outfit consisting of one twenty-year-old mule, a wagon, $35, his wife and baby. After six weeks on the road, he stopped in Boone County, and farmed for one year, then coming to Hot Spring County, where he has since made his home. Farming first received his attention, after which he went to Malvern, and one year later opened the Floyd Hotel, conducting this well known hostelry one year. He next opened a livery, feed and sale stable, which he has since continued to run, meeting with good success. In November, 1884, he

lost his stable and business house on Main Street by fire, but not discouraged speedily resumed. Again, in October, 1888, fire visited his property on Olive Street, consuming eleven head of good horses and all his livery rigs. Although suffering many set-backs in business, Mr. Floyd upon the whole has been very fortunate. In 1874 he was elected sheriff of Hot Spring County to fill the unexpired term of Thomas D. Farris, serving eighteen months. He has been elected mayor of the city of Malvern several times, besides being called upon to serve various town offices, now officiating as alderman. In January, 1867, he was married to Miss Nettie Pierce, who was born in Georgia, in 1850. She died in this county in 1871, leaving two children, one of whom, Minnie, is the wife of T. J. Laughlin, liveryman at Hot Springs, Ark.; Alice died at the age of eleven years. In 1873 Mr. Floyd was married to Miss Bettie Kieth, who was a native of this county. She only survived her marriage one year. His third marriage was to Miss Agnes House, also of Arkansas, who died in November, 1882, at the age of thirty one years, leaving a family of three children, two now living: James A. and George M., Jr. Agnes L. died in infancy. Mr. Floyd is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Democratic party. He is one of the public spirited men of the county, heartily indorsing all public improvements, and the many capacities in which he has served leave no doubt as to the position he occupies in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Hot Spring County has in him a warm advocate.

Moses P. Goodman, a well known and popular citizen of Hot Spring County, residing in Harrison Township, was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1831, and is a son of Clales and Pollie (Cammell) Goodman, both natives of North Carolina. The father was a prominent farmer in his native State as also in Tennessee, emigrating to the latter State at an early day and residing there until the year 1834. He next moved to Tippah County, Miss., being a pioneer of that place, and in the year 1848 came to Hot Spring County, Ark., where he purchased land, improved it and became one of the most influential planters in that section, until his death in 1870, at the age of eighty-three years. The mother died in 1863, at the age of sixty five years, and, like the father, was a devoted member of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three are yet living: William R. (a leading citizen of Grant County, Ark.), Moses P. (the principal in this sketch) and Artie M. (wife of Thomas Cheneweth, of Calhoun County, Ark.). Moses P. Goodman came to this county with his parents when a lad of eighteen years, and as the country was new, he spent the greater portion of the first few years in assisting his father clear up and improve the land. In 1852 he was married to Miss Nancy A. Selph, of Gibson County, Tenn., but lost his excellent wife in 1870, who left seven children. In 1871 he again married, his second wife being Miss Josephine Berry, a native of Arkansas, by whom he had five children: Daniel B. (residing at home), Nancy (wife of M. F. Harkins, of this county), John Thomas, Joseph A. Goodman and one deceased. The children by his first wife were Marcy M. (wife of A. B. York, of Columbia County, Ark.), Sarah (wife of Love Johnson, of Hot Spring County), W. F. (residing in Texas), Robert P. (at Malvern), Martha Ann (wife of William Johnson, of Saline County), James M. (now residing in Columbia County, Ark.) and Caleb L. Goodman (residing in Hot Spring County, Ark.). Mr. and Mrs. Goodman are both members of the Baptist Church, as was also his first wife, and are earnest Christian people. Mr. Goodman is deacon of his church, and takes an active part in all of its affairs. During the Civil War he served three years in the Confederate army with distinction. After that event he found himself as poor as when he first started in life, but by the most untiring energy and perseverance, he has again placed himself on an independent basis, and owns about 200 acres of the most productive land in that section. Mr. Goodman is a representative citizen, and liberal in his aid to all enterprises that have a tendency to advance the affairs of his county, and is specially interested in educational matters.

James R. Harrison was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., on October 27, 1843, and is the son of

David M. and Elizabeth (Forsythe) Harrison, natives of Maury County, Tenn. The father still lives in this county at the age of sixty-nine years, the mother dying in 1888, at the age of sixty eight years. James Harrison came to Hot Spring County, Ark., with his parents in 1857, where he has since resided, remaining on his farm except during the war, when he served in the Confederate army as a member of the Eleventh Arkansas Infantry. He joined the cavalry after eighteen months' service, and was taken prisoner at Island No. 10, from which place he was taken to Fort Douglas, and detained for seven months and eighteen days, suffering all the hardships and privation of northern prison life. After being exchanged, he returned to the Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, serving until the close of the war, when he returned to his farm. In 1866 he was married to Louisa Session, daughter of William Session, of Hardeman County, Tenn. The fruits of this marriage were seven children: Charles A., Daniel M., Mary E., Henry J. and James J. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and an interested person in anything that pertains to the welfare of religious movements. He is Democratic, politically, and has served since 1882 as justice of the peace of his township, being successfully elected at each election. Nothing in the nature of an enterprise for public improvement fails for want of Mr. Harrison's support. He is public spirited and philanthropic.

J. M. Henry, present assessor of Hot Spring County, is a native of Rhea County, Tenn., and was born in 1837, being the son of Henry and Martha J. (Montgomery) Henry, both natives of Tennessee. Mr. Henry Henry moved from Tennessee to Georgia, remaining there until 1858, and then emigrating to Hot Spring County, Ark. In 1879 the entire family removed to Cass County, Tex., where Mr. Henry's death occurred the following year, at the age of sixty five. His first wife, the mother of the subject of this article, died when J. M. was a small boy. Mr. Henry then married Malinda Cook, also a native of Tennessee. By his first wife he became the father of six children: Elizabeth (now the widow of Jonathan Austin, of Northern Alabama), Matilda (wife of A. H. Rodgers, of Alabama), Francis M. (lives in Texas), Marquis L. (now deceased, and who was a soldier in the Sixth Georgia Infantry, Confederate army, killed at the battle of Seven Pines), J. M. (our subject) and Andrew J. (deceased, also a soldier in the Confederate army.) By his second wife he became the father of three children: George W. (a resident of Hot Springs), Malinda (a resident of Texas) and Ellison C. (also of Texas.) Mr. Henry was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was a soldier in the Seminole War. J. M. Henry was reared on a farm, obtaining an education in the common schools, and at the age of about twenty one, or in 1858, came to Pike County, Ark., where he engaged in farming. The following year, 1859, he went to Hopkins County, Tex., and in 1860, came to Ouachita County, Ark., where he was occupied as a farm hand. In 1861 he farmed for himself in Polk County, and also enlisted in Company H, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, in which he served through the war, taking part in the battles of Pea Ridge, Jackson, Chickamauga, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Nashville. He was twice slightly wounded. After the close of the war he was employed as a watchman at Nashville, Tenn., for one year. Returning to Arkansas and settling in Magnet Cove Township on a farm, he rented the same for two years, at the end of which time he bought a partially improved place of 240 acres, and here he still lives, having added to it until he now has a fine farm of 640 acres, mostly improved, and a quarter section of land in Jackson County. Mr. Henry was married in June, 1866, to Mrs. Susan Miller (*nee* Chamberlain), a native of Lincoln County, Tenn., and a daughter of W. P. Chamberlain, a pioneer of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are the parents of five children: Elizabeth (wife of W. C. Garrett, of this county), Francis M. (now a student at Fayetteville, Ark.), Alice (now a student at Ward Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.), Jennie (also a student at the same place) and Samuel (who is at home). Mr. and Mrs. Henry are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The former is also a

member of the A. F. & A. M. He has been justice of the peace two years, and county assessor for the last twelve years (except during the service of James H. McCammon, 1882–83), which office he now holds. He has acquitted himself in a most creditable manner as one of the county's officials, and is recognized as a faithful, painstaking incumbent of this office.

B. Hodges, well and favorably known hereabouts, was born in Sumter County, Ga., on November 18, 1835. His father moved to Alabama in the 40's, remaining there for about two years, when he returned to his old home in Georgia. During his fourteen years here, his son worked on the farm, and just one year previous to his father's second removal to Alabama, at the age of twenty years, B. Hodges was married to Mary Ann Harold, a native of Dooly County, Ga. After only eighteen months of wedded bliss, his wife died, and he returned to his father, with whom he remained four years. He then returned to Macon County, Ga., where he was married the second time. Martha Ann Falford became his wife and bore him a family of ten children: Mary Jane (born August 20, 1861), Henry S. (born December 1, 1863), Martha Ann Fernetta (born August 7, 1866, died March 12, 1884), Andrew Jackson (born May 23, 1869), Charles (born May 7, 1871), Theresa Alabama (born May 12, 1874), William Allen (born June 12, 1876), Joseph Floyd (born May 17, 1879), David K. (born October 29, 1881), Carrie May (born February 5, 1886). In 1874 Mr. Hodges emigrated to Hot Spring County, Ark., settling on Bayou Creek, about twelve miles southwest of Malvern, where he remained six years, then purchasing his present place of 120 acres, which he cultivates in a thorough manner. He enlisted in the Confederate army in 1862, joining the Tenth Georgia Battalion, and was afterward transferred to Wade Hampton's cavalry, remaining in this till he was surrendered at Augusta, Ga., in April, 1865. Returning home, he soon went to Jackson County, Fla., remaining two years, when he again came to Alabama, his home for some years. Mr. Hodges united with the Missionary Baptist Church in the fall of 1856. He is one of the prosperous farmers of Hot Spring County, imbued with the spirit of progress and championing all worthy public enterprises.

Thomas Holt, the son of David and Selina (Seay) Holt, was born in Amelia County, Va., March 19, 1813. David Holt was born October 11, 1785, and reared on the farm in Amelia County, Va. He joined the army in the War of 1812, and served until its close, dying in Shelby County, Tenn., in 1852. Selina (Seay) Holt was born in Amelia County, on March 23, 1783, and moved to Hot Spring County, Ark., in 1856, where she died September 10, the following year 1857. Thomas Holt was reared in Danville, Pittsylvania County, Va., where he obtained a fair education in the old field school in that vicinity. At the age of fifteen, in 1826, he commenced business as a boat builder. He followed this until 1833, when he moved to Rutherford County, Tenn., where he worked at wagon making for about three years. Then, moving to Tippah County, Miss., he followed his business for three more years, next going to Shelby County, Tenn., where he built and operated a large mill until the year 1856. Hot Spring County, Ark., then attracted his attention, and here he erected and operated a mill on the Ouachita River, near Rockport, until the commencement of the late war. When hostilities ceased he put up a mill at Hot Springs, Garland County; but soon leaving this, he moved to his present home in Magnet Cove, and since 1870 has worked at farming and wagon making. He owns twenty acres of land and a comfortable home. In 1860 he was married to Melinda Sloan, widow of William Sloan, and daughter of James and Sarah (Fenter) Martin. Alexander H. Holt, their oldest son, was born in 1861, and is now practicing medicine at Point Cedar, Hot Spring County. The parents are both active members of the Christian Church, keeping Saturday for the Sabbath. Thomas Holt is the author of three diagrams of a religious nature, one illustrating conversion, one indicating what baptism is intended for, and one diagram illustrates the gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Thomas Holt has always been identified with enterprises tending to enchance the conditions of the

county, contributing as largely as his means would permit.

C. B. Horn, a well known and enterprising farmer of Saline Township, Hot Spring County, was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1835, and is a son of William A. and Pollie (Jamdon) Horn, natives of North Carolina. The father was a prosperous and highly respected farmer and mechanic in his native State. C. B. Horn was reared and instructed in the duties of farm life, receiving very few educational advantages, and remained with his parents until his twenty-second year, when he was married to Miss Mahala Smith, a daughter of James and Claricy (Allen) Smith, natives of North Carolina, the latter a daughter of a famous Revolutionary soldier. After his marriage Mr. Horn rented a farm for a number of years in Tennessee, but afterward purchased sixty acres of land which he improved and cultivated up to 1881. Then, in order to give his children better educational advantages, he moved to Hot Spring County, Ark., where he homesteaded his present farm. He now owns 120 acres of valuable land, which he has cleared from the wilderness and made productive, placing himself on an independent basis in the world. Thirteen children were born to his marriage: Claricy C. (wife of Mr. N. S. Thomas, of this county), James (a farmer, married Miss Emma, daughter of John Darmon), Malinda E. (wife of Lee Sims), Charley (married Miss Mollie Moer), Mattie (wife of Lewis Wallis), Harriet (who was the wife of Mr. Samuel Sims, but now deceased), Letha (wife of Mr. Jesse Wallis), Joseph A. (a farmer in Texas), Mary Delaney, Major S., Richard T. (deceased), Darthula J. and Hettie. Mr. and Mrs. Horn have been devoted members of the Missionary Baptist Church for a great many years, in which the former holds the office of deacon, and both are active workers in religious matters. It has always been their desire to rear and educate their children to become Christian men and women, and in this they have succeeded well, and now the father and mother can spend their declining years in the contented thought that they have done their duty. During the Civil War, Mr. Horn served in the Confederate army, and took part in a great number of battles, principally in Middle Tennessee. He fought gallantly for his cause, and never shirked his duty, and many times was captured by the enemy, but each time made his escape in a daring manner. His life has been an honorable one and without a stain upon his character, and the high respect in which he is held is no more than his due.

Love Johnson, a leading citizen of this county, first saw the light of day in Henderson County, Tenn., on December 24, 1842. He is the son of William and Nancy Johnson, both natives of South Carolina. The father died in Henderson County, in 1844, at the age of sixty two years, but the mother lived till 1856, dying at the age of fifty six. Mr. Johnson had been previously married, becoming by that union the father of four children, all now deceased: Stephen, Alexander, Mary and William. Four of his last wife's children are living: Sheard (a miller of Hot Spring County), Jackson (a farmer of this county), Evaline (wife of E. B. Deer, of Grant County), and Love; those deceased are Nancy (wife of James Lemonds), Troy and Eli. Mr. Johnson had spent the most of his life in farming and flat boating on the Beach River, being very successful in both. He went to Tennessee in 1835 or 1836. In the War of 1812, he served as a soldier, participating in several battles. He and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Love Johnson lived with his mother till her death in 1856, when he made his home with his brother in law, E. B. Deer, for two years. He then came to this county, and has been doing for himself ever since, as a farmer. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth Arkansas Infantry, and served until the fall of Port Hudson in 1863, taking part in numerous engagements, among which were Shiloh, Perryville and Port Hudson. During his service he saw many hairbreadth escapes and thrilling experiences. Soon after the war closed he went to Texas and New Mexico, where he engaged in the stock business, with varied success, for seven years. He then returned to this county, and is now the owner of a well improved farm, in the cultivation of which he has been very successful. In 1874 he married

Sarah E. Goodman, daughter of M. P. Goodman, born in this county, in 1855. By this union there were seven children: Nancy E., Leon, Rosetta, Ada L., Anna B., Allen P. and Eli Love (who died in infancy). Mr. Johnson and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, he officiating as treasurer. He is also a Royal Arch Mason. He is a Democrat, and has served as bailiff for Ouachita Township for four years. At the last election, he was elected justice of the peace of Harrison Town ship. In progressiveness he is one of the leading citizens of Hot Spring County, always favoring that which will assist in building up the community.

John W. Keith is a son of John F. Keith (de ceased), who was one of the early settlers of this county, and whose death occurred in 1862, while in the Confederate service in the late war. John F. Keith was the father of three children: John W. Keith (the principal in this sketch), Elizabeth (deceased, wife of George Floyd) and Laura B. (now Mrs. McCammor, of Malvern). Their mother died on December 25, 1873. John W. Keith was born in Hot Spring County, in 1850, and was reared on the farm and educated in the subscription school of that county. He was married June 3, 1871, to Saphire J. Nichols, a native of Missouri, by which marriage he had eight children: Mary B. (now a student at Jackson, Tenn.), Sophia (also a student at Jackson), Amanda E., John H., Ollive, Willie, Dick and an infant. Mr. Keith is a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is also a member. He owns a fine farm of 500 acres, 300 of which are under cul tivation, and is considered one of the best farmers in the county. He held the office of county clerk from 1874 to 1882, which position he filled with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the community. His life, while perhaps not an especially eventful one, has been of commendable influence, and the respect and esteem accorded him but fitly illustrates his character. He enjoys a large acquaintance.

Hodge Kimzey was born in Walker County, Ga., January 10, 1850, and is the son of Joshua T. and Louisiana D. (Thompson) Kimzey, the for mer of whom was born in Buncombe County, N. C., June 3, 1818. Moving to Alabama at the age of twenty five years, he was married at Oakville, January 28, 1842, and engaged in merchandising, doing a prosperous business; and although a young man at that time he held various offices, both civil and military, having received a good military training. The issue of this union was as follows, all living in South Arkansas: Vallient, Ann Rebecca, Hodge, William J., James Oscar, Mary L., Josiphine R., Laura Lee, Robert Lee and Alice. In 1852, Col. J. T. Kimzey removed to Itawamba County, Miss., and thence to Van Buren County, Ark., in August, 1858, at the age of forty-five years. Here he engaged in farming, owning good property in land and slaves. At the commence ment of the late war he commanded the Twenty-second Regiment of Arkansas Militia, doing some active service as a Confederate officer. He held with credit many county offices during his long residence there. After the war he did much to help mitigate the ill feelings which of necessity were engendered during the trying ordeal through which our country passed, and thereby made many friends of both parties, who never failed to bestow upon him the honors of office whenever he desired their suffrages. In 1874 he removed to Magnet Cove, Hot Spring County, where he died one year later at the age of sixty two. He was the son of William and Rebecca (Williamson) Kimzey. Louisiana D. Thompson, his wife, was born in Lawrence County, Ala., as the daughter of William and Ann (Wood) Thompson. She is still living at Magnet Cove, Hot Spring County, with her three unmarried children: Ann Rebecca, Robert Lee and Alice Kimzey. At the age of eight years, Hodge Kimzey removed with his parents to Van Buren County, Ark., where he was reared and edu cated in the country schools, receiving a fair edu cation. He was for years correspondent for several Arkansas and other papers, and gained some celebrity as a humerous writer. In 1874 he removed with his father to Magnet Cove, where he engaged in farming to some extent, and extensively in mineral collecting, selling rare cabinet specimens to Eastern dealers. He owns a good farm in Magnet Cove. December 15, 1875, he was mar-

ried to C. Hattie Mitchell, daughter of Melmoth C. and Alabama O. (Robinson) Mitchell. Melmoth Mitchell was born in Memphis, Tenn., July 28, 1827, and died in Magnet Cove in July, 1861. Mrs. A. O. Mitchell now resides in Magnet Cove. She was born July 16, 1830, was reared and educated near Athens, Ala., and married Mr. Mitchell November 9, 1851. Mr. Kimzey has two children living. The eldest son is Oscar Robert (who was born June 14, 1883), and the younger, Fleming Thornton (born March 22, 1887). Mr. Kimzey enlisted in the Confederate army in June, 1864, at the early age of fourteen years. He first joined Capt. Christopher's company of partisans, and in a few days thereafter they were led into an ambuscade, and under a galling fire this gallant leader and several of his men were slain. Then Capt. John Bradley assumed command. Under his daring leadership a few days after, on a bright July morning, a dash was made upon a battalion of Federals at Ashley Station on Grand Prairie. It was a superb cavalry charge, and perhaps none bloodier in the annals of this State during those tempestuous days. Several of the enemy were captured, and many men and horses went down in a few brief moments, as the enemy used the railroad embankments to shield them from the Confederate fire. Here Mr. Kimzey had his horse shot from under him. Scarce a week passed in 1864 that did not mark a bloody chapter in the wild mountain passes of Little Red River, where both parties had well nigh discarded the rules of civilized warfare with a blind and fiery zeal, born of hate and revenge, sparing none whom they deemed able to shoulder a musket. At this juncture Gen. Price made the memorable raid with 25,000 cavalry, fighting his way through Missouri and Kansas. Hodge Kimzey, with Capt. Bradley's company, Col. A. R. Witt's regiment, took part in the perilous scenes incident to this last unfortunate, nevertheless heroic effort, to reclaim Arkansas and his own native State from the hand of the enemy. Although history proclaims it a signal failure, it was fraught with many grand achievements, such as tried men's souls. At Lexington, Pilot Knob, Kansas City and more than a dozen other engagements he took part. The last desperate engagement occurred at Newtonia, Mo., near the Arkansas line. After this Mr. Kimzey returned, home, and a few days later, in a skirmish with a detachment of Illinois troops, was captured and taken to Little Rock, from which place, after undergoing some thrilling experience, he made his escape and returned home, and in a short time, in company with many others, surrendered at Searcy to a Dutch captain, who held that post with Minnesota troops. His wife is an active member of the Methodist Church at Magnet Cove. He is a member of the Masonic order, and an active worker in all judicious enterprises.

John Henry Lecroy was born in Newton County, Ga., September 12, 1831, the son of John and Docia (Dickason) Lecroy. John Lecroy moved to Benton, Saline County, Ark., in 1851, where he engaged in farming until 1862, when he went to Texas. Returning to this State in the following year, he settled in Hot Spring County, where he died in the spring of 1886. Docia Lecroy came originally from North Carolina. She moved to Hot Spring County in 1851, and here died in 1862. John H. Lecroy was reared in Autauga County, Ala., where he had very poor facilities for obtaining an education. In 1853 he began farming in Saline County, Ark., continuing until the opening of the late war, when he enlisted in the First Arkansas Cavalry, Monroe's regiment, Company H, in 1862. At the skirmish of Cotton Plant he had his horse shot from under him. Serving throughout the war he returned home in the spring of 1865. He was first married in the spring of 1855, to Elizabeth Crooks, daughter of Josia and Tilda Crooks. There were five children born to this union: William (born in 1857, died in 1859), Josephine (born in 1859), Willie (born in 1861, died in 1865), Calata (born in 1863) and Joshua (born March 4, 1874). Mr. Lecroy was married the second time to Mary E. Orr, in 1882. The only son born to them is John Henry, Jr., who saw the light of day on April 17, 1887. At the close of the war Mr. Lecroy embarked in the saw mill business, which he continues, in connection with farming. He owns a large saw-mill and 600 acres of land,

with 200 acres under cultivation, and by his industry and enterprise has won for himself a substantial reputation as one of the county's representative citizens.

William D. Leiper, the present editor of The Arkansas Meteor, published at Malvern, started upon a professional career as editor in August, 1883. He was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1825, and was the son of Hugh and Esther (Harper) Leiper. His paternal grandfather, James Leiper, came to this country from the North of Ireland shortly after the Revolutionary War, and settled in Pennsylvania. Hugh Leiper was born in that State, in 1798. He followed farming all his life, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The maternal grandfather of William D. was James Harper, whose parents were Scotch, and who came to this country shortly after the Revolutionary War. He was a relative of Gen. Goodlow Harper, of Revolutionary fame. He also settled in Beaver County, Penn. Mrs. Leiper was his fifth child. William D. Leiper had eleven brothers and sisters, seven of whom are still living. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1851, after which he commenced the study of law and theology as a resident graduate for two years. He then came to Memphis, Tenn., and accepted a position as principal of an academy at Stanton's Depot, Tenn., which he held for two years and a half. He then moved to Tulip, Dallas County, Ark., in 1857, and was there put in charge of the military academy of the State at that place. He remained in control of that institution until 1860, when he resigned and went into the mercantile business, thus continuing until the year 1861. Then he enlisted as a private in the Third Arkansas infantry, Confederate army, and served until after the battle of Bull Run, when he received his discharge on account of poor health. Returning to Arkansas, he assisted in raising a company of cavalry, and was commissioned its first lieutenant. His company was then transferred to the Second Arkansas Cavalry, commanded by Col. W. F. Slemons. In 1862 Mr. Leiper was commissioned captain in the quartermaster's department, on his staff, and served in that capacity until he was finally made major. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Coldwater, West Point, Miss., Hernando, Miss., and a number of others. After the war he was engaged in the mercantile business for two years at Tulip, his old home. He then resumed charge of the military academy again for the next nine years at that place, after which he moved to Malvern and took the superintendency of the city schools, which position he held for over four years, when he again went into the mercantile business, carrying on the same for three years. He bought out the Meteor in 1883, and is still editing and publishing this representative journal. Mr. Leiper was married in December, 1865, to Perscilla Macon, a native of Tennessee. They are the parents of five children: Willie H. (now wife of Lenard Bratt, of Malvern), Mary F., Samuel H., Macon A. and Ester A. Mr. Leiper and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and take an active part in the Sunday-school, of which he has been superintendent for the last five years; in May, 1889, he represented the church as a lay delegate at the general assembly at Chattanooga. In 1874 he was elected delegate from Dallas County to the constitutional convention, and has several times been a delegate to the State convention. He is president of the County Emigration Society, and a member of the executive committee of the State Emigration Society, and has been county examiner of schools since 1882. As a citizen it is but the truth to say that Mr. Leiper stands among the foremost of the residents of Hot Spring County. His well-known characteristics and honorable traits of manhood have drawn about him a large circle of friends, and in public as well as private circles his word is held in high regard.

Judge Hugh McCallum has been a resident of Arkansas since February 2, 1852. He is a native of Moore County, N. C., where he was born December 25, 1822, being the son of John and Christian McCallum, both of Scotch parentage. The paternal grandfather, Duncan McCallum, was born in Scotland and emigrated to this country prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he took part, being under Gen. Green, and serving until the close of that struggle. After this he settled in Moore County, N. C., on a farm, where he was

married to Mary McDuffy, also of Scotch parentage, and where he died at an old age. The father of our subject, John McCallum, was reared on a farm in North Carolina, making it his home until his death in 1858, at the age of seventy years. He left six children, of whom Hugh is the only survivor. John was a soldier in the late war, in the Confederate service, and died at Fayetteville, N. C., from wounds received; Archibald D., also a soldier in the Confederate service, died from wounds in Moore County, N. C., leaving two children; Malcolm died of brain fever after the battle of Helena, Ark., leaving one child; Angus died as prisoner of war at Fort Elmira, N. Y., leaving one child; and Flora died at the old homestead. Young McCallum was reared on the farm, and at the age of nineteen, went into the county clerk's office of Monroe County, N. C., as deputy. He had obtained a good education while attending the common schools in the falls and winters, and subsequently took what money he had earned in the clerk's office, and attended the Carthage Institute, where he completed his education. In 1850 he was married to Mary A. Blue, of Moore County, N. C. In the fall of the next year they moved to Hot Spring County, settling in what is now Garland County, on the South Fork of the Saline River, coming all the way in a wagon, and being over two months in making the journey. In the spring of 1852, Mr. McCallum rented a farm in Hot Spring County, and the following fall bought a partially improved place of forty acres, where he lived for eight years. In 1860 he was elected clerk of the circuit court. He then moved to Rockport, at that time the county seat, remaining during his term of office, when he enlisted in the Confederate Army State Troops, in which he served one year. In 1864, while still in service, he was again elected clerk, and held the office one term. After the war he was appointed clerk by Gov. Murphy; the term expiring he was elected in 1866, but in 1868 the reconstruction act turned him out, and Mr. McCallum commenced the practice of law. This he has since followed with great success. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate, representing his constituents in an able and efficient manner for two years. In 1886 he was elected county judge and served one term. Judge McCallum has always been an active man in public affairs, and was one of the prime movers in building the present court house, which is a credit to the county. His influence is widely felt, and while not a man to desire notoriety, his well spent and useful life has given him an honorable and substantial reputation. He and his wife were the parents of five children, who grew to manhood and womanhood: Harriet E. (now Mrs. Pryor of Malvern), Christian E. J. (deceased, who married Sam. Kunkel, and mother of three children), Mary A. (now Mrs. Herren of Omaha, Tex.), Jasper (who resides in Malvern) and Annie (at home). Judge and Mrs. McCallum have been members of the Baptist Church since 1853, and have always taken an active part in all church work. He has also been a member of Rockport Lodge No. 58, A. F. & A. M., since 1865, and during his life has voted the Democratic ticket.

David A. McCollough, the subject of this sketch, was born in Columbia County, Ark., in a little village called Liddesdale, just preceding the Civil War. He was the sixth child of Thomas D. and S. L. (Curry) McCollough, natives of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively, who emigrated to Arkansas in the year 1857. Thomas D. McCollough was engaged in the mercantile business at Liddesdale before the war, an occupation to which he afterward devoted himself. He was also quite an extensive farmer. Though at heart a Union man, when his adopted State seceded he linked his fortunes with the Confederacy, and went out early to battle for its cause. When the war was over he was considerably crippled financially, as he was rather a large slave owner, which property he lost as a result of civil strife. November 11, 1873, at the age of forty nine years, he died. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and took much interest in that order. No man in Columbia County was more greatly esteemed for his honesty, generosity and high moral character than he. He was also a strict and consistent member of the Baptist Church. On account of his willingness to do such an extensive credit business, his failure to

collect forced him to discontinue mercantile trade a short while previous to his death. At the time of the death of his father, David was thirteen years of age. Thinking Arkansas not large enough for him at that age, he went to Texas and secured a position in his uncle's store at Craigleville, Van Zandt County. After one year he returned to Arkansas and attended school the next two years, following which he taught school, attended store and farmed one year. Subsequently, he and his brother, John L. McCollough, founded the little town of Longstreet, where they were engaged in the mercantile business. Leaving there David went to Texas, and with a partner was engaged in the grocery business and tie-contracting. Happening to be unfortunate in that transaction, on account of fire, he again returned to Arkansas, and with his elder brother, J. C. McCollough, carried on the business of a retail grocer in Magnolia. During this time he was also a law student under Col. J. M. Kelso. Closing out in that town he traveled one year throughout Texas and the northwest territories, finally settling in Sherman, Tex., where he conducted a large broom-manufacturing business. Selling out in Texas, he took the contract to carry the mail on the Princeton and Malvern route. One year later he purchased the Malvern Weekly News, which he changed to the Arkansas State Journal, January 26, 1888, and which he is still running. Mr. McCollough was elected justice of the peace at the general election, September 4, 1888. He is still having the mail carried, is farming, and is thinking of going into the real estate business on an extensive scale. His enterprise is recognized wherever he is known, and certainly no one deserves success more than he.

John J. Miles is prominent among the substantial citizens of Fenter Township. He has been a resident of the county since September, 1865, though a native of New York State, and the son of James H. and Abigail (Tyler) Miles. His father was of Pennsylvania nativity, born in Erie County in 1805, and was a maker of edge tools by trade. In 1841 James H. Miles emigrated to Osage County, Mo., where his wife died in 1846. He was afterward killed in an accident. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. John Miles' paternal grandfather, Thomas Miles, was a native of Ireland, and followed the profession of civil engineering. He came to this country at an early day and received a large tract of land from the United States for his services as engineer. Mr. Miles also took part in the War of 1812. The maternal grandfather was of Scotch birth and became located in America prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he took part, being with Washington at Valley Forge. J. J. Miles left home at the age of thirteen, and was employed on a canal-boat driving mules for about a year. The next season he was engaged as cabin boy on a vessel on the lakes, after which he shipped on board an Atlantic vessel, where he was occupied for eight years, filling almost every position from cabin boy to mate, and during which time he visited the coast of Africa, West India Islands, South America, England, France and the Baltic Sea. He was crippled by falling from the rigging of the ship to the deck, and consequently was compelled to give up the life of a sailor. He then embarked as a mate on a Mississippi steamer and followed the river for about five years. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted at Fort Smith, Ark., in Reid's battery (which was attached to the Third Louisiana Regiment) and served in that company until the fall of Vicksburg. Mr. Miles took part in the battles of Oak Hill, Elk Horn and Vicksburg. After the war he came to Rockport, where he ran a ferry for about twenty years with J. H. Alexander. He afterward bought a piece of wild land, which he improved, living upon it until his removal to the farm he now owns. Mr. Miles was first married in 1860 to Elizabeth Margaret Young, a native of Tennessee, who died June 19, 1871. He was again married July 29, 1880, to Mrs. Davis, a widow lady, whose maiden name was Sallie A. Braly, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Miles now has no children of his own, having lost five, but he has a step-son. He now owns a fine farm of 600 acres, and has a splendid home. He has served as justice of the peace for twenty years, deputy county clerk for six years, and at the same time holding the office of deputy sheriff, and has held the position

of school director for a number of years. Mrs. Miles is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Miles belongs to the A. F. & A. M., in which he has held the office of secretary for several years.

Dr. W. T. Morehead was born in Washington County, Ky., in the year 1818, the son of J. T. and Sarah A. (Thomson) Morehead. Both parents died when the prospective doctor was but twelve years old, leaving him to the care of his grand father, an old Revolutionary soldier and a successful farmer. At the latter's death, the lad was left to shift for himself. While his parents lived, he had mastered the rudiments of an education, and when his grandfather died he left his native county for Fayette County. Here he worked in various capacities for two years, husbanding his means thus gained for the acquisition of more learning. He was assisted some by his two great-uncles, J. T. Morehead, then Governor of Kentucky, and Charles S. Morehead, United States senator from Kentucky. At the expiration of two years W. T. Morehead began teaching school. He taught nine months in Fayette County, then returned to his native county, where he taught a term of six months. At this time, 1838, meeting an uncle who had been traveling in Arkansas and Texas, he learned of the beauty and fertility of that country and immediately concluded to go west. Adopting the primitive mode of locomotion, he struck out for the Ohio River. Reaching that, he c ntinued his journey on water. After six days of traveling he reached Little Rock, on the 6th of June, 1839, tarried there six days, and then again starting forth. he arrived at Benton, the county seat of Saline County, on June 14. Leaving this place in a few days, he crossed over into Hot Spring County, finally arriving at the home of Dr. P. S. Phisick, who had located in this section some nineteen years previous. On the 8th of July Mr. Morehead commenced a school on Blakely's Creek, ten miles from the present location. During this school he boarded with Dr. Phisick, having access to his medical library. Here he began his study of medicine, pursuing it after school hours, assisted by the Doctor. When his school closed, Mr. Morehead obtained an ox team from his preceptor and engaged in freighting goods, provisions, etc., from Little Rock, the distance being fifty three miles. The money thus obtained was the first start young Morehead had in the country. Hot Spring County embraced at that time the counties of Garland and Montgomery and a portion of Grant, west of Saline River, and contained a voting population of about 200. On the 15th of December, 1842, Mr. Morehead was married to the widow Nancy Cates, who had at that time four children, three boys and one girl. After his marriage, he entered forty acres of land. Here he has resided since 1842, with the exception of three years which he spent in Hot Springs practicing his profession. In 1861 he moved his family to the old place and joined the Confederate army, enlisting in the Second Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, McIntosh's regiment. He served eighteen months, when his health gave out and he returned home, resuming his profession when the war closed. In 1841 he was appointed constable, serving one year. Three years later he was chosen justice of the peace, which office he held for four years. In 1846 he was elected county judge, serving two terms. During 1851 and 1852 he acted as deputy sheriff. Under the administration of Gen. Grant he was appointed postmaster in 1871, serving eight years. In 1876 he was elected judge of the county and probate court of Hot Spring County, being re elected in 1878. He has frequently been appointed by the Governor to set on special cases. His first wife, Nancy Lee, bore him four children: W. T. (born September 1, 1844, died December 26), P. C. (born January 16, 1847), A. J. M. (born September 1, 1848), Araminta Susana (born April 12, 1851). The Doctor's second wife was Jennie Smith, born in March, 1845, in Tennessee. Her mother was a Walker, a native of South Carolina, she having a brother in the Confederate army. By this marriage Dr. Morehead became the father of nine children: J. T. (born April 8, 1864, present surveyor of Hot Spring County), Mary E. G. (born April 18, 1867), Rosalee (born October 1, 1869), Andy W. M. (born May 17, 1873), Cassanna G. (born July 31, 1878.) His third wife was Mary Andrews Criner, born in

Tishomingo County, Miss., in 1843. The Doctor has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for James K. Polk in 1844, and supporting each successive candidate, except during the war and re construction days, when disfranchised. He was made a Mason in 1855, and has filled the different chairs. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, becoming identified with it as early as 1854, and always contributing freely toward any church enterprise. Being quite a hunter in his earlier days, he has killed over 200 bears. many weighing as high as 600 pounds. He is at this date hale and hearty, always ready to entertain, possessing a varied store of interesting experiences.

John Morrison, one of the leading farmers of Fenter Township, came to Arkansas in 1849, and settled in Tulip, Dallas County, where he worked at his trade of carpentering. He is a native of East Tennessee, his birth occurring in 1829, and is the son of George and Mary Pryor, both natives of Hawkins County, Tenn. The father was a college graduate and owned a large farm in Hawkins, and in connection with agricultural pursuits he taught school. He died in Georgia during the late war, his wife dying in 1832, when John Mor rison was eighteen months old. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church, in which they took an active part. John Morrison, the only child of the family, lived with his father until sixteen years of age, when he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, serving six years as apprentice. After learning his chosen calling, his father sent him to school at Dandridge, Tenn. He came to Arkansas as above stated, in 1849, and has since resided here. During the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served eight months in Capt. Daniel Lamar's company of artillery, when he was discharged on account of disability. Mr. Morrison was married August 25, 1869, to Mar garet Gill, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Thomas Gill. They are the parents of six children: Lotta (who is a teacher in the public schools), Annie M., Fannie J., George, William and Alice. Mr. Morrison owns a fine farm of 139 acres, and also some property in the city. He is a representative farmer, and also carries on his carpenter trade. He is a member of the A. F & A. M. Mr. and Mrs Morrison are members of the Methodist Church, in which they take an active part.

Judge D. A. Newman, closely identified with the affairs of Fenter Township, has been a resident of this county since 1853. He is a native of Marshall County, Ala., was born in 1819, and is the son of Stephen and Jane (Barr) Newman, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. Stephen Newman, a wagon-maker by trade, was one of the old pioneers of Alabama, and a man who took an active part in public affairs of the day. He was justice of the peace for a number of years. He died in 1854, at the age of fifty-two years, his wife surviving until 1885, having reached ninety years. She was an active member of the Methodist Church. They were the parents of nine children: Elizabeth (deceased, married Abner Parris), D. A. (the subject of this sketch), Nathaniel G. (who died in 1865), William Carrol (died in the Mexican War), Rhodie (deceased, married John Ceips), Nancy (now Mrs. Hall, of Alabama), Caleb (deceased), Stephen Jasper (deceased) and Mary Jane (deceased). At the age of seventeen years, D. A. Newman enlisted in the Indian War, under Benjamin Snodgrass, and served six months. He then returned to his native county, became engaged in farming for himself, and in 1847 enlisted in the Mexican War, serving until its close. In 1853, Mr. Newman emigrated to Arkansas and settled in Hot Spring County, near Rockport, where he has lived ever since, excepting one year spent in Texas. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, in the Third Arkansas Infantry and served one year. He was married, in 1840, to Sarah Ceips, a native of North Carolina, who died in 1885, when sixty years old. She was a member of the Methodist Church. They were the parents of seven children: Christopher G. (who resides in Yell County), Stephen D., John W. (deceased), James C. (deceased), Hiram J., Lavina Jane (now Mrs. Rayns), J. W. (de ceased). Mr. Newman has always taken an active interest in politics, and has held the office of jus

tice of the peace for two years, sheriff six years and judge two years. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, is a self-made man, having educated himself by the light of pine knots, and is not afraid of hard work. He owns eighty acres of fine land, and is one of the leading men in his county.

Oliver H. P. Norwood, prominent among the leading citizens of Hot Spring County, Ark., was born in Franklin County, Ga., on August 1, 1826, being the son of John and Mary E. Norwood. The father was a successful tiller of the soil, and died when Oliver was but a young child. After his death Mrs. Norwood married William Wood, who soon passed away. In 1856 the widow moved to Hot Spring County, Ark., where she died, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, having become, by her last marriage, the mother of four children. Oliver remained at home until his fifteenth year, when he went to live with James Knox, of Cherokee County, Ga. Here he worked on a farm until twenty-one years old, when he was married to Miss Caroline Hammonds, who was born in Cherokee County, in 1834. Nine children blessed this union: Mary E. (deceased), E. P. (farmer of Grayson County, Tex.), Amanda (wife of Frank Parker, farmer of this county), Margaret (deceased), Oliver P. (on a farm in this county), William and Marion (twins, farmers of this county), Evalina (at home), Julia A., John E. and D. R. (at home.) At his marriage, Mr. Norwood began to farm for himself, which he has continued with varied success ever since. In 1851 he moved with his family to Hopkins County, Tex., and remained nearly three years, but at the expiration of that time he returned to this county, locating on the farm he now calls home. He owns a finely improved place of 320 acres. In 1863 he cast his lot with the Confederacy, enlisting in Hawthorne's regiment, with which he took part in the battle at Jenkins' Ferry and other minor engagements. Every member of his family, with the exception of one son, is connected with the Missionary Baptist Church, the father being a deacon. He is a Wheeler, and in politics is rather an independent, voting for the man who, in his judgment, is the better qualified. Though at the close of the war he possessed nothing but eighty acres of land, with no stock to work it, he is now, through industry and frugality, one of the most prosperous farmers in the county. He is a typical Arkansan, believing in the elevation of county and State.

Col. William H. Orr, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Malvern, has been in the hotel business for the past fourteen years in this State, and now runs one of the best hotels in Arkansas. The Commercial is finely furnished throughout, and has a capacity of about fifty guests, the dining room having seating accommodation for 100. Under the watchful eye of the proprietor everything is kept in the best of order, and the wants of the guests are promptly attended to; consequently the Commercial is the first hotel in the city, and patronized by the better class of travelers. Col. Orr was born in Lewistown, Penn., in 1824, and was the son of Thomas A. and Catharine (Reighley) Orr, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively. Thomas Orr was a miller by trade, and died in 1827, at the age of thirty four years. Mrs. Orr's father was a prominent farmer of Lancaster, Penn. In 1847 William H. Orr commenced business for himself at Ripley, Ohio, where he was engaged in merchandising for about three years, then moving to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he embarked in the wholesale and commission business for twenty five years. He also carried on distilling for eighteen years of that time, consuming 600 bushels of grain daily, and employing fifty five men In 1876 he emigrated, to Hot Springs on account of his health, and took charge of the Grand Central Hotel at that place, afterward running the Ginn Hotel. Remaining in Hot Springs for seven years, he then went to Malvern, purchased a lot and erected the Commercial, of which he has since been the genial proprietor. Mr. Orr was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah Gray, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Lewis Gray, a prominent citizen of Ripley, Ohio, and a Kentuckian by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Orr are the parents of four children: Thomas L. (who is at present in the hotel business with his father), Charles G. (a prominent merchant and contractor of Hot Springs), Anna (now the

wife of W. W. Dutton, the present clerk of Hot Spring County, and a sketch of whom appears in this work), and Alfred S. (a merchant in Pine Bluff.) The Colonel is an active, outspoken man in what he thinks is right, regardless of consequences, and stands high among his fellow men.

Dr. S. Reamy, a physician of Malvern, Ark., is an old citizen of this State, having emigrated from Virginia, in 1852, soon after graduating in medicine from the University of Louisville, Ky. He has since been actively occupied in the practice of his profession, not without substantial success both to himself and to the benefit of the community. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance and the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Garner M. Russell, farmer, was born in Dickson County, Tenn., in the month of March, 1818. His father, Jesse Russell, was born in Eastern Tennessee, and was the nephew of old Capt. Bill Russell, who served under Gen. Jackson in the Seminole War. The Captain had a wide reputation as an Indian fighter, and served with distinction in that war, dying at the age of eighty years. His father was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815. Garner M. Russell's mother, Mary Hudson, was reared in Mecklenburg County, Va., and came to Tennessee in the year 1808. In 1836, eighteen years after the birth of Garner, the parents came to Arkansas, settling in what was then Clark County, having to cut their roads through the forests. The settlement was about ten miles east of the site of the present town of Arkadelphia. Here Mr. Russell took up a tract of land one fourth section—living on it for a period of ten years, when he died. Before the death of his father, Garner went to Texas to visit a sister. He remained in this State at a Spanish settlement for about seven months, when he returned to his father's home. After remaining but three months at home, he hired out as overseer for James Rambo, whose farm was on the Ouachita River, fourteen miles west of Malvern, on the old military ground. Here he remained for three years, at a salary of $300 per year. Soon after this, he hired to Dr. Richard Barnum, with whom he remained for two years, when he sold out to George Eaton, from North Carolina. To the latter, Mr. Russell hired for eight years, receiving the salary of $400 per year. He was next employed as overseer for Andrew Creduffs. While here, at the age of thirty five, he was married to Virginia Ryland, and soon after moved to Hot Spring County, where he bought land on the Ouachita River. He began with very little improvements, but, adding to and clearing his property, he now owns 700 acres, about 200 of which are under cultivation. He runs a steam gin and grist mill in connection with farming, and is considered one of the prosperous men of the county. By his marriage he became the father of eight children, four of whom are now living: Attie (born in Dallas County, in October, 1860), Parker M. (born in 1864), John Thomas (born in 1867) and William Theopolis (born in 1870). Mr. Russell has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for Jackson in 1838. During the war he was postmaster at Midway. He united with the Methodist Church in 1842, remaining with that church for seven years; then he turned to the Church of God, and has since been a consistent member and a liberal donor to all worthy church enterprises. He is a good neighbor and a loyal citizen, and, withal, is honored among his fellow men.

William Stanley, one of the most progressive men and an old settler of Hot Spring County, was born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., in 1841, and is a son of Moses and Margaret (Laney) Stanley, natives of the same State. The father was a practical farmer, who came to Arkansas in 1855 and settled at Rockport, where he purchased a farm which he improved and made his permanent home. His death occurred in 1886, at the age of sixty six years, while the mother still survives him. Both parents were devout members of the Baptist Church and earnest Christian people. The father served with distinction through the Civil War. They reared a family of ten children, of whom eight are yet living: William (the principal in this sketch), Margaret (wife of Thomas Catherine), Peter, John (residing in Craighead County), Carolino (wife of John Rice, residing at Camden),

Ellen (wife of Ed Crow), Elizabeth (wife of Elihu R. Ray) and Russell. When twenty one years old, William Stanley, the oldest son, enlisted in the Third Arkansas Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Suffolk, N. C., Chickamauga, in the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Petersburg, Richmond, Spottsylvania Court-House, and a number of skirmishes. He was twice wounded severely, but his indomitable courage still forced him to fight on until the close of the war. After that event he returned to his home and family, and turned his attention to farming, which he has carried on with great success, now owning about 1,027 acres of valuable land, with some 550 acres under cultivation. He also operates a cotton gin and mill which are both paying industries. Mr. Stanley was married in 1865 to Miss Lucinda Williams, of Georgia, by whom he has had six children: Lucinda (wife of W. H. Catholic), Della, Charles, Willie D., Gatta and Lester. Mr. Stanley is a member of the Baptist Church and takes an active part in the affairs of that faith. His life has been one of remarkable energy and enterpriese, as he started after the war with almost nothing upon which to build the foundation of his present fortune. He is now perhaps the largest and most prosperous farmer in Hot Spring County, and owes it all to his individual efforts.

Levi Stone, also numbered among the prosperous farmers of Hot Spring County, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., in 1824. In the fall of 1855 he moved to Ouachita County, Ark., where he resided two years, then becoming settled in Clark County, and subsequently, in 1867, he removed to Montgomery County, remaining there for three years. Gathering together his personal effects he finally took up his home in Logan County, and after a residence of six years came to his present home in Hot Spring County, where he has since resided. He owns 300 acres of fine land, with eighty acres under cultivation. He was married in 1845 to Eliza Price, a native of Tennessee, with whom he lived for twenty years, becoming the father of six children, four girls and two boys, all of whom are married and living in Logan County: Mary Ann (aged forty), Sarah Ann (thirty eight), Henry C. (thirty six), Evans (thirty four), Julia (thirty two) and Sythia (twenty six). He was married the second time to the widow of James A. Bacham (*nee* Thornton) in the year 1881. She was a native of Madison County, Tenn., born November 8, 1843. To this union was given one child, a girl, on September 30, 1884. Mr. Stone served in the Confederate army from 1861 to 1865, participating in the battles at Oak Hill, Elk Horn, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka and Port Hudson. At the latter place he surrendered, and after being paroled served under Fagan until the close of the war, taking part in the Missouri raid. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for twelve years, having joined in Montgomery County. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, becoming affiliated with it some fifteen years ago. They are worthy, public-spirited citizens, having the esteem of all they meet.

Rev. Robert M. Thrasher, one of the prominent citizens of Hot Spring County, has been a resident of this locality since January 15, 1867. He was born in Fayette County, Tenn., on December 14, 1827, being a son of Robert T. and Sarah (Burleson), natives of Georgia and North Carolina, respectively. The father was the first white child born in Franklin County, Ga., his birth occurring in 1787. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812, and was reared on a farm near Huntsville, Ala., and there married. He afterward moved to Missouri, but returned later to Tennessee, then to Mississippi, and from there to Arkansas, in the autumn of 1845, settling on a farm on Tulip Creek, in Dallas County, where he made his home until his death, October 11, 1851, at the age of sixty five. The paternal grandfather of Robert M. Thrasher, also named Robert, came from Wales before the Revolutionary War, in which he served. The mother of the subject of this sketch died on July 11, 1875, at the age of eighty years. She and her husband were both members of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of ten children: Elizabeth (deceased), Joseph (deceased), James B. (deceased), Henrietta F. (deceased),

Margaret A., Rachel W., Robert M., Sarrah C. (deceased), Jane F. (now Mrs. Dunnahoe) and Thomas J. (of Malvern.) Mr. Thrasher, Sr., was sheriff of Hardeman County, Tenn., and was also a justice of the peace of Dallas County. The maternal grandfather of Robert M. Thrasher was James Burleson, the son of Aaron Burleson, who was the son of Aaron Burleson, a native of Wales, who came to this country and settled in North Carolina, in 1726. He had seven sons in the Revolutionary War, three of whom survived: Thomas (who remained in North Carolina), Jesse (who went to Mobile, Ala.) and Aaron (who with his sons, Aaron, James, Joseph and John, and three married daughters set out in 1784 to join Daniel Boone in Kentucky). Aaron Burleson was killed on the route by the Indians, at the crossing of Clinch River, in Tennessee. His son Aaron was also killed by the Indians at Campbell Station, Tenn. The others all pressed on into Kentucky, but subsequently fell back into Tennessee and North Alabama. James Burleson was a commissary in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and was in the battles of Horseshoe and New Orleans. In 1816 he moved to Missouri; returned to Tennessee in 1825, and in 1829 he went to Texas with seven sons and three married daughters, and settled on the Colorado River, twelve miles below Bastrop. He died in old age in the bosom of his family. The history of his family is interwoven with the history of Texas. His son, Gen. Edward Burleson, greatly distinguished himself as an Indian fighter and in the War of Independence. He was the hero of thirty battles; was vice president of the Republic of Texas, and died a member of the senate, in 1851, at Austin, Tex. The voters of the Burleson family in Texas number about 1,200. R. M. Thrasher was reared on the home farm, and received a common school education in youth, in Mississippi, coming to Arkansas with his parents when sixteen years old. In 1850 he attended the Arkansas Military Institute two terms, and the following year accepted a position as teacher in the same. In the fall of 1851 he took charge of his father's farm, where he remained until 1857, and in 1862 enlisted in the Eighteenth Arkansas Infantry, being at once elected second lieutenant, after which he was promoted to captain. He participated in the battles of Farmington and Iuka, Port Hudson, Corinth and several skirmishes. At the last named battle he was taken prisoner, but was shortly after released. He was also taken prisoner after the siege and surrender of Port Hudson, July 9, 1863, and was taken to Johnson Island, Lake Erie, and held until March, 1865. He was paroled and delivered on the James, below Richmond, in feeble health. He then started for his home in Arkansas, having to walk 110 miles of the way, and to travel seventy-five miles of the way in a canoe. He arrived home in May, where he again engaged in farming and teaching until 1867, when he came to Rockport and engaged in teaching school. He also spent two years as a Sunday-school missionary in the employment of the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. Mr. Thrasher was licensed to preach the gospel of Christ in 1850, and was ordained, November 22, 1852, an elder in the Baptist Church, and has been engaged in ministerial work ever since. While in the army he preached and baptized many. Mr. Thrasher was married July 15, 1858, to Caledonia McKoy, a native of North Carolina. Her father, W. R. McKoy, was a native of Scotland. They were the parents of five children, two of whom died in infancy: Sallie B. (is the wife of Mr. C. R. Adams, a merchant, of Malvern), Robert W. (a clerk in a store at Malvern) and Anna C. (who is a teacher of instrumental music and English literature.) Mr. Thrasher owns 810 acres of land in Hot Spring and Dallas Counties, and has a comfortable home. He has held the office of county examiner, and has also represented his county in the legislature. Mr. Thrasher has been moderator and clerk of the Saline Baptist association, and secretary of the Arkansas Baptist State convention, and has been very active in establishing churches and Sunday schools; he also takes a great interest in all things tending to the interest of the community, and is now engaged as a teacher in the Malvern graded school, and bids fair for several years of active service in church and State. He

still takes great pleasure in agriculture and horti culture, and makes fine fruit a specialty.

V. M. Threlkeld was born in Greenville, S. C., on May 9, 1857. He lived at his native town until 1872, when he visited Hot Spring County, Ark., where he remained some eighteen months, teaching school and following to a limited extent his profession as surveyor. He then returned to his old home, and resided there till the year 1877, when he visited Texas, stopping in Rains County for one year, being elected to the office of county surveyor. His health failing him, he did not com plete his term, but returned to Hot Spring County, where he arrived in the spring of 1879. He im mediately began teaching school, continuing until the summer of 1880, when he was elected coun ty surveyor. Holding this office until 1886, he made the race for the office of sheriff, being de feated by I. H. B. Adams. He held the position of deputy surveyor till 1888, when he was again elected to the office of county surveyor, a position the duties of which he is still discharging in a gratifying manner. Mr. Threlkeld's father, Willis D., was born in Mississippi, and at the early age of thirteen, left home to shift for himself. He made his way to Greenville District, S. C., where he took up his home with an old gentleman by the name of Kilgore. This man was one of the dep uty surveyors of the State, and gave the young stranger an education in the art of surveying. In his twentieth year, young Threlkeld was appointed and commissioned deputy surveyor of the State of South Carolina for the Greenville District. He served in all, as surveyor, fifty-two years of his life. He married Malinda Sheppard, of the Green ville District, and to this union there was born a family of eight children, three of whom are now living: Malinda Caroline (aged fifty), Behethland Butler (aged forty six) and V. M. (the subject of this sketch.) In 1861 Willis D. Threlkeld en listed in the Fourth South Carolina Regiment, Capt. James Hawthorne, serving one year in the field, and participating in the first and second battles of Manassas. Becoming unwell he was re leased from regular duty and placed in the hospi tal at Richmond, Va., remaining there till 1863, when he was discharged and returned home to Greenville, S. C. He was always a Democrat, casting his first vote for Van Buren in 1837. He joined the Baptist Church early in life, and was always a liberal donator to the churches and schools. V. M. Threlkeld, was married in May, 1887, to Margaret T. Alford, daughter of Rev. Leander H. Alford, a prominent minister of Hot Spring County. The fruit of this marriage was one child, little Della, aged about eighteen months. He is a highly respected citizen, and his estimable wife and himself are recognized as among the good people of this county.

Enoch H. Vance, Jr., one of the leading law yers of Hot Spring County, has been a resident of this State since a mere child. He was born in Pon totoc County, Miss., in 1848, and was the son of Enoch H. and Lucinda (Massey) Vance, natives of Alabama and Mississippi, respectively. Mr. Vance, Sr., commenced life on his own account when a small boy. His mother having died when he was a child, and his father marrying again, he left home owing to disagreement between himself and his stepmother. Starting out when twelve years of age, on foot and without money, he was finally giv en work in a printing-office, where he learned the printer's trade. He then established a paper at Aberdeen, Ala., and after conducting it for a num ber of years went to Mississippi, in which State he was married. He lived there until in the 50's, then moved to Arkansas, and entered land in Sa line County, and afterward located at Pine Bluff, purchasing a paper there known as the True Dem ocrat, which he edited until 1859. Mr. Vance then saw that, by reason of his political views, he could not publish his paper, he being a Republi can and strongly opposed to slavery. So, moving to his farm in Saline County, he lived there until the war broke out, when, in company with William Murry, he crossed the Mason and Dixon line at Springfield, Mo., and there enlisted in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, in the Federal service, and served throughout the war. He was captured during the struggle and taken to Little Rock, where he was shackled hand and foot and held in prison for a year, when his wife stole the keys and liberated

him; also freeing at the same time Elisha Baxter, also a prisoner, and who afterward became Governor of Arkansas. After the war Mr. Vance went back to his farm. In 1868 he was elected to the State senate, and while in that body succeeded in having a new county created, which he named Grant and the county seat Sheridan. Mr. Vance was also appointed tax collector of the State of Arkansas by President Lincoln. In 1877 he settled in Perry County, where he lived until his death, which occurred September 24, 1888, at the age of sixty eight. He left five children: Elizabeth V. (wife of Dr. William M. Allison, of Van Buren County), Enoch H., Jr. (of Malvern), James A. (attorney-at law, now of Perryville), Samuel H. (of Perry County) and Robert C. (a teacher in Saline County.) Mr. E. H. Vance, Jr., was reared on the farm, and received the rudiments of his education at a subscription school, there being on free schools at that time. In 1865, when eighteen years of age, he went to Abingdon, Ill., and entered college, remaining there two years. He then returned to Saline County, and worked on the farm one year, when he was appointed assessor of his county. When Grant County was created he resigned that office, and was appointed county clerk, which office he held for four years. He was then appointed county judge or supervisor. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Vance was admitted to the bar, and commenced practicing law at Sheridan. He was married in 1871 to Eva Thomson, of Macomb, Ill., by which marriage two children were born, both of whom died. Mrs. Vance died September 19, 1873. Mr. Vance married his second wife, Sarah McKee, of Galesburg, Ill., June 22, 1876, and they have had two children, Eva and McKee. The latter died at the age of three years. Mr. Vance is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has been honored as W. M of his lodge, and from 1886 to 1888, inclusive, as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth district. Mr. and Mrs. Vance are both members of the Methodist Church. They are sincerely esteemed throughout this community for their sincere worth and elevating influence.

Charles C. Vantrease, one of the younger citizens of Social Hill, Hot Spring County, was born September 20, 1865, of the marriage of John C. and Nancy (Hicks) Vantrease. Growing up on a farm in this county he was favored with good educational advantages, which he improved. August 4, 1888, Miss Ada Stribbling, a native of Hot Spring County, and a daughter of R. M. Stribbling, an old settler of the county, became his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Vantrease have one child, Lucy, an infant. Mr. Vantrease owns a fine farm of over 162 acres, which he cultivates in an energetic, successful manner. His father, John C. Vantrease, was born in Tennessee, in about 1827. Leaving home at an early age, he was married in Tennessee to Nancy Hicks, in 1848. In 1851 he moved to Hot Spring County, Ark., and settled at Social Hill, where he bought a piece of wild land. Being of generous and hospitable tendencies, although an extensive trader, he perhaps fed more men and horses than any other man in Hot Spring County, and rare, indeed, was it that one left him without first having made a trade of some kind. In a few years his little log house gave way to a fine residence, and he found himself with a well-improved farm, surrounded with many comforts and luxuries of life, with his barns always full and stables well stocked. He was the father of eight children, two of whom were drowned, in 1874, while rescuing stock in an overflow of the Ouachita River. Mr. Vantrease was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for over twenty years, and was always a liberal donator to all religious and educational enterprises, and a leader in the community in which he lived.

Seaborn Walters, the son of William and Mary (Fountain) Walters, first breathed the warm zephyrs of the cotton fields on June 6, 1843, in Wilkinson County, Ga. The father, William Walters, was born March 22, 1815, growing to manhood on a farm in Wilkinson County, where he was engaged in farming and school teaching until the year 1879, Then he moved to Gifford Township, Hot Spring County, Ark., where he died July 27, 1889. He served his country as assistant enrolling officer of Berrien County during the war. Mary (Fountain) Walters was born in Wilkinson County, Ga., December 28, 1814, living there until her death,

which occurred April 24, 1877. Seaborn Walters attained his majority on a farm in Berrien County, Ga., where he had attended the subscription school, receiving a fair education. He enlisted, during the war, in Capt. Evans' company of the Fifty fourth Regiment of Georgia, Confederate army, taking part in the siege of Atlanta and a great many skirmishes. Becoming ill, he was sent to the hospital at Columbus, Ga., where he was con fined for three months, and then taken to the con valescent camp at Macon, Ga. From here he obtained a sixty days' furlough, came home and retired in April, 1865. Settling immediately on a farm in Berrien County, he engaged actively in the cultivation of the soil until December, 1875, when he emigrated to Hot Spring County, Ark., and entered forty acres of land in the forests of Gifford Township, clearing and improving it and making a good farm. He now has 440 acres, with eighty under cultivation, his principal productions being corn, cotton and sweet potatoes. On March 9, 1879, Mr. Walters was married to Manerva L. Bachelor, daughter of Moses B. and Louisa Bachelor. Five children were born to them, all now living and at home: William M., Lacey R., Roena, James A. and Eva I. The father and mother are both active members of the Baptist Church, taking great interest in all matters that tend to elevate humanity.

Henry Clay Ward first saw the light of day in North Carolina in 1830. His paternal grandfather, Leonard Ward, was a native of Maryland and a soldier of the Revolutionary War, in which he took brave and active part, being one of the famous "minute men" spoken of in history. His father was Francis A. Ward, of North Carolina birth, who gave his attention to farming as an occupation. Coming to Hot Spring County in 1850, he settled at Rockport, where he was elected the first county judge of that county. In 1861 he moved to Social Hill, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1879, at the age of seventy eight years. His widow, the mother of Henry Clay Ward, still survives him. She was also a native of North Carolina, her name being Sarah Miller before marriage. She (as was her husband) is a member of the Methodist Church, in which they always took an active part. They were the parents of seven children: John W. (deceased), H. C. (the subject of this article), Wiley A., M. D. (now of Cleveland County), Mary (deceased), Benjamin Franklin (deceased, a musician in the Third Arkansas Infantry), William J. (an architect, at Washington, D. C.) and Sallie (deceased, who was the wife of Thomas Daniel). Henry Clay Ward was reared upon the farm in a new country where he had no advantages for schooling, but he improved such opportunities as were presented to obtain an education, and by subsequent self-application has become a well informed man. His natural love of mechanics and his inventive genius have often served him in an excellent way. When the Civil War broke out he took a contract to make drums for the Confederate army, and also fur nished drums to the Federal army, the Ward drums being found throughout the lines of both forces. Indeed, he is yet called the "Arkansas drum-maker." Music with Mr. Ward is an intuitive passion, and he is an expert on the violin, having gained quite a reputation by playing the "Arkansaw Traveler," which piece he practiced with its composer. After the close of the war he settled on his father's old farm at Social Hill, where he still resides, engaged in farming and distilling brandy and whisky. His still has a capacity of twenty gallons per day. He makes fine liquors, the most of it finding its way to physicians and those wanting a pure article for medicinal pur poses, and "Ward's Best" has achieved a wide and favorable sale. In 1858 Mr. Ward was married to Miss Nancy E. Reasons, who was born in North Carolina in 1840. They are the parents of these children: Mary C. (now the wife of J. R. Alford, a merchant of Social Hill), Martha E. (wife of Henry Hardy, also of Social Hill), F. Ada (wife of P. A. Peyton, of Malvern), Maud (a teacher) and Sallie (who resides at home). Mrs. Ward and all of the children are members of the Methodist Church, South. Mr. Ward belongs to the A. F. & A. M., of which he is a Knight Templar, being one of the first initiated in Rock port. He is a large hearted man, and of a hos-

pitable disposition, the doors of his house being ever thrown open for stranger or acquaintance, and the poor and afflicted do not hesitate to ask a favor of generous, magnanimous Henry Ward.

John Randolph Wisdom, the son of Brinsley B. and Bethaney (Herne) Wisdom, was born March 22, 1848, in Randolph County, Mo. His father's (Brinsley) birth occurred in Cumberland County, Ky., November 16, 1805, and there he resided until eighteen years of age, when he came to Missouri and engaged in farming. He served in the Federal army, and died December 3, 1888. Bethaney (Herne) Wisdom was born in Boone County, Mo., in June, 1807, and died in 1852. John R. spent his boyhood days in Randolph, Audrain and Boone Counties, Mo., being educated in the country schools of various localities. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Thirty ninth Missouri Regulars, serving until August, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He then began contracting for lumber and in that and the livery stable business continued for thirteen years. From 1881, to February 6, 1886, he was engaged in steam boating and towing lumber on the Mississippi River, between Quincy and Louisiana, Mo. At the latter date he came to Gifford Township, Hot Spring County, Ark., and took charge of the large saw and planing-mill at Wyandotte, owned by F. P. Herne, Sr., W. H. Miller, John R. Wisdom and A. G. Hamlin (a cousin to the venerable Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine). The mill employs 100 hands and turns out about 10,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, making shipments to all parts of the United States. Some 3,000 acres of timber land are owned by the company in Gifford Township. John R. Wisdom was married March 10, 1870, to Jennie V. Van Horn, daughter of Robert and Malinda Van Horn. Charles R., the only child born to them, is attending college at Fayetteville, Ark. In 1880 Mr. Wisdom was elected to the Missouri legislature, from Marion County, serving two years. He was the only Republican elected in that county for a period of twenty years. He is a member of the Orders of Knights of Pythias and Maccabees, and an energetic citizen, thoroughly advocating needed reforms and improvements.

J. G. Woods is the present efficient editor of the Democratic Guard, which was established at Quitman, Cleburne County, Ark., in 1887, but moved to Malvern on February 1, 1889. It was established by Mr. Woods, who is a native of West Virginia, where he was born (in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County) in the year 1835. In July, 1849, he started overland to California, but did not arrive until the following summer, having to spend the winter at Salt Lake City, on account of the Mountain Meadow Massacre. He remained in California a short time, when he returned to Richmond, Va., there working on the National American, and also on the Richmond Despatch Daily, until 1857, when he came to Rockport, Hot Spring County. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, of the Third Arkansas Infantry, under Col. A. G. Rusk, in which he served four years. Mr. Woods was in the battles of Gettysburg, Richmond, Suffolk campaign, Sharpsburg, and a number of others. He was slightly wounded by a piece of shell, but not seriously. After the war he returned to Hot Spring County, and in the spring of 1866 went to Texas, walking all of the way from Rockport to Fort Worth, Tex., where he engaged at cattle driving one year, and then joined the Texas Rangers to fight Indians, in which he served two years. In 1868 he married Miss Sallie E. Slocum, a native of West Virginia. He first settled near Fort Worth, on a farm, and in 1869 worked on the Fort Worth Chronicle, the first paper established at that place. In 1873, Mr. Woods moved to Cleburne, Tex., where he remained one year, engaged on the Cleburne Chronicle. He then went to Ennis, Tex., and established the Ennis Argus, which he conducted a year, and then sold out and went to Peoria, Tex., starting the Hill County Record, when he again sold out and bought the Bosque County Herald, and published that six years. At the end of that period, going to Collin County, Tex., he started the Plano Herald, in 1880, and was burned out the same year. He then became the business manager of the Tribune Publishing Company at Decatur, Tex., and at the same time was correspondent for the Galveston and Dallas News. While there he became interested

in farming and fruit raising. In 1889 he came to Hot Spring County, and established his present paper. Mr. Woods has a family of three children: Lee, John and Daisy. Mrs. Woods is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Wood's life has always been one of activity and usefulness, and he has ever taken an active interest in the community in which he lives. Careful and painstaking in the publication of his journal, he has gained a creditable circulation and deserves the patronage accorded him. In a word, his paper is just what is needed here.

# CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY OF PULASKI COUNTY—LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY—SOIL DEPOSITS NATURAL WEALTH —CENSUS RETURNS—AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND PROSPERITY—FRUIT CULTURE—ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—RAILROAD FACILITIES STATISTICS OF POPULATION—PERIOD OF PERMANENT HABITATION FIRST SETTLERS NAMED LAND ENTRIES—PIONEER RECOLLECTIONS—ERA OF CONSTRUCTION—CREATIVE ACT—COUNTY SEAT—MUNICIPAL DIVISIONS—PUBLIC EDIFICES—LIST OF COUNTY DIGNITARIES—JUDICIAL HISTORY—LEGAL PRACTITIONERS MATTERS POLITIC PULASKI'S CIVIL WAR RECORD—SKETCH OF LITTLE ROCK—ITS VARIED INTERESTS—UNITED STATES ARSENAL—NEWSPAPER PRESS—THE CODE DUELLO OTHER BUSINESS CENTERS EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS RELIGIOUS CONDITION—BIOGRAPHY.

He looked and saw the face of things quite chang'd.
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;
And all was turned. *Milton.*

PULASKI COUNTY, Ark., is located in the geographical center of the State, and is bounded north by Perry and Faulkner Counties, east by Lonoke, south by Jefferson and Saline and west by Saline and Perry. The base line of the government surveys of the lands of the State lies nearly six miles south of the State house at Little Rock, and the county embraces portions of Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4 north and Townships 1 and 2 south, in Ranges 10 to 16, inclusive, west of the fifth principal meridian. It also lies in the northern half of the 35° of north latitude, and mostly in the eastern half of the 16° of longitude, west from Washington. Its area is 781 square miles, one fourth of which is estimated to be under cultivation. Some 25,000 acres belong to the United States, five per cent to the State of Arkansas and about ten per cent to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, the Little Rock & Fort Smith, the Memphis & Little Rock Railroads, and the balance to individuals.

About three fourths of the area of the county is hilly or mountainous. The Arkansas River, which is navigable throughout the year, having an average width of a quarter of a mile, traverses the county (via Little Rock) in a general northwest and southeast direction, dividing its area into two nearly equal parts. From the point where this river crosses the line between Ranges 14 and 15 west, to the mouth of the Palarm River, in Section 13, Township 3 north, Range 14 west, it forms a portion of the northern boundary of the county; and it also forms a portion of the western boundary of that portion of the county lying in Township 2 south. At two or more points within the county

it has changed from its original bed. Originally, in its southward course, it nearly touched what is now the base-line, about a mile west of the line dividing Ranges 10 and 11 west; then turning eastward and southward it encompassed about three sections of land and returned to within a short distance of its departure to the east, and there turned again to the southward. At this point the new channel cuts across and shortens the river several miles. At another point in the west central part of Township 2 south, Range 10 west, and the east central part of Township 2 south, Range 11 west, the old bed of the river, extending to the westward, encircles about a section of land which is included in Pulaski County. Other changes have been made.

Palarm River, flowing from the north, crosses the northern line of Section 5, Township 3 north, Range 13 west, and runs thence south and southwest to the Arkansas River, into which it empties in Section 13, Township 3 north, Range 14 west, thus far forming a part of the northern boundary of the county. White Oak Creek, another tributary of the Arkansas from the north, empties into it in Section 18, Township 2 north, Range 12 west. There are several other tributaries of the Arkansas within the county from the north. Kellogg Creek rises in the northern part of Township 4 north, Range 11 west, and flows southerly and southeasterly, and together with other creeks it forms Bayou Meto, which flows to the eastward, and passes out near the line dividing Townships 2 and 3 north. Big Maumelle River rises mostly in the extreme western portion of the county, and flows eastwardly in Township 3 north, and empties into the Arkansas near the northeast corner of Section 2, Township 2 north, Range 14 west. Little Maumelle River is formed by tributaries from the west in Township 2 north, and flowing eastwardly it empties into the Arkansas in Section 22, Township 2 north, Range 13 west. Fourche Bayou heads near Alexandria, and flows in a northeasterly direction toward Little Rock, passing south of the corporate limits and eastward to within a mile and a half of Arkansas River, then changes to a southwesterly, southerly and southeasterly direction and empties into a bayou or cut-off of the Arkansas in Section 14, Township 1 south, Range 11 west. It has many small tributaries, and runs between Little Rock and the Fourche Mountains on the south. The foregoing are the most important streams of the county. The Arkansas and its tributaries form the principal drainage.

There are a few lakes in the lower lands of the county, the largest of which are Monoconut and Hill's, both lying east of Little Rock and near the eastern boundary of the county, in the valley of the Arkansas. In the hilly portions of the county there are many springs, the waters of which are clear and pure. There are also chalybeate and sulphur springs here, but no health resorts have been established. At most places good well water can be obtained at a moderate depth, and the well and spring water is principally soft. Upon the whole the county is well supplied with excellent water for all purposes.

The valleys lie along the streams and their tributaries already described, the largest being along the Arkansas, and the greater portion of valley land in the southeastern part of the county. The hilly or mountainous portions lie on both sides of the Arkansas and between its tributaries, and are quite broken and uneven.

About half the county that part south of the river—grows hard pine, and white oak obtains on the creeks and on both sides of the Arkansas River. The cypress is pretty well used up, but some can be found in brakes upon narrow strips of wet land, on the banks of lakes and sluggish bayous in the alluvial parts of the county. Here also can be found the hickory, ash and red gum trees in abundance. [Home Seeker's Guide to Arkansas.] Other varieties, such as black and honey locust, persimmon, black gum, elm, sycamore, black walnut, all the varieties of oak, red cedar, etc., abound within these limits.

High water mark on the Arkansas at Little Rock reaches to a point two feet below the top of the masonry of the draw pier of the lower railroad bridge, and the difference between the high and low water marks at this point is thirty three

feet. The high water mark is 256 feet above the Gulf of Mexico; the point at the intersection of Main and Markham Streets, 282 feet; the intersection of Main and Twenty fourth Streets, 377 feet; Capital Hill, 457 feet, and the reservoir of the water works, 502 feet above the Gulf. The hill at the old toll bridge on Palarm River is 250 feet above the bed of the stream, and "The Pinnacle," a mountain peak situated immediately south of the line dividing Townships 2 and 3 north, and about a mile west from the Arkansas River, was found to be, according to the late geologist, Prof. David Dale Owen, by the aneroid barometer measurement, 770 feet above the Arkansas River. He also declared it to be one of the highest points in Pulaski County. The city of Little Rock is crescented with mountains with the points and opening toward the southeast.

An extensive mineral belt of Arkansas extends through Pulaski County from its northern boundary in Range 11 west, in a southerly direction, passing by Little Rock, and thence in a southwesterly direction until it leaves the county. The most important mineral locality, according to Prof. Owen, is situated on Kellogg's Creek, ten miles north of Little Rock, and known as the "Kellogg Lead Mines." Large quantities of lead were taken from these mines in a very early day. In this vicinity several shafts have been sunk, and a considerable quantity of copper pyrites found amongst the rubbish thrown therefrom, leading to the conclusion that good veins of this ore might be reached. The analysis of two samples of lead from the Kellogg mines gave the following result: No. 1, a bright crystalline looking ore, gave, by reduction, 81.7 per cent of metallic lead. By cupellation this lead gave a silver bead weighing 1.06 per cent of the lead employed, which is equal to 339.2 ounces of silver in a ton of 2,000 pounds. No. 2, a porous, fine-grained ore, with particles of talc disseminated, gave 73.45 per cent of metallic lead; this, by cupellation, gave 0.7 per cent of silver, equal to 224 ounces in a ton of 2,000 pounds. The so called "Fourche Cove" is, in fact, a ridge of from 200 to 360 feet in height, ranging northeast and southwest, and sending off a few subordinate spurs; rather flat on the top, expanded at its widest part near the middle of the range to two miles, and diminishing in width both to the northeast and southwest. In this region, on the southwest quarter of Section 4, Township 1 south, Range 12 west, is an old digging made in search of gold. The explorers seem to have penetrated the rock for about fifteen feet, and found only some crusts of oxide of iron. On the southwest quarter of Section 9, in the same township and range, are old Spanish diggings, where, as well as in Section 4, considerable search was made for gold.

There are several important localities of limonite iron ore in Pulaski County, one of the most important being in Section 11, Township 1 south, Range 12 west. Another fine locality of iron ore is near Fourche Creek, in Section 18, Township 1 south, Range 13 west. On these sections large blocks of fine pistolate iron ore, more than a man could lift, have been found on the surface. Iron ore, copper, manganese and roofing slate have been found in great abundance in various places on the "mineral belt," in the southwest part of the county. Tertiary limestone is found in the vicinity of Little Rock, and on the banks of Crooked and Fourche Creeks, and blue and gray limestones occur on Caney Creek. In sight of "The Pinnacle," on the Arkansas River, near the mouth of Big Maumelle, are the Natural Steps, formed by two prominent walls of hard sandstone standing on edge, having between them about twenty feet of reddish, contorted, and fractured argillaceous shales, with segregations of iron ore, the southeast wall being flanked on the southeast by a similar mass of shale, at least 100 feet exposed. These masses of shale have crumbled away and formed steep, smooth banks, from which the "Natural Steps" project forth in bold relief. Seen from the river at a distance, they have a wonderfully artificial appearance, looking like steps laid by regular masonry, and form a remarkable feature in the landscape.

In the vicinity of Little Rock are mountains of granite, of the quality used in the construction of the Pulaski County court house. This stone has

a bluish color, and when finished to a smooth surface resembles marble. For beauty and durability it is unsurpassed by any building stone in the world.

Large tracts of level land exist over the area of the shales, from which the soil has been chiefly derived in this county. Where the reddish colored ferruginous shales prevail, the land is productive and easily cultivated; but where the purely argillaceous shales exist, the soil is still refractory, and inclined to be sprouty, and difficult to bring into good condition for cultivation; however, when subdued, it becomes fertile. The flat clay lands, in their wild state, support a luxuriant growth of "barren grass," excellent for stock. The timber is mostly post oak and gum. The soil of the hill land is mostly derived from the sandstone of the millstone grit series, and is easily cultivated, though not so productive as the bottom lands. The principal growth of timber on the highlands consists of white, red and black oaks, black hickory and black jack oak [Owen's Geology]. The soil of much of the Arkansas River bottom lands is exceedingly sandy, very productive and easily cultivated, and produces cotton and corn in great abundance.

The resources of Pulaski County are varied and numerous, but for the want of capital many of them have only been developed to a limited extent, and some of them practically not at all. Extensive forests of valuable timber are still standing, and the prospects are that this timber will not be shipped away in the log and as timber, but that the extensive manufactories recently established at Little Rock will use it, and convert it into manufactured articles for sale both at home and abroad. As before stated, the county is provided with mountains of coal, iron, manganese and other minerals, as well as with the finest building stone anywhere to be found. But these sources of wealth as yet are only slightly made use of. The recent increase in shipping facilities, and the increasing demand for these natural products will ultimately secure their development. Cotton and corn have been the chief products of the soil.

In 1880, according to the United States census, Pulaski had 2,154 farms, and 75,941 acres of improved land, and the amounts of cereal and vegetable productions of the county for the year 1879 were as follows: Indian corn, 369,911 bushels; oats, 32,976 bushels; rye, 245 bushels; wheat, 5,623 bushels; orchard products, $23,237; hay, 844 tons; cotton, 20,439 bales; Irish potatoes, 15,512 bushels; sweet potatoes, 25,935 bushels; tobacco, 4,965 pounds. Compared with other counties Pulaski then ranked as the fifth within the State in the production of cotton, the fourth in the production of Irish potatoes, and the third in the production of sweet potatoes. Excepting corn the other cereals were not extensively grown, as shown by the figures. The cereal and vegetable productions of the present year, 1889, will be given in the next United States census reports, and will be very interesting to compare with the figures here given, as showing a substantial and profitable increase.

In 1880 there were within the county's boundaries 2,103 horses, 2,078 mules and asses, 10,115 neat cattle, 1,961 sheep and 18,245 hogs. In 1888 there were, as shown by the tax books, 3,612 horses, 3,681 mules and asses, 14,131 neat cattle, 1,757 sheep, and 11,661 hogs. These figures show a large increase in the number of all animals excepting sheep and hogs. The decrease in the number of sheep and hogs is accounted for, especially with the latter, by the fact that the number listed by the assessor included only those on hand when assessed, but did not, like the census report, cover those slaughtered and sold during the year. The number to be enumerated by the census takers of 1890 will undoubtedly show a very great increase over the numbers in 1880. Improved breeds of stock have been introduced, and some farmers have discovered that it is profitable to raise less cotton and more stock.

On account of the continued strength of the soil to raise fair crops without being refertilized, and the extensive ranges for cattle where they can live nearly all the year without being fed, the farmers have neglected to cultivate clover and the tame grasses to any considerable extent. Clover, timothy, alfalfa, redtop and other tame grasses have been successfully raised as an experiment. A more diversified system of farming is needed.

Clover, especially, and the tame grasses should be extensively raised for the purpose of fertilizing the soil. The grass supply is the foundation of successful agriculture. Without grass there can be no stock, and without stock, no possibility of maintaining the fertility of the soil. The alpha and the omega of agriculture is found in the terse sentence, "More grass, more stock; more stock more grass." A fair measure of the agricultural prosperity of any people is the amount of the area in permanent pasture, or employed for restorative purposes in rotation. Considering the mildness of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the convenient supply of good water, the opportunities for raising stock in Pulaski County are unsurpassed, and in addition thereto the shipping facilities to distant markets are excellent; hence the raising of live stock must eventually become a great source of income to the people of the county. This county having the capital of the State, a city now of 30,000 inhabitants, constantly growing and destined always to continue in growth, has a home market, making it a desirable place for the small farmer, the grower of vegetables and small fruits.

The comparatively large amount of orchard products in the county, as shown by the census of 1880, proves that horticulture has not been neglected, though it has not been developed to any great extent. Nearly all the varieties of fruit common to this latitude can be successfully raised here, and while the county may not be equal to the northwestern counties of the State in the production of larger fruits, it is unsurpassed in the yielding of the smaller, and on account of the excellent home market, and the great facilities for reaching the distant city markets, the propagation of the latter is especially profitable. Horticulture is another valuable source of income to the people of Pulaski County, and is susceptible of being made much more so. The various fountains of revenue are numerous and may be classified as the agricultural, the raising of live stock, horticultural, the mineral, manufacturing, etc. Here are splendid opportunities for the capitalist to develop the mineral and manufacturing resources, and for the man of modern means to secure a home in a climate which is the happy medium between the extremes of heat and cold, and to develop the supplies of agriculture, horticulture, etc.

In 1880 the real estate of Pulaski County was assessed for taxation at $4,766,101; the personal property at $1,826,576; making a total of $6,592,677, and the total taxes charged thereon for all purposes amounted to $259,353.

In 1888 the real estate of the county was assessed for taxation as follows: Value of lands and improvements, $1,556,684; value of town and city lots and improvements thereon, $5,311,448; value of railroad property, $956,705; total value of real estate, $7,824,837; total value of personal property, $3,562,571; grand total of both real and personal property, $11,387,408, on which the amount of taxes charged for all purposes was $281,839.18. By comparison it will be observed that from 1880 to 1888, the increase in amounts and rate per cent of the taxable property of the county was as follows:

Increase in real estate, $3,058,736; rate per cent, .64+. Increase in personal property, $1,735,995; rate per cent, .95+. Total increase, $4,794,731; rate per cent, .72+. It will also be observed that the amount of taxes charged did not increase in proportion to the increase of the taxable property, but only to the amount of $22,486.18. The reader should notice, too, that the values here given are only for the purposes of taxation, and that while the taxable wealth of the county, for 1888, amounted in the aggregate to $11,387,408, its real value was probably nearly three times that amount.

"There is nothing so successful as success," and there is no argument so conclusive in proving the rapid growth, development, and prosperity of a county, as a plain statement of facts and figures, such as have appeared. No further proof is necessary to show how Pulaski County and the capital of Arkansas have recovered from the disastrous effects of the Civil War, and become one of the most prosperous and rapidly growing communities of the entire country.

Following is an extract upon the subject of taxation, taken from "Facts Concerning Arkan

sas," published recently by the State Bureau of Immigration:

"The utmost limit of taxation (except to pay debts outstanding in towns, cities and counties prior to October 31, 1874, nearly all of which are now paid) is two and one-half per cent, and that upon an assessment which does not exceed one third of the true value of the property; so that if the full taxing power under the constitution of the State were put in force, the total tax on true values would only be three quarters of one per cent.

"This taxing power is limited by the constitution as follows:

"For all State purposes, one per cent.

"For all county purposes, half of one per cent.

"For all city purposes, half of one per cent.

"For all special school tax, half of one per cent.

"The latter tax can only be levied in the several school districts in which a majority of the electors vote for it at the annual school elections held in the month of May, at a time when there is no political election held. At the present time the State tax is only half of one per cent, two fifths of which is for school purposes. It will be seen that outside of cities and towns (except in case of the existence of old indebtedness before stated) the taxes amount to only one and one-half per cent. From this it will be seen that the taxes in the country districts (presuming that all the school districts vote for the special school tax, and as a rule they do) are on real values forty five one hundredths of one per cent.

"Arkansas, however, can go still further in the statement regarding taxation. This is not only the rule now, but so it must remain as long as the present constitution of the State remains in force, for it is provided in the constitution that no town, city or county can loan its credit, or issue any interest bearing evidence of debt. This provision prevents the counties, towns and cities from loading themselves down with debt, which the immigrant would have to contribute to pay off."

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway enters Pulaski County from the northeast at a point about eight miles south of the northeast corner thereof, and runs in a southwesterly direction through the county, via Jacksonville, McAlmont, Little Rock, Mabelvale and Alexandria, the length of its line within these limits being 25.45 miles. The Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railway, a branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, runs from Little Rock, in a direction a little east of south, down the valley of the Arkansas, via Sweet Home and Wrightsville, its length within the county being 12.9 miles. The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway runs from Little Rock in a northwesterly direction on the north side of Arkansas River, via Warren Station, and leaves the county near the mouth of the Palarm River, its length within the county being 16.15 miles. The Memphis & Little Rock Railroad runs from Little Rock in a direction a little north of east, via Niemeyer and Galloway, and its length within the county is 12 miles. The Altheimer Branch of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway runs from Little Rock in a southeasterly direction on the north side of the Arkansas River, and its length within the county is 9.1 miles. All these railroads have connection with Little Rock, and their combined length in Pulaski County is 75.6 miles. These lines are all completed and in active operation. Others will soon be constructed, but with the roads now in use the county has a good outlet to all parts of the country.

The assessed value of the railroads here amounted, in 1888, to $956,705, or nearly one-twelfth of the entire taxable wealth of the county, and of course this property pays its proportion of all taxes.

The population of Pulaski County at the end of each census decade since its organization has been as follows: 1820, 1,921; 1830, 2,395; 1840, 5,350; 1850, 5,657; 1860, 11.699; 1870, 32,066; 1880, 32,616. Prior to the Civil War period of 1861 65, the population of the county increased but gradually, and after that period and up to 1870, it grew with rapidity, as shown by the figures. In 1873 the territory of the county was very much reduced in size, portions of it being set off to Faulkner, Lonoke and Saline Counties, so that in 1880 its population was apparently only a little greater than in 1870. But notwithstanding the

large loss of its territory with accompanying population, the advance was so great that it still had a larger population in 1880 than in 1870. The growth since 1880, especially in Little Rock, has been so manifest, that the population of the county at this writing must be about 50,000.

The population of the county in 1880, by municipal townships, was as follows: Ashley, 1,193; Bayou Meto, 1,161; Big Rock (including Little Rock City), 17,791; Little Rock City, 13,138; Campbell, 1,057; Eagle, 1,300; Eastman, 2,959; Ellis, 243; Fourche, 965; Gray, 983; Maumelle, 200; Mineral, 597; Owen, 862; Pyeatt, 928; Roland. 599; Union, 808; Young, 970.

Of the population of that year 17,667 were white and 14,921 colored, 12 Chinese and 16 Indians, making the total of 32,616.

The first permanent settlement by the whites of the territory now composing Pulaski County took place about the beginning, or soon thereafter, of the present century. Temporary settlements were made prior to that time by French hunters and trappers, and still further back by the Spanish gold hunters; but it is only within the scope of this work to speak of the permanent settlement. Edmund Hogan, who came from Georgia and settled at or near the site of Little Rock, is said to have cut the first stick of timber and become the first permanent settler of what is now Pulaski County.

In 1807 Maj. James Pyeatt and his brother Jacob, a Mr. Trammel, Thompson and Baldwin, with their families, composing a little colony, came from North Carolina in wagons, driving their stock, and crossing the Mississippi at Chickasaw Bluff (Memphis), and settled on the north side of the Arkansas River, in what is now Pyeatt Township. The Pyeatts settled on the river, about two and a half miles above Crystal Hill; Thompson settled just below the mouth of the Palarm, and Baldwin settled two or three miles farther down the river. In or before 1814 Wright Daniels located on the north side of the Arkansas, about four miles below Little Rock, and Peter Franks on the same side of the river, half a mile above Little Rock, and prior to 1818 Robert Jones settled in the Daniels' neighborhood, and farther down the river a French family by the name of Cushot.

In the fall of 1818, Peter Lefevre, a French Canadian, with his family, consisting of his sons Peter, Enos, Francis G., Ambrose, Akin, Leon and John B., and his daughter Mary Louise, settled on the north side of the river, on Spanish Grant No. 497, about six miles below Little Rock. All of these have passed away, save the son Leon, who still resides on the grant, being nearly eighty-two years of age at this writing. About the same time Isaac Watkins, of Shelby County, Ky., removed his family to Little Rock on a keel boat. He also brought a slave named John Logan, a very intelligent colored man, who still resides in the city, and claims to have lived here seventy two years since his master brought him. He is now eighty two years of age. Also about 1818, or perhaps earlier, Dr. Cunningham, William Wait, Capt. Pitcher, three brothers by the name of Markham, a Mr. Backus and others settled in the vicinity of Little Rock the Markhams north of the river; and probably prior to this date, Judge Samuel McHenry, at whose house the first county courts were held, settled above Little Rock, near the mouth of White Oak Creek; Archibald McHenry on the old military road, about ten miles southwest from Little Rock; a French family by the name of Imbeau about six miles out, and William Collins four miles out on the same road, and W. A. Smith on the western road, a few miles west of Little Rock. A pioneer family by the name of Lockhart settled on Saline River. Other very early settlers were Richard Fletcher, who settled on the Arkansas, at the mouth of Fourche Creek; John Douglass, on the Upper Fourche, and another John Douglass, on the north side of the Arkansas, about three miles below Little Rock.

Upon the organization of Pulaski County, in 1819, Edmund Hogan, Samuel Gates, James C. Newell, Ephraim C. Davidson and Curtis Wilbourn, were made the first justices of the peace for the county. They too were pioneer settlers. James Miller, the first Governor of Arkansas Territory, settled on the north side of the Arkansas River, in the Pyeatt Settlement, about twelve miles above Little Rock. Other very prominent

early settlers of Little Rock and vicinity were Col. A. S. Walker, Judge George C. Watkins, William E. Woodruff, founder of the Arkansas Gazette; Robert Crittenden, the first secretary of Arkansas Territory; Chester Ashley, a lawyer from Massachusetts; Hon. Robert C. Oden, Judge Andrew Scott and his brother, George W. Scott, the latter settling on the north side of the river, and afterward serving as United States marshal, under President Adams.

The Conway brothers, Henry W., James S. William and Elias N., represented one of the most noted pioneer families of Arkansas, and all eventually settled at Little Rock. Henry W. and James L. took contracts from the general Government to survey large tracts of land in Arkansas Territory, and faithfully executed them. The former was appointed the first receiver of the land office at Little Rock, and the latter was the first United States surveyor for the District of Arkansas, and was also the first Governor of the State. Elias N. Conway came to Little Rock November 11, 1833, and subsequently served as auditor of State, and also as Governor thereof. William Conway settled in Little Rock about the year 1837. The father of these brothers was a Virginian, who moved thence to East Tennessee, and thence to Missouri, where he died. Elias N. Conway is the youngest of seven brothers, and is the only survivor of the number. He still resides in Little Rock, is very advanced in age, and lives a retired and secluded bachelor life. John Pope, the third Governor of Arkansas Territory, settled in Little Rock early in 1829. His nephew, William Fountain Pope, a talented young man, accompanied him and was afterward, on February 5, 1838, killed in a duel with C. F. M. Noland. The duel was fought on what was then neutral ground between Arkansas and Texas. William F. Pope, a second cousin of Gov. Pope, came from Shepardsville, Ky., and landed in Little Rock October 17, 1832. He became Gov. Pope's private secretary, and at this writing is still living in the city at a very advanced age, feeble in health but vigorous in intellect.

Other prominent early settlers of Little Rock were Ambrose H. Sevier, from Tennessee, and his father in law, Judge Benjamin Johnson, a brother of Col. "Dick" Johnson, of war fame; also Peter T. Crutchfield, Elijah A. Moore and William S. Fulton, the latter becoming the second secretary of Arkansas Territory and its last Governor.

In further mention of the pioneer settlers of Pulaski County, or of the territory composing it, the following list of names of individuals who made the first land entries at the United States land office at Little Rock, in each of the congressional townships now embracing the county, are here given, omitting the names already declared, and taking care, so far as possible, to notice only those who became actual settlers:

Township 1 north, Range 10 west: In 1822, Thomas W. Newton and Isaac Baldwin; in 1824, Smith Kellum; in 1825, John H. Cocke; in 1834, Conway Scott, William McKee and William Scott, Sr.; in 1835, Micajah Toner and W. R. W. Hill; in 1836, Lewis Randolph and Malcolm B. Gilchrist; in 1838, Jacob P. Luck and H. E. D. Simon.

Township 2 north, Range 10 west: In 1836, Isaac Johnson; in 1837, Thomas C. Brown.

Township 3 north, Range 10 west: In 1830, John H. Reed; in 1831, Moses H. Blue and Sampson Grey.

Township 1 north, Range 11 west: In 1822, William D. Simons and John H. Martin; in 1826, Athenapee Raine; in 1834, Eli Fletcher, Charles Caldwell and Jacob Jones; in 1836, James Fletcher, Hardy Jones, Thomas Thorn, Laborn Hill, Bazel Hutchins, Noah H. Badgett and E. W. B. Noland. That part of this township lying northeast of the Arkansas River was first offered for sale November 4, 1822, and that part lying southwest of the river, May 9, 1836.

Township 2 north, Range 11 west: In 1834, Josiah Gould; in 1835, Jacob Thorn; in 1836, Felix G. Leesest, Henry Robinson, Ephraim Beasley, C. F. M. Robinson, Michael O. Hogan, Jesse Hill, Thomas W. Grey, Joseph Henderson, Smith Kellum, David Ragster, Henry G. Douglass and George M. Dodd.

Township 3 north, Range 11 west: In 1833, Berry Kellogg; in 1837, John McKenzie; in 1838,

Hamilton Reynolds and Matthew Wood; in 1839, Patrick Finton.

Township 1 north, Range 12 west: In 1822, William Fields; in 1824, James H. Martin; in 1825, Gilbert Barden and Silas T. Goneray; in 1827, Bernard Smith. This township contains the city of Little Rock, and the lands of the town ship were mostly entered during the decade of the 30's.

Township 2 north, Range 12 west (directly north of Little Rock): In 1822, Judge Samuel McHenry and James H. Martin;* in 1825, Berry Shattuck and W. A. Smith; in 1836, William W. Stevenson, John P. Phillips and James A. Fears; in 1835, John C. Heilman; in 1837, Joseph Menell and William W. Cogbill; in 1838, William Peach. The lands in this township lying north of the river were first offered for sale November 4, 1822, and those lying south of the river, January 10, 1825.

Township 3 north, Range 12 west: In 1838, Josiah M. Giles, John Giles, Benjamin Kellogg and John Plant, Jr.

Township 1 north, Range 13 west: In 1825, Archibald Mettenry; in 1826, V. Gray; in 1833, Jacob Hoover and Nathaniel Lewis; in 1836, E. H. Lightfoot, James M. Liggin, James Moseley, Jared C. Martin and James M. White. The lands in this township were first offered for sale Janu ary 10, 1825.

Township 2 north, Range 13 west: In 1822, Gov. James Miller, James Pyeatt and James Walker. That part of this township lying north of the river was first offered for sale November 4, 1822, and that portion south of the river, January 10, 1825.

Township 3 north, Range 13 west: In 1822, Jacob Pyeatt and Samuel Carnahan; in 1836, William G. Taffold and Henry Winfry; in 1838, Emzy Wilson, Samuel Johnson, John L. Spencer and Anthony Crease. The lands in this township were first offered for sale November 4, 1822.

Township 1 north, Range 14 west: The first entries in this township were made, in 1833, by the Rectors.

* Previously mentioned.

Township 2 north, Range 14 west: In 1825, Thomas Mapingill; in 1833, Henry Mapingill and John Davis; in 1867, Squire Mapingill, George Lincoln, Robert A. Watkins and Jesse Brown.

Township 3 north, Range 14 west: In 1822, Lavina Colville; in 1825, Samuel D. Blackburn and James Blackburn; in 1836, Daniel E. Wilson and Rudolph W. Roland.

Township 1 south, Range 10 west: In 1830, Benjamin Polk; in 1835, Isaac Baldwin and Lewis C. Taylor; in 1836, E. Tatum, Reuben King, William Mills, James M. Mills and Malcom Gil christ.

Township 2 south, Range 10 west: In 1830, Thomas Boutwright; in 1836, Allen McLain; in 1837, Archibald Gilchrist.

Township 1 south, Range 11 west: In 1830, Berry Clements and Leland J. Bradley; in 1836, Sally Young, Willis Gaskins, Daniel Thompson, James Mills, John L. King and James Deamond; in 1838, Alexander W. Collins; in 1839, Peter R. Collins.

Township 1 south, Range 12 west: In 1836, John Fenley; in 1838, John Shanberger.

Township 1 south, Range 13 west; In 1824, James S. Carney; in 1825, Benjamin T. Carnahan and Thomas Blair; in 1830, Charles Lewis; in 1836, Albert Ecmonskon.

Township 2 north, Range 15 west: In 1836, Levi Mapingill and Abner Battle.

Township 3 north, Range 15 west: In 1836, William Blank, and Anne and William D. Runkin; in 1837, Franklin Strong; in 1839, Alexander and Nat. M. Kirkpatrick.

Township 3 north, Range 16 west: In 1825, R. B. Stephens; in 1837, William Rainey, John Frazier and Joseph Hough.

In several of these congressional townships many tracts of land were entered with military land warrants, but all individuals here mentioned made regular entries at $1.25 per acre. The names of a few individuals may be included who never became actual settlers, but nearly, if not quite all, were hardy pioneers, who came here in search of homes, and who endured the hardships of frontier life, and opened up the way to pros-

perity for their children and the generations that should follow. These early settlers were mostly from Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky and Tennessee. A few came from Northern and others from Southern States. A few were survivors of the Revolutionary War, and a more considerable number of the War of 1812 15. The earliest of the pioneers, including many whose names it was impossible to obtain, came in before the latter war.

It is said, upon the authority of tradition, that after the battle of New Orleans had been fought, and peace with Great Britain had been declared, a "log rolling" took place in the Pyeatt settlement, upon which occasion some individuals who had received the news began to converse about the great battle and the close of the war, when others made full inquiry about the matter, having never even heard that there had been a war. It is not necessary here to vouch for the truth of this tradition, but it is certain that in those days, before mail routes were established, months elapsed before the pioneers on the Western frontiers received any news from the Atlantic coast.

The pioneers' cabin, an oft mentioned habitation, was always made of logs, sometimes hewed flat on two sides, and sometimes not hewed at all. If the former, the logs were put up with the flat surfaces on the inside and outside of the building. The cracks were filled with "chinking," and this was daubed over with mud. The form of the cabin was always an oblong square, with a huge fire place at one end. The fire-place was set back in a crib composed of split logs with the round sides outward, and the face of the crib even with the inner wall. This crib was heavily lined with stone and mortar, built upon a hearth made of flat stones. On the top of the stone and mortar lining was made a stick and mud chimney, the latter always being entirely on the outside of the building, and extending a little above the comb of the roof. The cabin was only one story in height, and was covered with clapboards resting on poles running the long way of the building, and weighted down with other poles. One or two small openings were cut out for windows, in which greased paper, when it could be had, was often substituted for glass. The floor was made of puncheons, prepared wholly with an ax, and laid down on "sleepers." The door was made of light puncheons or heavy clapboards, fastened together with pins and hung on wooden hinges. This is a fair description of the completed "pioneer's cabin." All the tools required in building it were the ax broad ax for hewing the logs, a frow with which to split the clapboards, and an auger. Many such cabins were built without the use of a nail, and without the sound of a hammer.

Pulaski County was organized in accordance with an act of the legislature of Missouri Territory entitled "An Act providing for dividing the south west part of the county of Arkansas into three separate counties," approved December 15, 1818.

The first section of the act reads as follows:

SECTION 1. All that part of the county of Arkansas, bounded as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Little Red River, and running from thence a direct line to the Arkansas River, where the Plumb Bayou intersects the said river; thence up said river to the northwest corner of the Quapaw Claim; thence with said claim south to Michael Boon's road; thence with said road to the south fork of the Saline Creek; thence up said creek to its head; thence due west to the Indian boundary line; thence with said line or lines to the southeast corner of the Cherokee Claim, at a place called Bodwell's Camp; then with said Cherokee Claim to the Little Red River; thence down said river to the beginning, is hereby laid off and erected into a separate county, which shall be called and known by the name of the county of Pulaski."

The second section of the act defined and set off another portion of Arkansas County to be erected into a separate county by the name of Clark, and Section 3 defined and set off a third portion to be erected into a separate county by the name of Hempstead. Section 4 provided that the courts of Pulaski County should be held at the house of Samuel McHenry. Section 5 provided that from and after the 1st day of June, 1819, these new counties should "be vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities of separate and distinct counties."

The act also provided that the court for Pulaski

County should be composed of three judges, to be appointed by the Governor of the Territory, and that the sessions of the court should be held on the fourth Mondays of May and October of each year, and that the judges should receive $3 per day for their services.

The original boundary of Pulaski County, as given in the act creating it, is very indefinite, especially that part following "Michael Boon's road," but it is sufficient to show that in addition to the county as it is now bounded it embraced portions of what are now White, Prairie, Lonoke, Jefferson; probably Grant, Saline, Garland, Perry, Conway, Van Buren, Cleburne and Faulkner, and other counties lying west of these to the Indian Territory. In the formation of these counties, from time to time, Pulaski has been cut down and changed to its present dimensions, embracing, as it does, the west half of Range 10, in Townships 2, 3 and 4 north; the western part of Range 10, in Township 1 north; the northwestern part and south half of Range 10, in Township 1 south; nearly all of Range 10, in Township 2 south; the whole of Range 11, in Township 1 south, and Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4 north; the whole of Range 12, in Townships 1 south, and 1, 2 and 3 north; the north two-thirds of Township 1 south, Range 13 west; the whole of Range 13, in Townships 1, 2 and 3 north, excepting the small portion lying northwest of Palarm River; the whole of Range 14, in Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4 north, excepting what lies north of the Arkansas River; the whole of Range 15, in Townships 2 and 3 north, and the south two-thirds of Township 3 north, Range 16 west.

The following is a copy of the commission issued to one of the first judges of Pulaski County:

FREDERICK BATES, SECRETARY OF THE TERRITORY OF MISSOURI AND EXERCISING THE GOVERNMENT THEREOF.

*To all who shall see these Presents—Greeting:*

*Know Ye:* That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, abilities and diligence of Samuel McHenry, I do appoint him a judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Pulaski, from and after the fourth day of March next, and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law, to have and to hold said office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining, for the term of four years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by law.

*In testimony whereof,* I have hereunto affixed the seal of the Territory, given under my hand at St. Louis, the twenty first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States, the forty third.

FREDERICK BATES.

Personally appeared before me, authorized to administer oaths of office, the within mentioned Samuel Mc Henry, and took the oath prescribed by law.

Given under my hand this 21st day of April, 1819.

EDMUND HOGAN.

The above commission with the oath of office annexed, was received and recorded on April 24, 1819, by Henry Sanford, the first recorder of Pulaski County, and was the first instrument entered of record in the county. The commissions, as required by law, to be issued to the other two judges, do not appear of record, and as the early county records have not been preserved, positive statements from the record pertaining to the first session of the court can not be made; but it is reasonable to conclude that the other two judges were properly commissioned, and that the first term of the first court ever held in Pulaski County was convened as required by the act creating the county on the fourth Monday of May, 1819, at the house of Judge Samuel McHenry. The location of this house, according to the best evidence now obtainable, was in Section 18, Township 2 north, Range 12 west, it being on the north side of the Arkansas River near the mouth of White Oak Creek, or in that vicinity, and about four or five miles above Little Rock. The record of land entries shows that on October 29, 1822, Samuel McHenry entered lands in the section above mentioned, in all probability the place where he lived, and where the first court was held. In further evidence of the location of Judge McHenry's residence mention may be made of the fact that he was authorized, by an act of the legislature of Arkansas Territory, approved October 28, 1823, to erect a toll-bridge across White Oak Bayou (or creek), and to have the income arising from its use by the public for a term of ten years.*

*The writer is informed, however, that this proposed bridge was never constructed by Judge McHenry.

In 1820 the seat of justice for the county was established at Cadron, a point on the north side of Arkansas River, near the mouth of Cadron Creek, and thirty-eight miles above Little Rock. The location was on a bluff about a mile from the river, the space intervening being bottom land. This place, however, did not suit the people in general, and an effort was almost immediately made to have the county seat removed to some other point. Gov. James Miller, the first Governor of Arkansas Territory, who had previously settled on the north side of Arkansas River, about twelve miles above Little Rock, opened up a plantation and erected thereon a large hewed log house, made an effort to have the county seat located at his place, and named Pyeattstown in honor of Maj. James Pyeatt and his brother Jacob, who were the pioneer settlers of that vicinity.

By an act of the legislature of the Territory, approved October 21, 1821 (by Robert Crittenden, secretary of the Territory and acting Governor thereof), James Billingsley, of Crawford County, Samuel C. Roane, of Clark County, and Robert Bean, of Independence County, were appointed commissioners "to fix upon the proper place for the seat of justice of Pulaski County." Accordingly, these gentlemen met and selected Little Rock as the proper place for the county seat, and made their report, as required by the act, to the common pleas court. The report being approved, Little Rock became the permanent seat of justice for the county, and as such it has ever since remained. The records were removed to and the county offices opened in Little Rock early in March, or prior thereto, in 1822.

Immediately after the county was organized, the court subdivided it into municipal townships, but, on account of the loss of the early records, it is impossible to give the particulars of this subdivision. It is certain, however, that the two most thickly settled, and most important of the original municipal townships were Cadron and Big Rock; the former embracing the territory where Cadron, the original county seat was located, and the latter embracing the territory where Little Rock is located. These townships were evidently very large, as large as an average sized county at the present. Afterward, from time to time, as the county was reduced in size, changes were made in the size and boundaries of the municipal townships, and new ones were formed. The county is now subdivided into eight municipal townships, one-half of which lie on each side of the Arkansas River. Those lying north and east of the river are Bayou Meto, Gray, Mineral, Pyeatt, Eastman, Young, Ashley and Eagle. Bayou Meto lies in the extreme northeast part of the county, and Eagle in the extreme southeast part. Commencing above and going down the river in order named, Pyeatt, Eastman, Ashley and Eagle townships are bounded on one side by the river. The townships lying south and west of the river are Maumelle, Roland, Owen, Ellis, Fourche, Big Rock, Union and Campbell. Those bounded on one side by the river are Roland, Owen, Big Rock and Campbell. Maumelle occupies the extreme northwest part of the county, and Big Rock includes the city of Little Rock.

The county of Pulaski never owned a court house until the present one was built. Soon after the county seat was located at Little Rock, the Federal Government donated 1,000 acres of land, lying immediately east of the Quawpaw Indian line and adjoining the river, for the purpose of building a "court house and jail," and a large amount of land was also donated for the purpose of building a State house. The donation for the building of the court house, comprisng the eastern part of Little Rock, was laid out into blocks, lots, streets and alleys, and the revenue arising from the sale of the lots, excepting enough to build a jail, was merged with the State house fund, and it was agreed and understood that when the State house was completed, the county of Pulaski should have perpetual occupancy of the east wing thereof as a court house. Accordingly, upon the completion of the State house, the county of Pulaski took possession of and for many years occupied the east wing thereof as a court house and county offices. Subsequently, as time passed away, and the State became crowded for want of room in the capitol building, a suit was brought, and the county was ejected therefrom. This occurred several years

ago. The county then made preparations for the erection of the present court house, which stands on the southeast quarter of block 101, and on the corner of Spring and Second Streets, according to the original plat of the city, and though occupied for some months, it is scarcely yet completed.

It is built of granite from the quarries adjoining the city, and is one of the handsomest and most substantially built court houses in the United States. It consists of three stories including the basement, the lower two of which contain ample halls and office rooms for the various county offices and a county court room, and the upper story contains the circuit court room, the chancery court room, the office of the chancery clerk, jury rooms, and prosecuting attorney's office. A handsome and lofty tower occupies the southeast corner of the building, and in the top thereof is a large town clock with four dials, the hands of which constantly point to the time of day. Also in the tower is a large room or observatory, from which splendid views of Little Rock, the State Institutions, Arkansas River, Argenta beyond, the promontory of Big Rock, and the surrounding country are obtained. All the walls of this court house and of the tower stand upon their own foundations, hence its strength. It is built according to the most improved plans of modern architecture, and one of the most important features connected with it is the fact that it has been constructed and furnished for the moderate sum of $100,000. This is due to the economy of the officers having it in charge, and to the further fact that nearly all the material was close at hand. J. M. Brown, of Little Rock, was the contractor for its erection. Prior to the building of the State house, and from the time the county was ejected therefrom until the new court house was ready for occupancy, the county offices and courts occupied temporary or rented buildings.

The first jail for Pulaski County was a log building, which stood on the east side of Broadway, between Third and Fourth Streets. It was consumed by fire about the year 1838, after which time a two story brick jail was erected on the same spot of ground. Subsequently this building was sold. The present jail and jailor's residence combined, which stands on the bank of the river immediately west of the State house square, was erected in 1886, at a cost of about $40,000. It is a substantial brick building, with steel prison cells, and contains two stories above the basement.

There is a county hospital, a frame building, in the western part of the city, where paupers, on becoming ill, are nursed and cared for at the expense of the county. There is no "poor farm" or asylum in Pulaski County, but appropriations are sometimes made from the county treasury for the maintenance of the dependent poor.

The county has leased a farm near the city, on which her criminals who fail to pay their fines in cash are compelled to pay them in labor, at a stipulated allowance per day. This farm is managed by an agent of the county, and the system is found to work well, as the proceeds of the farm recompense the county in a measure for the expense of her criminals. It is certainly preferable to the old plan of allowing the criminals so much per day for lying in jail until their fines were paid.

The following is a list of the names of the county officers of Pulaski County, delegates therefrom in constitutional conventions, and senators and representatives in the Territorial and State legislatures, together with the dates of their terms of service, from the organization of the county to the present writing:

Judges: S. S. Hall, 1829 30; P. T. Crutchfield, from September, 1830; David Rorer, 1830 32; J. H. Cocke, 1832 33; R. Graves, 1835 36; David Fulton, 1836 38; J. C. Anthony, 1840 42; L. B. Lincoln, 1842 44; A. Smith, 1844 50; B. F. Owens; 1850 52; W. G. Campbell, 1852 60; M. H. Eastman, 1860 62; D. R. Lamb, 1865 66; M. H. Eastman, 1866 68; David Reeve, 1868 72; W. F. Blackwood, 1874 76; M. H. Eastman, 1876 78; R. C. Wall, 1878 80; James Coates, 1880 82; W. J. Patton, 1882 84; W. F. Hill, present incumbent, first elected in 1884.

Clerks: R. C. Oden, 1819 21; A. H. Renik, 1821 23; Samuel Anderson, 1823 25; T. W. Newton, 1825 27; D. E. McKinney, the latter part of the term; T. W. Newton, 1827 29; J. Henderson,

1829–32; W. Badgett, 1832 35; J. P. Fields, 1835 36; John Fields, 1836 37; L. R. Lincoln, 1837 42; H. Horralson, 1842 44; G. N. Peay, 1844 56; W. B. Easley, 1856 62; T. H. Walker, 1862 64; J. W. Jay, from April, 1864 66; T. H. Walker, 1866–68; G. W. McDairmid, 1868 72; J. R. Rowland, 1872 74; R. W. Worthen, 1874 80; W. N. Parrish, 1880 82; R. W. Worthen, 1882 84; George W. Clark, 1884 86; H. O. Williams, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: L. R. Curran, 1819–21; G. Greathouse, 1821–23; H. Armstrong, 1823 25; S. M. Rutherford, 1825 30; J. K. Taylor, 1830 36; A. Martin, 1836 38; James Lawson, Jr., 1838 44; W. B. Burden, 1844 46; A. J. Hutt, 1846 48; B. F. Danley, 1848–52; J. C. Peay, 1852–56; B. F. Danley, 1856–58; Thomas Fletcher, 1858 62; J. M. Giles, 1862 64; Thomas Fletcher, 1866 68; W. S. Oliver, 1868 74; H. H. Rottaken, 1874 78; M. D. McCabe, 1878 80; W. S. Oliver, 1880 82; J. G. Fletcher, 1882 84; R. W. Worthen, 1884 88; Anderson Mills, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Treasurers: I. N. Doyle, 1836–38; James Lawson, Sr., 1838 40; J. C. Martin, 1840 42; Charles Lewis, 1842 52; S. T. Hudson, 1852 53; W. B. Easley, 1853 56; J. H. Newburn, 1856 58; J. B. Moore, 1858 60; W. N. Parish, 1860–62; Thomas Parsel, 1862 64; Thomas Parsel, 1866 68; John Reigler, 1868 74; J. A. Henry, 1874 76; M. D. McCabe, 1876 78; J. Griffith, 1878 88; H. E. Glidewell, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Coroners: Jacob Peyatte, 1819 21; M. Cunningham, 1821 25; A. McHenry, 1825 27; J. H. Caldwell, 1827 29; William Atchinson, 1829 32; R. H. Calloway, 1832–33; F. A. McWilliams, 1833 35; W. C. Howell, 1835 36; D. Royster, 1836–38; L. H. Elder, 1838–40; Hugh Brogan, 1842 46; D. L. Lewis, 1846 48; C. Stone, 1848 52; S. C. W. Lewis, 1852 56; J. D. Butler, 1856 58; N. Ring, 1858 60; H. C. Brookin, 1860 62; John Woolford, 1862 64; S. H. Webb, 1866 68; Henry Jacobi, 1868–72; J. Kirby, 1872 74; S. H. Webb, 1874–76; W. Woolford, 1876–82; Isaac Gilliam, 1882–84; J. B. Bond, present incumbent, first elected in 1884, and served continuously since.

Surveyors: Allen Martin, 1825 30; R. N Rowland, 1830 32; A. L. Langham, 1832 33; J. Gould, 1833 36; R. N. Rowland, 1836 38; G. Douglas, 1838 40; C. E. Moore, 1840 42; S. H. Webb, 1842 46; William McIntosh, 1846 52; S. H. Webb, 1852–56; J. F. Ward, 1856 57; G. W. Hardy, 1857 58; S. H. Webb, 1858 60; J. Jones, Jr., 1860 62; K. H. Williford, 1866 68; L. S. Dunscomb, 1868 72; S. McCormick, 1872 74; T. H. Conway, 1874 78; S. C. Martin, 1878–80; L. S. Dunscomb, 1880 84; K. H. Williford, 1884 86; F. H. Conway, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Assessors: J. S. Wolf, 1868 74; L. E. Baker, from May, 1874; F. A. Sarasin, 1874 76; B. Bourland, 1876 78; J. Butler, 1878 80; B. Baldwin, 1880 81; J. W. Bay, 1881 82; H. H. Rottaken, 1882 84; C. Pemberton, present incumbent, first elected in 1884, and served continuously since.

Circuit court clerks: Prior to 1871 there was but one clerk for both the county and circuit courts, and he by virtue of his office was also the county recorder. Since that time there has been a separate clerk for the circuit court as follows: J. V. Fitch, 1871 72; W. F. Blackwood, 1872–74; Thomas H. Walker, 1874——; Thomas W. Newton, 1876 82; J. L. Bay, 1882 86; W. W. Field, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Chancellors Pulaski chancery court: H. F. Fairchild, July 30, 1855; U. M. Rose, July 2, 1860; L. Gregg, November 25, 1865; W. I. Warrick, April 28, 1873; T. D. W. Yonley, February 12, 1877; J. R. Eakin, November 6, 1874 78; D. W. Carroll, November, 1878 86; D. W. Carroll, appointed 1886, for four years.

Clerks Pulaski chancery court: A. J. Smith, Gorden N. Peay, W. H. Bevens, William Hunter, E. C. Bronough, D. P. Upham, A. R. Witt, November 2, 1874, to 1876; J. W. Calloway, October 31, 1876, to October, 1886; S. R. Brown, present incumbent, term from October, 1886, to 1890.

Delegates in constitutional conventions: From January 4 to January 13, 1836, Pulaski, White and Saline Counties, W. Cummins, A. Fowler and

J. McLean; from March 4 to 21, and May 6 to June 3, 1861, A. H. Garland, J. Stillwell;* from January 4 to January 23, 1864, T. D. W. Yonley, E. Maynard, E. D. Ayers, F. A. Sarasin; from January 7 to February 18, 1868, James L. Hodges, James Hinds, Henry Rector, Thomas P. Johnson; from July 14 to October 31, 1874, J. F. Fagan,† G. N. Perkins, Jesse Butler, S. M. Barnes, Dan O'Sullivan (the latter chosen at special election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James F. Fagan).

Members of council and house of representatives in Territorial legislatures: John McElmurry, council, Radford Ellis and T. H. Tyndall, house, in legislature held at the Post of Arkansas from February 7 to 24, 1820; Benjamin Murphy, council, in legislature held at Little Rock from October 1 to 24, 1821; Mathers, council, A. H. Sevier, house, from October 6 to 31, 1823; A. S. Walker, council, A. H. Sevier, house, from October 3 to November 3, 1825; Edward Hogan, council, A. H. Sevier, house, from October 1 to 31, 1827, and in special session from October 6 to 28, 1828; Charles Caldwell, council, A. S. Walker and W. Rector, house, from October 5 to November 21, 1829; Charles Caldwell, council, S. M. Rutherford and P. T. Crutchfield, house, from October 3 to November 7, 1831; Allen Martin, council, S. M. Rutherford and R. C. Byrd, house, from October 7 to November 16, 1833. The dates given show at what times the legislature was in session.

Senators in State legislature: Pulaski, White and Saline Counties, R. C. Byrd, 1836 40; Pulaski County only, R. C. Byrd, 1840 44; T. W. Newton, 1844–46; Pulaski and Perry Counties, T. W. Newton, 1846 48; Pulaski only, C. W. Wilson, 1848 50; Pulaski and Prairie Counties, Richard Fletcher, 1850 52; Pulaski, Prairie and Perry, Richard Fletcher, 1852 54; same counties, B. C. Totten, 1854–56; Pulaski and Prairie Counties, B. C. Totten, 1856 58; same counties, Francis A. Terry, 1858 62; same counties, Joseph Stillwell, 1862 64; same counties, Truman Warner, 1864 66; same counties, R. S. Gantt, 1866 68; Pulaski and White Counties, O. A. Hadley, 1868 70; same counties, O. A. Hadley and W. Riley, 1870 72; same counties, John Goad and R. B. White, 1872 74; Pulaski and Perry, J. M. Loughborough and W. H. Blackwell, 1874 76; same counties, Samuel W. Williams, *vice* J. M. Loughborough, deceased, and W. H. Blackwell, 1876 78; same counties, W. L. Terry and E. D. Boyd, 1878 82; same counties, L. L. Thompson and G. T. Holmes, 1882 86; Tenth senatorial district,* J. T. Jones and J. E. Williams, 1886 88, and holding over.

Representatives: J. H. Cocke and R. C. Byrd, 1836–38; A. W. Fowler and L. Gibson, 1838–40; William Cummins, L. Gibson and C. P. Bartrand, 1840 42; John W. Cocke, P. T. Crutchfield and Jared C. Martin, 1842 44; C. P. Bertrand, A. Fowler and Frederick W. Trapnall, 1844 46; C. P. Bertrand, Richard Fletcher and Peter T. Crutchfield, 1846 48; C. P. Bertrand and F. W. Trapnall, 1848 50; D. W. Carroll and F. W. Trapnall, 1850 52; W. E. Ashley and B. F. Danley, 1852 54; H. M. Rector and Joseph Stillwell, 1854 56; L. Gibson and S. W. Williams, 1856–58; J. B. Johnson and William Q. Pennington, 1858 60; John T. Trigg and W. Q. Pennington, 1860 62; W. Q. Pennington and Thomas Fletcher, 1862 64; O. P. Snyder and S. L. Holman, 1864 66; R. C. Newton and C. F. Farrelly, 1866 68; Pulaski and White Counties, M. W. Benjamin,† J. G. Price, A. L. Bush, Sol. Miller, F. M. Chrisman and John Goad, 1868 70; same counties, C. A. Whittemore, R. A. Howard, J. W. Pilkington and John Goad, 1870–72; same counties, L. B. Mitchell, J. M. Gist, W. I. Warrick, N. Brown, J. B. Clopton and John N. Murphy, 1872 74; same counties, W. B. Carter, L. L. Thompson and J. M. Gist, 1874 76; Pulaski only, R. A. Little, C. S. Collins, R. C. Wall and H. Wildberger, 1876 77; W. C. Ratcliff, M. J. McHenry, Z. P. H. Farr and E. L. Maynard, 1877 78; W. J. Murphy, E. L. Maynard, Isaac Gillam and Martin Sinnott,

*Returned elected, but declared not elected by resolution of the convention.

†Resigned before taking his seat.

*Composed of Pulaski and Perry Counties.

†M. W. Benjamin appointed solicitor general, succeeded by C. C. Ferrally.

1878 80; W. E. Gray, B. D. Williams, W. Warrick and Casper Allenberg, 1880-82; J. T. Jones, Charles Choniski, Granville Ryles and F. W. White, 1882 84; Dan O'Connor, J. T. Jones, J. W. Vaughn and T. E. Gibson, 1884 86; L. C. Balch, G. W. Granberry, W. A. Compton and P. Conrad, 1886 88; C. T. Coffman, William Nickell, J. R. Walters and G. W. Granberry, present members.

The act creating Pulaski County provided that the Governor should appoint three judges to compose the common pleas court for the county, and of this mention has already been made in connection with the organization of the county. This was a court created by the laws of Missouri Territory, and it had jurisdiction over all county and probate business, as well as over a good deal of business which now belongs exclusively to the circuit court. The legislature of Arkansas Territory, by an act approved October 24, 1821, provided that the Territory should be divided into two judicial districts, and that a judge should be appointed in each one, to preside over the circuit court thereof as established by the same act. The Second district was made to contain the counties of Crawford, Pulaski, Clark, Hempstead and Miller. The terms of the court were to commence in Pulaski on the first Mondays of March, July and November of each year. The act provided that this court should have jurisdiction of "all civil cases of $100 and upwards, and in all criminal cases, excepting the punishment of which was capital, and in all other cases then exercised by the common pleas court, and concurrent jurisdiction in chancery cases, and appellate jurisdiction from decisions of the justices of the peace." And by further provision of the act the court of common pleas was abolished.

This left the county with only one court which was to exercise jurisdiction over all business in general, with only the exception above mentioned, until the county court was established by an act of the Territorial legislature, approved November 13, 1829, by Gov. John Pope. This act established a county court in every county in the Territory, and gave it jurisdiction over all county and probate business in general. The court was composed of one judge only, and it was provided that the first judge should be elected by the electors of the county on the first Monday of January, 1830, to hold his office for a term of two years.* It was also provided that on business relating to roads and revenues, one justice of the peace from each civil township in the county should be entitled to sit on the bench with the judge, but on no other business. It was further provided that the clerk of the circuit court should also be clerk of the county court, and that the terms of the court should commence on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year. A subsequent act of the legislature, approved November 7, 1831, provided for the establishment of county courts, to be composed by the justices of the peace of the county, and for the repeal of the act of 1829. Following this, another act of the legislature, approved November 16, 1833, repealed the act approved November 7, 1831, and restored the act of 1829, by which the county court was first established with one judge only.

After the State of Arkansas was admitted into the Union, the legislature thereof, by an act approved November 7, 1836, provided that the county court should be composed of the several justices of the peace of the county, who should elect one of their number as presiding judge thereof, to hold his office for two years, and to be judge also of the probate court. The act also provided that the judge and two justices of the peace, or of three of the latter in the absence of the judge, should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and that the terms should be held on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year. Some subsequent changes have been made in the formation of the county court. It is now, and for many years has been composed of a single judge elected by the people.

The proceedings pertaining to probate business since the State was admitted into the Union, have been kept on separate records from the county business proper, and the probate court is separate from the county court, but it is presided over by the same judge. The regular sessions of the

* For the first one elected see "county officers."

county court begin on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October of each year, and of the probate court on the second Mondays of the same months.

The first act of the legislature of the State of Arkansas pertaining to circuit courts was approved November 7, 1836. It provided for the division of the State into judicial circuits, the appointment and election of judges, defined their duties, the jurisdiction of the court, etc. The law pertaining to this court has frequently been changed, and the State has frequently been redistricted into judicial circuits. Pulaski County now belongs to the Sixth district, composed of the counties of Lonoke, Pulaski, Van Buren, Faulkner and Cleburne. Hon. J. W. Martin, of Little Rock, is the present judge of the district. His term expires October 30, 1890. R. J. Lee is the prosecuting attorney, and his term expires at the same date. The regular sessions of this court in Pulaski County begin on the second Monday in March, and on the first Monday in October of each year.

Pulaski Chancery Court was established by an act of the legislature, approved January 15, 1855, and has been in continued existence since. Its regular sessions begin on the first Mondays of April and October of each year.

In 1836 the legal bar of Pulaski County, or as it might be said of the State capital, as recently published by J. R. Homer Scott, a son of Judge Andrew Scott of the first superior court of Arkansas Territory, consisted of the following-named prominent attorneys: Chester Ashley, Daniel Ringo, David C. Rover, Ambrose H. Sevier, Charles Caldwell, William Cummins, Robert Crittenden, Samuel C. Roane, Bernard Smith and Judge Samuel S. Hall. These were all representative men of Arkansas, and nearly all had a State, and a few had a National reputation. Chester Ashley came to Little Rock in 1820, Ambrose H. Sevier in 1821, William Cummins in 1824. According to Gen. Albert Pike, Robert Crittenden, Chester Ashley, William Cummings, Absalom Fowler and Daniel Ringo were the foremost members of the bar of Little Rock in 1833. Other influential early members of the Little Rock bar, some of whom settled here prior to 1828, and some at a subsequent period, were Judge Benjamin Johnson and his talented son, Robert W.; Samuel H. Hempstead; Albert Pike, who came in 1833; F. W. Trapnall and John W. Cocke, both from Kentucky, in 1836; John J. Clendennen, who came about the same time, and Ebenezer Cummins and George C. Watkins the latter two having settled early in the 20's when very young men. Prominent among the later members was Pleasant Jordan, who came in the winter of 1842 43, and Elbert H. English, who came in 1884.

The bar of Little Rock has always been an able one, numbering among its members some of the brightest legal lights of America, and it still maintains its efficiency. Among the present members are Samuel R. Allen, C. Altenberg, John C. Barrow, Liberty Bartlett, George L. Basham, B. B. Battle, Blackwood & Williams, Caldwell Bradshaw, A. J. Carden, Carroll & Pemberton, Caruth & Erb, John H. Cherry, E. O. Clark, Sol. T. Clark, James Coates, Caswell Coffman, Cohn & Cohn, Collins & Balch, F. W. Compton, W. A. Compton, A. G. Cunningham, Dodge & Johnson, P. C. Dooley, William J. Du Val, C. C. Farrell, W. A. Files, H. L. Fletcher, F. M. Fulk, T. E. Gibbon, Fay Hempstead, George R. Hughes, W. H. Hyatt, Benj. J. Johnson, Francis Johnson, John B. Jones, Jones & Martin, Eben W. Kimball, Gilbert Knapp, Lee & Trimble, John McClure, Judge Joseph W. Martin (now on the circuit court bench), C. B. Moore, J. M. Moore, Elbert Oliver, Joseph Ogden, T. J. Oliphant, Bertrand Pope, Ratcliffe & Fletcher, Charles P. Redmund, U. M. and G. W. Rose, John M. Rose, George H. Sanders, G. W. Shinn, W. L. Terry, W. J. Terry, B. D. Turner, Jr., Mark Valentine, Frank W. Vaughan, Albert Wassell, Samuel S. Wassell, Samuel W. Williams, Charles C. Waters, W. A. Webber and William G. Whipple. The following are colored members: M. W. Gibbs, G. N. Perkins, C. T. Lindsey and Thomas P. Johnson.

In consequence of there being no "roll of attorneys" at the office of the clerk of the Pulaski circuit court, there are undoubtedly other members of the bar whose names do not here appear.

At the September election in 1888, James P. Eagle, Democratic candidate for Governor, received in Pulaski County 2,852 votes, and C. M. Norwood, the candidate of the Union Labor party and Combined Opposition, 3,180 votes. These are the returns reported by the secretary of State in his last biennial report. At the same election there were two tickets in the field for county officers the Democratic and the Union Labor the latter being supported by the combined opposition to the former. From the best information available to the writer, A. F. Rice, Union Labor candidate for representative in the State legislature, received 4,717 votes, which was the highest number received by the four candidates on that ticket for the legislature, the other three receiving a less number, the lowest being 4,648, and C. T. Coffman, Democratic candidate for representative in the legislature, received 3,843 votes, which was the highest number received by the four candidates on that ticket for the legislature, the lowest being 3,723. It is presumed that the candidates on the Union Labor ticket received a like number of votes and like majorities at the polls; but on the night of September 5, following the election, a burglary was committed on the vaults of the county clerk's office, and the poll-books and ballots of nine townships within the county were stolen from the place therein where they had been previously deposited. These townships were Badgett, Big Rock, Campbell, Eastman, Eagle, Mineral, Pyeatt, Roland and Union, each of which had polled a majority against the Democratic ticket. When the returns were counted by the proper board, those of the nine townships named not being present, were "counted out," and the balance, when counted, gave each Democratic candidate on the county ticket a majority, and to them certificates of election were issued.

On the convening of the legislature Messrs. A. F. Rice, E. J. Owen, H. Morehart and G. W. Thompson, candidates for the legislature, contested the seats of C. T. Coffman, William Nickell, J. R. Walter and G. W. Granberry, opposing candidates, to whom certificates of election had been issued. The legislature, upon investigation of the matter, declared A. F. Rice and his associate candidates duly elected and entitled to their seats This, of course, unseated the Democratic candidates. The other candidates for county offices, to whom certificates of election had been issued, qualified and assumed the duties of the offices, and continue to hold them.

Gov. Simon P. Hughes, on September 13, 1888, issued a proclamation offering a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of each person who participated in stealing the poll books and ballots, but up to September, 1889, no arrests had been made.

At the presidential election in November, 1888, the several candidates received votes in Pulaski County as follows: Cleveland (Democrat), 2,873; Harrison (Republican), 4,446; Streeter (United Labor), 24; Fiske (Prohibition), 15.

Upon the approach of the Civil War, 1861–65, the United States Arsenal at Little Rock was in possession of a small force of Federal troops, commanded by Capt. James Totton, who, on February 8, 1861, in obedience to a demand of Gov. Henry M. Rector, surrendered the arsenal and all property connected therewith to the State authorities. According to the terms of the surrender the captain was permitted to retire, unmolested, with his command from the State. Accordingly on the 12th of the same month, after having given possession of the property, the captain and his command embarked on board the steamer Madora, for St. Louis, Mo. Notwithstanding this occurrence, there was still a strong sentiment of loyalty to the Federal Government, among the people of Pulaski County, and when delegates were elected to the State Convention to be held in March, 1861, they were elected with the understanding that they should vote against the secession of the State. But after the war had actually begun, and President Lincoln had issued his proclamation, calling upon Arkansas for her quota of troops to assist in bringing the seceded States back into the Union, the sentiment changed, and the people almost unanimously preferred to cast their lot with the proposed Southern Confederacy, and did all in their power to help establish it. To this end several companies of soldiers were enlisted and organized

within the county, and furnished the Confederate army.

The first of these companies to take the field was that of Capt. William Martin, which was organized early in the summer of 1861, and composed a part of the First Arkansas Regiment. The second was the "Capital Guards," an independent company that had been organized for some time before the war. This company, under command of Capt. Gordon N. Peay, joined the Sixth Arkansas Regiment. The same year another company, commanded by Capt. James B. Johnson, was raised and joined the "Hyman Legion," and still another company (Cavalry) was raised and commanded by Capt. Ben. S. Danley. It joined an Arkansas regiment of cavalry. Also, early in the summer of 1861, Capt. W. E. Woodruff organized an artillery company to assist the Confederates in Missouri. After the battle of Oak Hill (Wilson's Creek), this company disbanded and was subsequently re organized. In March, 1862, Capts. John O'Brien and Francis A. Terry each raised a company of infantry. The former joined the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Regiment. About the same time Capt. William N. Parrish joined the Confederate army with a company partially raised in each of the counties of Pulaski and Saline. Other companies and parts of companies were also organized at Little Rock, but this being the capital of the State, it is to be presumed that the companies organized here were recruited to some extent from adjoining counties.

Early in September, 1863, Gen. Fred Steele, commanding United States troops in Arkansas, advanced upon Little Rock. Gen. Sterling Price was then in command of the Confederate forces at this place, but retired upon the approach of Steele's army, and the latter took possession of the city without resistance. On the 10th day of the month Brig. Gen. Davidson assumed command of the post. Gen. Steele then established his headquarters here, and from that time, until the close of the war and for a time thereafter, Little Rock remained in possession of and under the control of Federal troops. From the time that Capt. Totton delivered the arsenal at Little Rock to the State authorities in February, 1861, until Gen. Steele captured the place in September, 1863, it was in possession of the friends and troops of the proposed Southern Confederacy; hence it escaped the alternate occupancy of the contending armies that so many other cities were subjected to.

It is said by citizens of Little Rock that Gen. Steele, after taking possession of the city, did all in his power to ameliorate the sufferings of the citizens, and by so doing won their highest esteem, even though their sympathies were not with his cause. His bitterest political enemies, including ex officers of the Confederate army, speak of him in the highest terms of respect, and the latter especially commend his skill as a military commander. It is proper to say in this connection, that at other places where Gen. Steele was in immediate command, the writer has heard the same encomiums pronounced upon him by the citizens for his kindness to them and for his protection of their individual property.

Pulaski County was somewhat overrun by scouting parties who committed some depredations, but in this respect did not suffer as much as some other counties of the State. Provisions were hard to obtain, and on account of their scarcity the citizens suffered much until communication was opened up by the Federal army, and even then much suffering continued for a long time, for the want of means with which to purchase supplies. By reference to the history of Little Rock appearing in this work, it will be seen how rapidly and how successfully the citizens thereof have recovered from the cruel effects of the war.

Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas, and the county seat of Pulaski County, is situated on the south side of the Arkansas River, in latitude 34 43′ north, and longitude 92° 10′ west from Greenwich, England, and is distant by rail from St. Louis, 345 miles; from Texarkana, 145 miles; from Fort Smith, 164 miles; and from Memphis, 135 miles.

Long before Little Rock had an existence as a town or city, the French explorers of the Arkansas River discovered the point of rock at the foot of what is now Rock Street, and upon which the south

end of the lower bridge rests, and named it in their language "La Petite Rochelle," which, translated, means "The Little Rock," in contradistinction with another much larger rocky promontory on the opposite of the river, and two miles higher up. La Petite Rochelle, as it was then called, formed a noteworthy landmark for boatmen on the river, as it was the first rock which they discovered in ascending the stream from its mouth. Upon the arrival of the first American settlers, the name Little Rock was continued, but afterward, in 1821, the citizens, disliking the name (it applying only to a certain point) called a meeting, and resolved to change the name of the town to "Arkopolis;" but this new name was never adopted. It seems that the early proprietors of the town favored the original name, for the record shows that when they recorded the first plat they were very emphatic in saying that the town should be "forever known by the name of Little Rock."

In 1818 there were, as has been stated, only a few settler in the vicinity of Little Rock, and prior thereto no attempt had been made to found a town. Isaac Watkins, who arrived, as it is believed, in 1818, erected a log cabin on the river bank, on the west side of what is now Main Street, and opened a "tavern" therein. There were no stores in the town at that time but soon after Capt. Pitcher opened a little store, probably the first one, at the foot of Main Street. In a short time another one was opened at the wharf where the Pine Bluff Depot now stands. William Wait, also, was one of the first merchants of the place. At this time, and for some time later, all transportation on the river was by means of keel boats, which brought provisions from New Orleans and exchanged them for the commodities furnished by the pioneer settlers, consisting mostly of peltry, wild honey, bees wax, hides, etc. It was the custom of the early settlers to depend mostly upon hunting, and the revenue derived therefrom, for their living; consequently, much that might have been raised at home was purchased from the supplies that came up the river. Bacon, none of which was raised here then, was 25 cents, sugar 50 cents, and coffee 75 cents per lb. Corn ranged from $1.00 to $1.50 per bushel, and as for wheat there was none, but flour could be obtained at from $10.00 to $16.00 per barrel.

In the fall of 1821, after Little Rock had become the capital of Arkansas Territory, and one session of the legislature had been held there, the proprietors of the original site, consisting of William Russell, Henry W. Conway, Robert Crittenden, W. Trimble, Robert C. Oden, Thomas P. Eskridge and Joseph Harden, had it surveyed and laid out into blocks, lots, streets and alleys. It was surveyed on an angle of seven and a half degrees east of north, so as the better to accommodate it to the course of the river. The original town contains 365 blocks, and the streets extending back from the river are named, beginning on the east: Commerce, Rock, Cumberland, Scott, Main, Louisiana, Center, Spring, Broadway, Arch, Gaines, State, Izard, Chester, Ringo, Cross, Pulaski, Victory and Cove. The streets crossing these at right angles, and running nearly parallel with the river, are Markham (or First), and from thence they are numbered respectively from two to eighteen inclusive. Many additions have since been laid out from time to time to accomodate the growth of the place, and there is now included within the corporate limits of the city nearly all of Sections 2 and 3, about one half of Section 4, a portion of Section 8, more than one half of Section 9, the whole of Section 10, about one half of Section 11, nearly one half of Section 14, and five eights of Section 15, all in Township 1 north, Range 12 west, according to the Government survey of the public lands.

Being situated upon a navigable river, and being also the capital of an organized territory, and the shire town of a county, Little Rock became settled and developed more rapidly than many other towns within the Territory, though its growth was not equal to that of more modern towns. In 1820 the town is said to have contained a population of seven families. It was incorporated on October 27, 1825. The charter contained a provision that no one person should be required to pay more than $20 annual tax. It was re incorporated by an act of the legislature of the Territory, approved

November 7, 1831, under the name and style of "The Mayor and Town Council of Little Rock." The council consisted of four members, and the corporation was authorized to appoint such other officers as were deemed necessary. It was again incorporated, this time as a city, on November 11, 1835.

William F. Pope, a second cousin and ex private secretary of Gov. John Pope, says that when he came to Little Rock, in 1832, it contained sixteen small brick buildings, various log and frame houses, and had a population of from 700 to 800, and that the business was all located near the crossing of Main and Markham Streets. R. C. Byrd, McLean & Badgett, Jacob Rider, Emzy Wilson and Dudley Mason were the merchants of the place, and got their goods only twice a year. Their trade extended seventy-five or eighty miles to the south, far to the southwest, and also far to the north and northeast, but not so far in other directions, as trading posts by this time had been established at various places on the river both below and above Little Rock. Prices of goods and commodities then ranged as follows: Domestics, bleached, from 30 to 50 cents; domestics, unbleached, 25 cents; calico, 30 to 37½ cents; sugar, 15 cents; coffee, 25 cents; corn, 75 cents per bushel; cornmeal, $1 per bushel; flour, $10 to $12 per barrel; Irish potatoes, $1 per bushel; sweet potatoes and turnips, each 50 cents per bushel; salt, $7 per barrel; iron 10 cents per pound, and beef, choice steaks, only 5 cents per pound. Beef was the only cheap article, and it was very cheap, for the reason that it cost nothing to raise the cattle, and that there was only the home market for it, besides there was an abundance of wild game, by which the settlers were so well supplied with meat that there was but little beef demanded.

In 1836 (according to J. R. Homer Scott, a son of Judge Andrew Scott, one of the first judges of the superior court of Arkansas Territory, who came with his family to Arkansas Post in March or April, 1821, and to Little Rock in 1822) John McClain was a merchant on Main Street. Jacob Rider was then selling goods on the corner of Main and Markham, where the German National Bank is now located. On the opposite corner north, Byrd & Dugan sold dry goods. Across Main, east of them, where Gibson's drug store is now located, James Debaun sold goods. South of him, where now stands the First National Bank, Emzy Wilson sold goods, and adjoining him Charly Fisher had a confectionery store. On the east side of Main, near the river bank, George W. Scott, then United States Marshal, and Henry W. Armstrong, formerly sheriff of the county, were selling goods in partnership. Adjoining them on the south was the drug store of Lee, Little and others. The same authority says that the first hotel built in Little Rock was on the corner of Markham and Scott Streets, and that it was kept by Maj. Nicholas Peay, who came with his family to Little Rock in 1824 or 1825.* The next hotel was a brick house built by Hon. Chester Ashley, on the west side of Main Street, opposite the drug store of Lee, Little and others. Christian Brumback kept a butcher shop on the corner of Fifth and Main Streets, and ran a brickyard where now stands the fine residence of Judge Sam. W. Williams on Center Street. Dudley D. Mason and Baker were hatters, and lived between Scott and Third on Louisiana. Samuel C. Roane's house, afterward the residence of Gov. John Pope, was on Second and Louisiana. Mr. Scott also writes that the house in which Gov. John P. Eagle now resides, on the corner of Eighth and Cumberland Streets, which was built and occupied by Robert Crittenden, was the first brick house erected in Little Rock. In this he is sustained by some surviving settlers, while others, especially Judge William F. Pope, who came to the town in 1832, and S. H. Tucker, who came the following year, contend that the small portion of the latter's residence, consisting of brick, was the first brick building erected in Little Rock, and, also, that two other small brick houses were erected prior to the Crittenden house.

The physicians of Little Rock, in 1836, were Matthew Cunningham, William P. Rayburn, John

*It is presumed that Isaac Watkins, who formerly kept tavern in his cabin at the foot of Main Street, only entertained individuals as an accommodation, until the first hotel was erected.

H. Cocke, Robert T. Watkins, —— Richie, Bushrod W. Lee, W. Little, George Patton and J. R. Conway.

"After the admission of the State into the Union, in 1836, the growth of the place was more rapid, though still greatly retarded by an extensive and implacable litigation, which sprung up about conflicting titles to the land on which the place is situated. This damper on the prosperity of the town was only removed at the December term of the supreme court of the United States for the year 1867, when a quietus was finally put to a long and vexatious series of suits." [Extract from Dr. Cantrell's history.]

A very rapid growth of Little Rock continued from 1836 to 1840; then, as a result of the general financial panic of 1837, the breaking of the banks, and the depreciated value of Arkansas currency, which finally became worth only 45 cents on the dollar, business came to a standstill, and but little improvement was made, and but few added to the population for the next ten or twelve years. About the year 1853 the place began to prosper again, and continued to improve until the beginning of the Civil War, the town having acquired a population in 1860, according to the United States census reports, of 3,727.

In 1856 the business was confined mostly to Markham and Main Streets. On the former it was located between Main and Commerce Streets, and on Main it was located between the river and Second Street, with, perhaps, a little between Second and Third. There were also some small business shops on Markham west of Main. There was then only one hotel proper, the "Anthony House," which stood on the south side of Markham, between Main and Scott Streets, but there were several boarding houses. The "Anthony House" was then kept by John Collins. There were a large number of general stores, four church edifices for the whites, the Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, and one for the colored people. There were also two schools, one taught by Moses Eastman, and the other by the Sisters of Mercy. Two landings on the river were then in use, the one being at the foot of Main, and the other at the foot of Commerce Street. At the beginning of the Civil War, business became again suspended, and so remained through the war period and for some years thereafter.

John R. Wherry, who came to this place in 1859, says there were no policemen nor night watchmen in the city then. People slept with doors and windows open. There was no ice here then for summer consumption, and there was only one bakery in the town, and that was kept by an old Irishman named Moore, and dubbed by his enthusiastic friends as "Rory O'Moore." From 1855 to the beginning of the Civil War, the block now bounded by Sherman, Commerce, Third and Fourth Streets was known as the "Dutch Garden," and bore the same relation to Little Rock for pleasure that "Over the Rhine" did to Cincinnati, Ohio. It was a favorite resort for everybody, and no stranger had "seen the elephant" unless he had taken in the "Dutch Garden."

In 1872 Dr. W. A. Cantrell, in writing up a brief, but valuable, history of Little Rock, after referring to the decision of the supreme court of the United States, rendered in 1867, putting a quietus to the contention that had long existed about the title to real estate of the city, said: "Since then town lots have been bought and sold, property has changed hands, handsome residences and substantial business houses have been erected, and to the east, west and south the city is rapidly spreading out in uninterrupted growth and graceful embellishments. The war, which has desolated so many fair cities in the South and West, seems here mercifully to have stayed its insatiate hand, and rather to have developed all the latent strength and beauty which had hitherto slumbered in indolence and apathy. Large property holders have been compelled, by pecuniary needs, to relinquish blocks of town lots, before lying vacant, to enterprising purchasers, who are filling up the voids with inviting homes and throwing new and vigorous impulses into the marts of business."

The business has since continued to improve, but the most rapid improvement has been made since 1880. The city has widened out, extending

to the east, south and southwest, covering a very extensive area, and its population is now estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000. Farther on will be mentioned in detail its various institutions, departments of business, public works, etc.

The government of the city consists of a mayor, board of common council, city attorney, city clerk, police judge, police force and other proper officers. Following is a list of the names of the mayors of the city, with their term or terms of service from 1836 to the present writing (August, 1889): Jesse Brown, 1836–40; S. H. Webb, 1840 42; John Widgery, 1842; Samuel G. Trowbridge, elected *vice* Widgery resigned May 24, 1842; Thomas S. Arnold, elected *vice* Trowbridge resigned January 4, 1843; Eli Colby, elected *vice* Reynolds resigned September 12, 1843; William Brown, Sr., 1844 45; Lambert J. Reardon, 1845–47; R. L. Dodge, 1847 48; S. H. Webb, 1848 49; Roswell Beebe, elected *vice* Webb resigned April 19, 1849; D. J. Baldwin, elected *vice* Beebe resigned February 13, 1850; John E. Knight, 1851 52; A. J. Hutt, 1852 54; Thomas D. Merrick, 1854–55; C. P. Bertrand, 1855 57; W. E. Ashley, 1857 59; Gordon N. Peay, 1859 61; William E. Ashley, 1861 to Federal occupation September 10, 1863; J. J. McAlmont, 1866 67; J. W. Hopkins, 1867 68; John Wassell, military appointment, 1868 69; A. K. Hartman, 1869, suspended January, 1870; J. G. Botsford, elected by council to fill vacancy; Robert T. Catterson, 1871 73; Frederick Kramer, 1873 75; John G. Fletcher, 1875 81; Frederick Kramer, 1881 86; W. G. Whipple, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Following is the official debt statement of Little Rock, for 1888, as presented by the city clerk:

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.,
January 28, 1889.

*To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen, City of Little Rock:*

GENTLEMEN—I submit the following debt statement for the year 1888:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 20 Bonds, issue of 1875 | $117,058 38 | |
| 6-20 Bonds, issue of 1877 | 9,002 59 | |
| 6 20 Bonds, issue of 1879 | 41,239 13 | $167,300 10 |
| Interest from January, 1888, to February 1, 1889 | 5,855 50 | 5,855 50 |
| Judgments in United States Circuit Court | 28,784 71 | |
| Interest to February 1, 1889 | $7,927 71 | $36,712 42 |
| Judgments in Pulaski Circuit Court | 15,299 93 | |
| Interest to February 1, 1886 | 4,735 97 | 20,035 90 |
| Warrants payable in 1889 | 10,916 20 | |
| Warrant payable in 1889, Electric | 6,000 00 | 16,916 20 |
| Warrant payable in 1890, Hose | 530 00 | 530 00 |
| Warrant payable in 1890, Electric | 5,000 00 | |
| Warrant payable in 1891, Electric | 5,000 00 | |
| Warrant payable in 1892, Electric | 5,000 00 | 15,000 00 |
| Open Ledger accounts | 8,445 13 | 8,445 13 |
| Accounts and claims incurred in 1888 | 16,864 73 | 16,864 73 |
| | | $287,659 98 |
| Less amount in hands of Treasurer, December 31, 1888 | | 3,448 11 |
| Total amount of indebtedness. | | $284,211 87 |

Respectfully submitted,
H. C. JONES, *City Clerk.*

Examined and approved:
C. T. WALKER,
G. M. D. CANTRELL, } *Finance Committee.*
ALBERT WASSELL,

Since the above statement was published, certain bonds have been refunded at a less rate per cent, and others have been paid and the bonded indebtedness reduced at this date, September, 1889, to about $152,000. For a city of its magnitude and wealth the public indebtedness of Little Rock is small.

There is nothing more uncertain and unreliable than estimated populations. In the absence of reliable data, it is as natural for the citizens of a town or city to overestimate their population as it is for water to run down hill. From a number of surviving old citizens of Little Rock, there have been obtained estimates of its population at various times in the past, and the figures given are both amusing and confusing. The place has been considered to have had a population of 8,000 at one time during the 50's, and 6,000 in 1860, and equally as erroneous figures for other dates have been given. The United States census reports indicate the population of Little Rock, at the dates shown, to have been as follows: 1850, white, 1,621, slaves, 525, free colored, 21, total, 2,167; 1860, white, 2,874, slaves, 846, free colored, 7, total, 3,727; 1870, white, 7,101, colored, all free now, 5,274, total, 12,375; 1880, total white and colored, 13,138.

This demonstrates an increase from 1870 to 1880 of only 758, which is obviously erroneous. It is claimed by good citizens of the city that in 1880 the census was carelessly enumerated, that the people of entire blocks were omitted, that during the 70's, with the exception of about two years, consequent upon the financial panic of 1872 and 1873, the city had a gradual and liberal increase in its population, and that in 1880 it was much larger than shown by the census reports. The population of the city is now carefully estimated to be between 30,000 and 35,000. This may seem startling, but it is believed that the United States census for 1890 will show that it is not an overestimate. The citizens will endeavor to have the enumeration for the forthcoming census made full and complete. Following 1880, the city has grown much more rapidly than at any time prior thereto, but its most rapid growth has been during the last four years. Its growth is not the result of a "boom," but it is substantial and healthy. The natural advantages and great resources of the place are becoming known, and manufacturing establishments, business houses and dwellings are being constructed at a rapid rate. Business is flourishing.

The public works of Little Rock are worthy of careful attention. The city is supplied with a complete telephone system with wires extending to all its parts, and "'Hello' is sounded into the metallic ear of 700 telephones." It is also brought into close connection with the outer world by the numerous telegraph lines passing through or centering here. Twelve miles of street railway, with horses or mules as motive power, are operated in the city, besides three miles of the dummy line owned and operated by the City Electric Street Railway Company, which was organized in December, 1887, with Howard Adams, president; M. W. Benjamin, secretary, and John B. Jones, treasurer. It was the intention of this company to use electric power, but as the charter gave them the right to use steam motors, they concluded to use the latter temporarily until the development of some more satisfactory power. The line was built from the heart of the city, corner Second and Louisiana Streets, and runs alternately to the west and south to new additions in the suburbs of the city. The road was completed, equipped and began to be operated July 4, 1888. Two trains, each consisting of a "dummy" locomotive, with one or two cars as occasion requires, are used on the road, and each one makes the round trip in an hour, the two meeting midway on the line. It is the intention of the company to extend their lines, if possible, to embrace the whole city.

The city is supplied with a good system of water-works, originally constructed by Mr. Zeb Ward, but now owned by the Home Water Works Company. About two miles above the city the water is pumped from the Arkansas River, by steam power, into reservoirs located on a mountain 247 feet above the city. There are two reservoirs adjoining, being separated only by a wall, the one being somewhat higher than the other. The water is first pumped into the more elevated reservoir, where it settles and filters into the other from whence it is conducted through "mains" and pipes to all parts of the city. These works were first operated in May, 1887. The mains and pipes are constantly being extended to meet the demands of the growing city. The high elevation of the reservoirs gives sufficient pressure to throw the water above the highest buildings in the city, and the supply being abundant, the fire department is well supplied with the element that extinguishes fire. It is claimed that the water system of Little Rock is the most complete to be found in the South, and for purity the water is unexcelled. The city is also supplied with a good sewerage system and an ample fire department, and the streets are being paved with granite taken from the extensive quarries only a mile and a half distant.

The Little Rock Gaslight Company was organized in 1855, by J. L. Strother. It was reorganized about December, 1879, and the works bought by St. Louis parties. John W. Harrison was made president and Lewis Hoster secretary. It remained thus until, upon foreclosure of its bonds, it was bought in by its successor, the Pulaski Gaslight Company, December 11, 1879. In January,

1882, John D. Adams was elected president and Dean Adams secretary. In 1888 Mr. Charles F. Penzel was elected treasurer. These are the present officers. The company had gas for illuminating purposes only, until the Little Rock Electric Light Company was organized in 1880, with R. A. Edgerton president. In March, 1887, the latter company bought a controlling interest in the works of the former. At that time only about sixty arc lights were in use, and the works were located in rented buildings. The present officers are James A. Fones, president, Dean Adams, secretary and manager. They have since erected a two story building, 60x75 feet in size, replaced the old machinery with new, and greatly increased the power, and have now 110 arc lights and 1,300 incandescent lights. The company has recently added the Springer process of manufacturing water gas, with a capacity to furnish 250,000 feet per day. The improvements made in 1889 for both gas and electric light aggregate $50,000. The gas mains measure about eighteen miles in length.

In addition to the foregoing, the city of Little Rock has an electric light plant, which was put into operation September 1, 1888. It now consists of the plant proper, 111 lights and five towers, covering several times the area of the old gas system. At this writing it has been in use one year, and has cost the city between $6,000 and $7,000, which is only a little over half of what it formerly cost per annum for lighting the streets. Of course this does not include the cost of the plant.

An incandescent light plant is also owned and operated by Messrs. Hornibrook and Townsend and Mrs. Angelo Marre. Little Rock is supplied with from ten to twelve miles of street railway, by the Street Railway Company. The Little Rock Board of Trade, a large corporation of business men, has erected for its use, and now occupies, a large and commodious brick building on the corner of Second and Scott Streets.

The United States arsenal grounds, consisting of thirty six acres, lie in the southeastern part of the city, and were purchased in 1836 from Hawkins, McLean & Blodgett, at $100 per acre, by Richard B. Lee, acting ordnance officer of United States artillery. Two years later Lieut. John T. Lee, of the ordnance corps, was assigned to duty here, and at once began inclosing the grounds and erecting suitable buildings. "Five large brick buildings, consisting of an armory, commanding officers' quarters, a barrack for one company, ordnance storerooms and workshops, quartermaster's and commissary's storerooms, were built under his supervision, also a magazine, brick stables and outhouses. Lieut. Lee was relieved in 1842 by David Butler, ordnance department, who continued to beautify the grounds by transplanting forest trees and shrubbery, and by grading walks and drives, until 1849, when he was relieved by Capt. James Morgan, who, in turn, was succeeded by Lieut. C. P. Kingsbury, ordnance corps, September 1, 1851. Lieut. Kingsbury was relieved July 22, 1853, by Capt. A. B. Dyer, who was succeeded by the military storekeeper, T. C. Humphreys, ordnance department, June 8, 1855. He continued in charge until February 19, 1858, when Military Storekeeper W. R. Andrews, ordnance department, relieved him of duty. Andrews continued in charge until the day of his death, August 30, 1858. Military Storekeeper Richard Fatherly, ordnance corps, took charge and continued on duty until relieved, December, 1860, by Capt. James Totten, Second Artillery, who, with his company, had been ordered to this post to winter, in consequence of drouth and scarcity of provisions at Fort Smith."

The post was continuously occupied as a military station until the War of the Rebellion. On February 18, 1861, it was evacuated, and the Governor of Arkansas, with his militia, took charge of and held it until it was retaken by the United States forces, which were under command of Maj.-Gen. Steele, on September 10, 1863. The commanders of the post since that date have been so numerous that space will not admit of the mention of all of their names, the command having changed hands, some years, nearly every month. At this writing Capt. John S. Bishop, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, is in command, and to him acknowledgment is due for valuable information pertaining to the arsenal.

The buildings on the arsenal grounds are as

follows: Post guard house at front gate on the north; headquarters at west gate, officers' quarters and commanding officers' quarters, large brick houses in the center; post hospital at east gate, dead house near by; non commissioned staff quarters, several buildings; blacksmith shop and carpenter shop, married soldiers' quarters, magazine, acting assistant quartermaster's and acting assistant commissary of subsistence, offices, stores, and prison room, company barracks, officers' quarters, mess room and kitchen, tailor shop, saddler shop stables, post bakery and new post guard room. The grounds are laid out with drives and walks, and are beautifully ornamented with grass lawns, flower gardens, shrubs and shade trees, and are kept in perfect order.

The following extracts from the pen of M. W. Manville, the able secretary of the Pulaski County Immigration Bureau, shows the advantages of Little Rock, pertaining to education, taxation, health, climate, etc.: The Arkansas University, St. John's (Masonic) College, Female College, Medical College, Philander Smith College, St. Mary's (Catholic) Academy, and Little Rock Business Institute, afford every facility for a liberal training, and enable every parent to bequeath to the nation that greatest of all legacies, an educated family. The hotels are numerous, commodious and reasonable. Appropriate State buildings for a commonwealth are located here. Intimately associated with this summary of conveniencies is the question of their cost. The constitution prohibits a tax beyond 5 mills for general purposes. By consent of property owners, even for local improvements, only 10 mills can be imposed. One mill is ample to provide a sinking fund to speedily wipe out the small bonded indebtedness. A subject of wise concern is the healthfulness of a locality selected as a permanent home. Little Rock is the most healthful city in the Union. This is a broad contention that we do not ask to be accepted on assertion, but appeal to the record. From the surgeon general's report, made July 25, 1887, showing the death rate per 1,000 per annum, in the largest city in each State at which troops were stationed, is given as follows: Boston, 18; New Haven, 22; Newark, 26; New York, 29; Philadelphia, 20; Norfolk, 48; Wilmington, 45; Charleston, 44; Atlanta, 31; Jacksonville, 17; Mobile, 42; Natchez, 30; New Orleans, 25; Little Rock, 11. Who will dispute the verdict of disinterested medical statistics! Nor is the reason for this favorable exhibit far to seek. Conformation to the highest health conditions are found in the city's site. Starting at an elevation of sixty feet above the Arkansas River, by gentle ascent, it reaches 211 feet within the corporate limits; adding to this our 288 feet above the sea level, our claim is strengthened. Again, Little Rock is crescented by mountains, with the horns toward the southeast. The configuration is such that the fierce, keen, biting winds, that sweep the treeless plains to the north and west, are shorn of their terrors before they reach this point. Yellow fever has never attacked a citizen, and stricken ones from other localities find in our bracing air the restoration of hope and health. The temperature does not interfere, in any degree, with work in the open air; is not enervating in its influence, and cases of sunstroke are unknown. Summarizing, it may be said that in any part of the year, days too hot or too cold for those engaged in ordinary outdoor avocations are rare. The nights are uniformly cool, even before sunset; on our warmest summer days, the rarefied air begins to rise, and the cool, purer, heavier air from the mountains sets in toward Little Rock. The blending of these highly favorable hygienic conditions makes Little Rock a favorable residential city.

Again we fortify our assertions by the report of United States Signal Officer W. U. Simons:

| YEAR. | Average Barometer. | THERMOMETER. Average. | Highest. | Lowest. | Average Relative Humidity. | Annual Rainfall. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1880 | 29.745 | 61.3 | 95.0 | 6.0 | 73.8 | 56.85 |
| 1881 | 29.747 | 63.0 | 102.0 | 18.0 | 72.2 | 43.03 |
| 1882 | 29.736 | 62.9 | 98.0 | 17.0 | 76.7 | 75.54 |
| 1883 | 29.764 | 62.1 | 98.0 | 12.0 | 71.2 | 55.62 |
| 1884 | 29.745 | 61.4 | 101.8 | 5.5 | 76.1 | 71.20 |
| 1885 | 29.723 | 61.0 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 72.9 | 35.91 |
| 1886 | 29.723 | 58.9 | 97.8 | —4.8 | 76.4 | 47.47 |
| 1887 | 29.726 | 62.0 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 68.9 | 38.56 |
| 1888 | 29.735 | 61.6 | 99.0 | 8.0 | 73.5 | 52.96 |

We challenge the whole west to produce a point where, taking all things into consideration, a home-seeker can find conditions equally favorable, and where he can make a decision that he will be more certain to rejoice over in the future. Living is cheap. The trade and commerce of Little Rock assumed the grand total of $18,000,000 last year. Building trade is brisk and architects busy, real estate steadily advancing free from excitement, and sold on its merits. The substantial immigration coming in is welcome.

According to J. R. Homer Scott, among the first persons buried in Little Rock were two or three children of Robert Crittenden, and two cousins of Mr. Scott, the latter being Mrs. Samuel M. Rutherford and Mrs. Robert M. French, formerly Elizabeth and Sally Parr. The spot of ground where they were buried was near Robert Crittenden's house, now the residence of Gov. John T. Eagle, on the corner of Eighth and Cumberland Streets, and was then covered with small black oak timber. The remains of a few other persons were also buried there. In August, 1885, when an excavation was made for improvement at the State house, three graves were opened, containing the remains of as many individual persons. The question then arose as to whose remains they were, and from the answers given by different surviving early settlers, the conclusion was reached that they were probably the remains of Gen. Edmund Hogan, wife and son.

During the growth of Little Rock the following cemeteries have been established and maintained for the burial of the dead: Mount Holly Cemetery, situated between Eleventh and Thirteenth, and Broadway and Gaines Streets; Calvary Cemetery (Roman Catholic), situated on the Hot Springs road, two miles southeast of the State house; Hebrew Cemetery and Oakland Cemetery, situated and adjoining each other in the southeastern part of the city, and the National Cemetery, situated on the Pine Bluff Road, two and one half miles south east of the State house.

The city contains four public parks, named and located as follows: Alexander, southeast corner Main and Seventeenth Streets; Deuell Louisiana, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth; West End, west end of Fourteenth; Mountain, situated on Big Rock, two miles above the city and on the opposite side of the river, consists of about 100 acres, on a promontory 200 feet above the river level. A large hotel overlooking the river and surrounding country has been erected in this park, from the observatory of which the peaks of the Maumelles and other mountains can be seen at great distances, and a bird's eye view of the city is obtained.

"Romantic and wild are proud Scotia's mountains,
And fair are the plains of Imperial France,
And Grenada may tell of her groves and her fountains,
And mingle the mirth of the song and the dance;
The climes of the East may exhibit their treasures,
Their palm trees may bloom and their waters may fall,
And music may wake to enliven their pleasures,
But there is one spot which is dearer than all,
*'Tis the land that we live in, the land that we live in!"*

The following promiscuous facts pertaining to the Arkansas River and its navigation have been compiled from various sources: In the latter part of December, 1821, the stream was frozen over at Little Rock for about a week. It was again frozen across at the same place January 30, 1834; subsequently, in December, 1855, it was frozen over, and again and the last time, early in January, 1864. January 1, 1864, will long be remembered throughout the country, and especially by the soldiers of both armies of the Civil War then in progress, as "the cold New Year's."

On June 10, 1822, the river was higher at Little Rock than at any time following 1814, and on March 28, 1825, it rose to a point only six inches below the high water mark of 1822. In May, 1826, it rose eight inches higher than ever before known, and on June 19, 1833, it rose to a point two feet six inches higher than in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. That year the cholera raged at different points along the river. In 1840 the river rose to within five and a half feet of the high water mark of 1833. Great rises in the river have frequently occurred since 1840, but usually without doing severe damage. As heretofore stated, high water mark of the river at Little Rock reaches to a point

two feet below the top of the masonry of the draw-pier of the lower railroad bridge.

In 1819 the United States expedition, under Maj. S. H. Long, passed up the Arkansas River on its way to the Rocky Mountains. On March 31, 1820, the steamer Comet, in charge of Capt. Byrne, arrived at Arkansas Post from New Orleans, being the first steamer to enter this river. On March 16, 1822, the steamer Eagle, Capt. Morris, arrived at Little Rock, seventeen days from New Orleans, the first steamboat to reach this point. She proceeded up the river to within twelve miles of Dwight Mission, then in the Cherokee Nation. This mission was located on or near the Cherokee Reservation in what is now Pope County, Ark. On April 9, 1822, the steamer Robert Thompson, Capt. Dohrman, arrived at Little Rock and proceeded up to Fort Smith, being the first steamboat to reach that point. On February 18, 1834, the Archimedes arrived, being the first snag-boat to reach Little Rock. November 17, 1835, the famous David Crockett passed through Little Rock on his way to Texas to join the patriot army.

Little Rock is situated at the head of deep-water navigation, but for large vessels the river has never been navigable at all seasons of the year. Old river boatmen say that before the railroads came it was the custom for merchants along the river to send their orders for goods with the steamboat captains to Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis or other points; and frequently on their return, after passing Little Rock, they would have to "lay up" and wait for a rise of the river, which sometimes would come in a few days and sometimes not until weeks or even months had passed away. The river is a great advantage in shipping heavy commodities to and from Little Rock, and especially is it a benefit to the city in controlling the tariff charges for shipping on the railroad lines.

Heavy storms or tornadoes are reported to have passed over Little Rock on the following dates: May 13, 1822; May 31, 1830; May 9, 1837, and June 6, 1840, none of recent dates.

In the Arkansas State Register, of August 17, 1889, under the head of "Our Banking Interests," a well written account of the financial interests of this locality appeared, which is here reproduced as a matter of important consideration:

The commercial prosperity of a community may be more readily determined by an examination of the condition of its monetary institutions than, possibly, by any other means; and, as the several banking houses of Little Rock have made such remarkable progress within the past few years, it affords The Register much pleasure to refer to them as they were, and as they are, with their solid foundations and constantly increasing business.

That the banking interests of Little Rock have assumed vast proportions within a recent period will readily be understood when we consider that for many years two banks, with moderate capital, transacted the business of the city, which now requires three National, one State and two private banks, with an aggregate capital of almost one and one half million dollars. The banking business, so far from being overdone in Little Rock, offers an excellent field to the capitalist. Rates are moderate and losses small. While the banks are accommodating, they are also conservative. They are conducted upon the broad principle that low rates of interest on good commercial paper is better for all parties interested than extortionate interest and great risks.

The First National Bank is the present United States depository. No history of the city, or even the State, would be complete without a mention of this prosperous financial institution. It is the oldest incorporated bank and the first national bank established in the city, having been organized as the Merchants' National Bank in 1866, with a capital stock of $100,000, which was increased to $150,000 in July of the same year, and in September, 1882, the stock was further increased to $250,000, and it now has a surplus fund of $66,000, besides its elegant banking house on the corner of Main and Markham.

This bank first occupied a rented frame building. It has not only grown with the growth of the community, but is now well-established in its own building, the most handsome bank building in the

State, with every inch of its space made available and most conveniently arranged for the transaction of its immense business.

No other corporation in the State has excelled this bank in aiding the advancement and material growth of the community. Its strong helping hand has ever been ready to advance every enterprise needing and deserving encouragement. Yet with all this praiseworthy liberality it has been most carefully and judiciously managed. The sworn statements of the banks published in our midst show that the First National Bank has the largest available resources of any banking institution in the State.

The board of directors embraces the very best financiers in the State. Col. Logan H. Roots, its president, is a synonym of success. William B. Wait, the vice-president, has been a prudent and honorable business man in the community for more than fifty years, while N. Kupferle, the second vice-president, is a careful business man, who has amassed a handsome fortune in various branches of business. The polite and affable cashier, Maj. P. K. Roots, is thoroughly conversant with the bank in all its departments, and blends excellent business qualifications with sterling manhood and courteous manners. A. A. Mandlebaum, assistant cashier, is well known, and like the cashier is far famed for thorough going and careful business qualities. In fact the entire corps of employes are gentlemen of experience and efficiency as their names clearly indicate: W. C. Denney, teller; F. C. Wheeler, draft clerk; J. G. Botsford, collector; Harry Hennegen, discount clerk; R. O. Hopkins, book keeper; George B. McLaughlin, currency clerk; John T. Hoover, book-keeper; R. H. Thompson, outside collector; Ed L. Brown, messenger; C. H. Yost, book keeper; W. P. Davison, stenographer.

It is perfectly natural that an institution possessing such superior facilities should satisfactorily serve the great number who entrust their funds to its management.

The German National Bank is probably the largest financial institution in the State, and the following history of it will be found interesting:

The German Savings Bank, incorporated under State laws, began business April 16, 1873, with a capital of $50,000. Mr. Charles F. Penzel was president and Mr. Creed T. Walker cashier, the stockholders comprising most of the solid business men of that period in the city. In this first period of its history deposits ran from $75,000 to $150,000. After nearly five years' business under this style, the charter was amended, changing the name to the German Bank, and increasing the capital stock to $75,000, the same efficient officers remaining at its head. Deposits at this time ran from $150,000 to $200,000. On September 1, 1882, the capital stock was increased to $250,000, and was all paid in by February following. Deposits immediately increased to $44,000, and steadily grew for two years, when the figures had risen to $625,000. During this latter period, or from January, 1883, to January, 1885, Mr. Daniel G. Fones was president of the bank. The demands of his private business became so pressing that in January, 1885, Mr. Fones retired and was succeeded by Col. John G. Fletcher, who has since continued at the head of the bank. The bank, having firmly established itself in the confidence of the people of the entire State through its conservative policy and the well-known high character of its officers and directors, determined to place an additional safeguard around its affairs by converting from a State to a National institution, and accordingly on March 16, 1885, the German Bank was succeeded by the German National Bank, with a capital of $200,000. The same year it was selected as a depository for Government funds.

The great prosperity and steady growth of its business has continued until it now usually exceeds a million dollars, and the bank has a paid up capital of $300,000, with a surplus of $75,000.

This bank claims to have done much toward establishing the credit of the State of Arkansas abroad, through showing its confidence in the State securities by loaning the State on its own bonds in 1883 the large sum of $150,000.

The well known president, Col. John G. Fletcher, is the only member of the present directory who has been retained uninterruptedly on the board

from the inception of the bank. It is almost needless to say that he has been a large factor in its eminent success. On the 1st day of January Mr. Creed T. Walker retired from the office of cashier, which he had filled for fifteen years, and was succeeded by Mr. Oscar Davis, who had been for a number of years with the bank as teller, and who has fully sustained the prestige of the institution, which this short sketch shows the growth of, from a small country bank to a metropolitan institution, with clearances of $80,000 yearly.

Col. John G. Fletcher, the able president of this institution, stands high in the financial circles, not only of this State, but elsewhere, and is a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet. Mr. Oscar Davis, the gentlemanly cashier, may be truly said to be a man who is "all business." sociability, generosity and caution. He is the right man in the right place. The directory consists of well-known business men, whose names would be a tower of strength to any institution, being: John G. Fletcher, D. G. Fones, James R. Miller, J. T. W. Tillar, Isaac Wolf, R. A. Little, George H. Stratman, M. Katzenstein and John L. Hughes; while the employes were all selected for their efficiency, and are as follows: John G. Fletcher, president; Oscar Davis, cashier; C. G. Fones, vice-president; E. T. Reaves, assistant cashier; William Pollock, paying teller; J. B. Suttler, receiving teller; Richard Mills, note teller; L. B. Curtis, P. C. Savage and J. J. McEvoy, book keepers; A. S. Reaves, collector, and Miss Lillie Hickey, stenographer.

The Exchange Bank, which is now the Exchange National Bank, began business April 11, 1882, with a paid-up capital of $80,000, with W. P. Homan, president, R. A. Edgerton, vice president, and J. S. Pollock, cashier. In December, 1884, the capital was increased to $100,000. In January, 1885, steps were taken to incorporate it into a national bank, and on February 4, the comptroller of the treasury authorized the Exchange Bank to assume the name of Exchange National Bank, and begin business under the national bank act. Charles F Pensel was elected president, and J. H. McCarthy was elected vice-president, and J. S. Pollock, cashier. In January, 1888, J. H. McCarthy was elected president, A. P. Howell, vice president; J. S. Pollock, cashier, and J. W. Mandlebaum, assistant cashier. In January, 1889, the stockholders held a meeting and authorized an increase of capital stock to $200,000, which was effected on February 1, 1889.

Since the organization of this bank there has been a steady and constant increase in its business. The fact that on February 1, when new stock was issued, nearly $40,000 which had been accumulated as a surplus was divided among the stock holders, is an undisputable evidence of the prosperity of the institute. The employes of the bank, from president to janitor, pride themselves upon their business capacity and their polite attention to customers.

The directors are sound financiers, noted for their ability in commercial circles and their high standing in the city. They are Charles F. Penzel, W. P. Homan, A. P. Howel, J. H. McCarthy, Phillip Pfeifer, C. H. Whittemore, W. J. Turner, J. M. Moore and James Joyce. The following gentlemen constitute the personel of the bank: J. H. McCarthy, president; A. P. Howell, vice president; J. S. Pollock, cashier; J. W. Mandlebaum, assistant cashier and teller; J. W. Bartling and C. F. Shillaber, book keepers; H. B. Pollock, collector, and James Keatts, runner.

The Bank of Little Rock is incorporated under the State law, and was opened for business on February 25, 1889, with a subscribed capital of $500,000, $300,000 of which is paid up, and the remaining $200,000 is subject to the call of the directory at any time. This bank has already built up a large clientage, which is rapidly increasing under the influence of its present management. The bank is managed and controlled by the following staff of officers and directors: Charles J. Lincoln, president; Charles Benjamin Wilkinson, vice-president; C. T. Walker, cashier; G. F. Baucum, John F. Boyle, W. E. Tobey, D. G. Fones, Joseph Wolf, C. B. Field, H. P. Churchill and Charles N. Fowler. Dr. Lincoln, the president, was for many years vice president of the German National Bank of this city, and is also president of

the large wholesale drug house of the C. J. Lincoln Company. He is one of our most active and successful business men. Mr. Wilkinson, the vice president, is one of the many wealthy men of high standing for integrity and conservatism of that city of brotherly love, Philadelphia. Mr. Wilkinson is vice president of the Equitable Mortgage Company, of New York, one of the wealthiest corporations in that great city. Mr. Walker, the cashier, has been so long a resident of this city, as cashier of the German National Bank (which institution he organized as a State bank in 1875, and remained with it through all its changes and successes to January 1, 1889) that his name is known in almost every business house in the State, and is familiar, especially to the banking fraternity, in all parts of the country.

Messrs. Baucum, Boyle, Tobey, Fones, Wolf and Field are all men of prominence in the business circles of our city, each being engaged in active mercantile pursuits, and all very prominent in their respective lines. Mr. Churchill is the president of the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, and a gentleman of prominence and influence in the financial circles of that most wonderful of progressive cities. Mr. Fowler is the president of the Equitable Mortgage Company, of New York, already mentioned in connection with Mr. Wilkinson. This being a company of $2,000 000 capital, to be at the head of it is sufficient evidence of the ability and standing that is commanded by Mr. Fowler. An institution in the hands of such a management, and backed by such men, can not do otherwise than succeed and command the fullest confidence and support of the citizens of our city and State.

The employes of this bank are as follows: C. J. Lincoln, president; C. B. Wilkinson, vice president; C. T. Walker, cashier; M. H. Johnson, secretary: L. A. Battaile, teller; Miss I. B. Davis, stenographer; D. C. Jordan, general book keeper; T. W. Yeakle and H. A. Rowe, individual bookkeepers, and S. E. Reed, collector.

There are two other banking houses in the city, both private banks.

In 1869 W. B. Worthen became interested with D. F. Shall, in the real estate business, as a clerk. After the death of Mr. Shall (who was killed in the Brooks Baxter war) Mr. Worthen formed a partnership with Gordon N. Peay, in the real estate and brokerage business, and in 1876 he went into partnership with E. W. Parker, consolidating the business of both, and forming a banking, brokerage and real estate business second to none in the State. Afterward, on January 1, 1888, the partnership was dissolved, and the business carried on under the firm name of W. B. Worthen & Co., with P. C. Ewing, chief clerk; Gordon N. Peay, teller; W. C. Tunnah, bookkeeper, and Hardaway Bein, collector. The firm has ample capital and the confidence of the entire community.

Ed. W. Parker, formerly in partnership with Mr. Worthen, opened a private bank on Markham Street, in July, 1888, under the name of Ed. W. Parker & Co. This bank does a general banking and brokerage business, negotiates long and short time loans, and buys and sells real estate on commission. W. F. Cates is the polite cashier, and the bank is in a prosperous condition.

Little Rock has become a manufacturing city, and its recent growth and rapid development is due largely to this fact. The manufacturing establishments employ large numbers of men, thus increasing the population and also the home market. The manufactured articles, in excess of the home demand, are sold and shipped abroad, and in return, capital rolls back to Little Rock, where it is reinvested in business and the building up of the city. Following are brief historical sketches of the principal manufactories of the city, including also Argenta:

The Little Rock Oil and Compress Company was organized in 1877, with E. Urquhart as president, and W. H. Wright, secretary. The stockholders were citizens of Little Rock, Memphis and elsewhere. They erected the oil mill in East Little Rock, at a cost of $225,000. The main building is a two story brick, about 300 by 600 feet in size, and the storage building is a one story frame, 100 by 300 feet in size. The mill is fitted with the most improved machinery, and was the first cotton

seed-oil mill erected in Arkansas. After the oil is pressed out of the cotton seed, a portion of the cake is shipped to England and used in feeding cattle, and a portion is ground at the mill into meal and sold for feed or fertilizing matter. Harry F. Eberts is superintendent, and in the running season the mill employs about 175 men. Its capacity is 150 tons of cotton seed every twenty four hours.

In 1880 the company built an oil mill in Argenta, the plant covering about five acres, and being one of the largest cotton seed oil mills in the South. It has a capacity of working 175 tons of cotton seed per day of twenty-four hours.

Mr. Eberts is also superintendent of this mill. In busy seasons it employs 225 men, and its shipping facilities are such that it can unload twelve cars of cotton seed at one time. In 1881 or 1882, the company erected the brick cotton compress at Argenta, the entire plant covering about three acres. It has a capacity to compress 800 to 1,000 bales per day, if run on full time. In 1888 this compress worked about 45,000 bales. About seventy-five men are employed at this plant, W. C. Dotterer is superintendent. In 1884, the company erected a compress at the front of Main Street, in Little Rock, of like size and capacity of the one at Argenta. In November, 1884, it caught fire and burned down, together with 4,000 bales of cotton stored therein. In the burning of the building and machinery, the company lost about $30,000. At this time they had in process of construction the handsome and new compress in East Little Rock, which is said to be the largest one in the United States. The buildings and yards of this compress cover about eight acres. There is storage capacity for 30,000 bales. In 1888 about 50,000 bales were compressed. It has a capacity similar to that of the Argenta compress. W. C. Dotterer is also superintendent here. This compress (alone) is the joint property of the Little Rock Oil and Compress Company, and the Union Compress Company. It is valued at $150,000, of which each company owns one-half. The company's entire plant, both in Little Rock and Argenta, cost about $613,250. This includes thirty six acres of land in Argenta, and real estate at the foot of Main Street, together with their property in Russell's addition. The present officers of the company are E. Urquhart, president; W. H. Wright, vice president and manager, and H. P. Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

The Little Rock Oil and Compress Company is one of a syndicate of ten mills in Arkansas, in which the Hurricane Cotton Oil Company is interested, with headquarters in New York City. Mr. W. H. Wright is manager for the State of Arkansas. The oil mills in Arkansas distribute over a million of dollars annually in the purchase of cotton seed, which only a few years ago was looked upon and treated as worthless rubbish. The offices of the company are in the John D. Adams building on East Markham Street, where they have been recently fitted up in elegant style. The secretary, Mr. Harry Johnson, is a most affable gentleman, and highly respected by all who know him.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company was organized in the spring of 1887, in Philadelphia, Penn. They built and equipped eight mills, and began operations in the fall of the same year—a stroke of push and business enterprise almost unprecedented. One of these mills is located in East Little Rock on grounds donated by Hanger, Ratcliff, Hornibrook and Townsend. Ten acres more have been purchased to provide for an extension of the business. Mr. J. J. Culbertson, formerly of Paris, Texas, was made manager of the business. The buildings are of wood and cover a space of ten acres, including the cattle sheds. The machinery is all new and of the most approved patterns of the latest construction; a Corliss engine of 500 horse power, the largest in the State, has recently been put in. In connection with the oil mill proper, the company feeds about 3,000 head of cattle each year on the cotton seed meal and hulls. Most of the product of the mills, the oil and meal, is exported. Samples of the crude and refined oil manufactured in this mill can be seen at the rooms of the State Bureau of Immigration in the capitol building. The capital invested in this mill is about $250,000, and the business amounts

to half a million annually. The season lasts from October 1 to April 1, during which time 150 hands are employed. The oil from this mill has an excellent reputation either for home consumption or exportation.

The Thomas Cotton Works, D. H. and Dr. A. D. Thomas, proprietors. These works are literally a Little Rock production. Of all the manufacturing establishments within the limits of the "City of Roses," there are none in which the citizens take greater pride than that referred to in this article. The cotton press they manufacture was conceived and patented from this city; the business was first established here, and all the presses have been made here; the works are located here, and give employment to over half a hundred of the citizens; sales are made all over Arkansas and the adjoining States, and the money brought here to be paid out again, and Little Rock receives all the benefits therefrom. Consequently the citizens are proud of this enterprise, and unanimously endeavor to see it prosper.

Reverting to the facts of the business, the Thomas Cotton Press is a perpendicular cylinder of cast iron, and was patented by Dr. A. D. Thomas. In 1886 he, with his younger brother, D. H., established the present business in an old ten pin alley on West Markham Street, where they remained one year. During their stay there about six or eight men were employed, all the castings were bought, and about thirty presses made. The second season the firm rented the Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop, on East Second Street, where they stayed over a year, and made about 100 presses. The castings were also purchased this second year. The superior advantages of the new press over the old kinds increased the business to such an extent that new and commodious quarters were found necessary. Consequently the firm purchased three acres of the old Hanger farm, in East Little Rock, on the Valley Route Railway, where they erected a handsome brick shop, 50x250 feet in size, with boiler room, 18x24, and a frame paint shop and wood-working room adjoining, 30x150. Here fifty to sixty five men are daily employed in manufacturing and putting together the famous cotton presses, and also turning out castings of all kinds and doing every conceivable description of repair work. The firm also makes a specialty of the Williamson wood rim pulley, which is self locking in the shaft, and meeting with much favor. The firm owns its switch tracks and dummy engine. The business has had a success unprecedented in the history of any manufacturing firm in the South west. From thirty presses in 1886, to over 200 in 1889, the firm have gained both fame and a competency. They have been hard and indefatigable workers, and deserve their reward.

C. E. Rosenbaum is one of the best known manufacturer's representatives in Arkansas. For fourteen years he was a traveling agent for the famous Atlas Engine Works, of Indianapolis, Ind. In February, 1883, he decided to locate in Little Rock, where he could have a "hub" centering point for all his spoke like trade. His busines has increased each year, and his success is commensurate with his efforts to represent his firms in a creditable manner. He also looks after the interests of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, in Arkansas, and these two interests keep him constantly busy. The Atlas Engine Works are builders of engines and boilers of all sizes, exclusively, while the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company manufacture all kinds of machinery and machinist and plumber's supplies. There is no man in Arkansas who is more clever than "Charlie" Rosenbaum, as his successful trade annually demonstrates.

The Eagle Cotton Ginnery and Pickory is located on the Valley Route, in East Little Rock. Fred Hanger is proprietor and H. D. McCowan superintendent and manager of the works. The buildings consist of a three story frame, 40x60 feet in size, two frame cotton storage houses, one of which is one story high and 25x75 feet in size, and the other 75x100 feet in size and twenty four feet high; also a one story frame boiler house forty feet square. All these buildings have gravel roofs, and are veneered on the outside with one thickness of brick. The proprietor of this factory handles from 4,000 to 6,000 bales of cotton per season, and after the ginning season is over, he handles

refuse and dusty cotton from cotton buyers, and oil mill refuse. This is put through beaters and cleaners until it comes out clean and free from dust. It is then graded and baled and goes to make paper stock, felt hats, batting, wadding, etc. The machinery is of the latest improved patterns, and the entire plant is valued at $30,000, and is the most complete establishment of its kind in the Southwest. It occupies about two acres of ground. The machinery is operated by an Atlas automatic engine of seventy five horse power.

The Arkansas Granite Company, of Little Rock, was organized in March, 1889. The quarries are in the Fourche Mountains, two miles south of the city, and near the Valley Railroad, where the company has a half-mile of side track. The granite is known as blue syenite. They also quarry a stone known as gray syenite, in the same territory. About ninety per cent of the granite used in paving the streets of Little Rock are from these quarries, where about 250 men are employed, with the latest improved hoisting machinery. The granite is said to be superior to any known granite now in America. It has stood a test of 23,010 pounds to the square inch, showing a crushing strength far above the Quincy, as the latter crushed at 17,750 pounds to the square inch. The company is now supplying Memphis with granite for paving its streets, and furnishes material for buildings and for monuments, which partakes of a high grade of polish. The Catholic Cathedral is built of the gray granite, and the Pulaski County court house of the blue granite. Lately the company has received an order from the city of Louisville, Ky., to furnish all the granite for paving the streets of that city. The company was organized with a capital of $100,000. The officers are Zeb Ward, president; George McLeary, vice president; Fred Hanger, secretary and treasurer, and F. G. Lemons, superintendent.

The Union Machine Works and Foundry was established in July, 1885, between Markham and Second Streets, in a little shop, with a foot-lathe, and did general repairs. The business increased "right along"—"more than thribbled itself every year"—until now the dimensions of the shop are 50x90 feet in size, and a story and a half in height. The lower floor is used for machine shop, and the upper for pattern storage room. Some fourteen men are employed in the shops, and the business consists of general repairs of all kinds of machinery. Mr. E. C. Wehrfritz, the proprietor, has had for two years a contract with the Dudley E. Jones Company, of this city, to manufacture for them their Sailor's Cotton Blower, a very useful and widely used machine. The business has increased from about $4,000 the first year to $30,000 a year, and this in a period of only four and a half years. The work is under the personal supervision of the proprietor, a practical machinist, whose success results from his energy, perseverance and strong business qualities.

The Buddenberg Furniture Factory is located about one-fourth of a mile west of the Union Depot, in Little Rock, and is the property of the Buddenberg Furniture Company, of which H. Buddenberg is president, and C. E. Ferguson, secretary and treasurer. The business was established by Mr. Buddenberg in 1885, when he erected a two story frame factory 65x65 feet in size. This burned down August 7, 1888, and completely destroyed the business, the loss being $11,000, with only $3,000 insurance. Not discouraged, however, the company immediately went to work and erected the present factory, which is a two story frame building 60x120 feet in size. They have also erected a two-story frame warehouse 30x70 feet in size. The firm employ forty-two men, and make what is known as the common grade of furniture. They employ one traveling salesman, and find sale for their goods mostly in Arkansas. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad has a switch out to this factory which gives it convenient shipping facilities.

The business of Pettefer Brothers, architects, builders and brick manufacturers, has been established about twelve years. Their office is at 117 and 119 Cumberland Street, and their brickyard covers about four blocks in the suburbs of the city. The company is the only one here using what is known as "clamps" or stationary kilns. Their clamps are four in number, each 25x60 feet

on the grounds, with walls eighteen inches thick. The capacity of the yard is 3,000,000 bricks per year. Sixty hands are employed in the yard, and the company own seven dwelling houses for the use of employes. They also build houses and sell them to their employes on monthly installments, which is a wonderful help to the poor men who want homes. In all the tract adjacent to the yard, not a single man buying a house on this plan has had to forfeit it. This firm also does a large contracting and building business, and has about seventy men employed in that line, making 130 employes in all. Their weekly pay roll is about $1,500. On last year the firm erected the Martin Block on the corner of Second and Spring Streets, the Young Building on Markham and Rock, the Board of Trade Block, Fort Steele School house, the Pulaski County Jail, the Methodist Block on Main Street, two ice factories, and six other buildings. They have a planing-mill on Cumberland Street, where they do all their own planing, and make all their own mouldings, etc. They are here to stay, and their business is increasing rapidly. The two brothers are Ambrose and Harry, natives of England, who came to America in 1868, locating first in Canada, afterward in the State of New York, and in 1877 in Little Rock, since which time they have been closely identified with the growth of the city. On coming to this place they had about $300 in money. They are now worth from $40,000 to $50,000, the result of strict integrity, hard work and close attention to business.

The Little Rock Foundry and Machine Shops of D. R. Wing & Co., are located on East Markham Street between Ferry and Sherman. This firm began business about 1874 in the old James Brodie Foundry located on Commerce and Second Streets, and continued business there until 1879, when they moved to their present location. Here they first erected a foundry and machine shop combined, it being a two story brick structure 50x150 feet in size, and a two story storeroom and pattern shop 50x100 feet in size. Three or four years later a new foundry and boiler shop, 45x150 feet in size, was added. This is a frame building clad with corrugated iron. About 1886, in consequence of the great increase in business, the company erected another building, a two story brick 50x150 feet in size, for a storeroom and warehouse. They now own the block bounded by Markham Street and the Arkansas River, and Ferry and Sherman Streets, besides three lots and a storeroom on the south side of Markham Street. When this company commenced work they did a small amount of business, but it increased rapidly, and for several years this was the only foundry in the city. A machinery and mill supply department has been added, and the firm carries the heaviest supply of goods in these lines of any house in the southwest.

They are general agents for the Melburn Gin and Machine Company, of Memphis; the Watertown Steam Engine Company, of New York, and several other large manufacturing establishments abroad. The business is largely in the line of repairing saw-mill machinery and agricultural implements. They also manufacture boilers and engines, and architectural iron work, and are agents for iron fencings, castings, etc., and also do a full line of business in brass goods. From seventy-five to 100 men are employed, and the pay roll amounts to from $800 to $1,000 per week. From three to five traveling salesmen are kept on the road in the territory covering Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas. The firm does a business of about $350,000 per annum. Mr. D. R. Wing has charge of the machinery department and C. E. Stephens of the office and sales department. Fifteen years ago they had only five men in their employ and did at first a comparatively small business.

The Little Rock Chair Factory Company was organized May 27, 1888. The business was commenced by Mr. Whitmarsh, a native of New Hampshire, with a capital of $4,000, which was soon increased to $20,000. The factory is located in Argenta, with a frontage of 237 feet to the Iron Mountain Railroad. The building is a two story frame above the basement story. The company also manufacture split, cane and rattan bottomed chairs, and the other material used is oak, ash, hackberry, hickory and maple, all grown in the near vicinity. Two traveling salesmen are kept on the road, and find sale for all their chairs in Arkansas,

Louisiana, Texas and Indian Territory. Some 150 men, women and children are employed, the heavy work all being done with steam power on the best machinery. The capacity of the factory is twenty five to thirty chairs per hour. Dr. J. P. Webb is secretary and treasurer, and W. C. Whitmarsh, superintendent.

On January 24, 1889, H. D. Layman, of Little Rock, the inventor of the Layman safety car coupler, received a patent for the same from the United States, and on the 31st inst., he transferred it to the Layman Safety Car Company, which was organized for its manufacture. This coupler is constructed on the "link and pin" principle, and is partially automatic. It is worked from the side of the car, obviating the necessity of the brakeman going between the cars in the manipulation of either "link or pin," the cars being attached and detached by raising the link by a lever, which is easily worked while standing on the side of the car, and performs the work of raising the link or pin as the occasion requires.

Eben W. Kimball is president and H. D. Layman secretary of the company, and the general office is at Little Rock.

The Little Rock Cooperage Company was organized in 1879, with Henry M. Cooper, president, R. A. Edgerton, secretary, and Logan H. Roots, treasurer. The works of the company are located in Argenta. About 100 men are employed, manufacturing chiefly cotton seed oil barrels. The business embraces the territory of Arkansas and Texas. This factory supplies all the cotton seed oil mills of Little Rock with barrels. The capital stock of this company is about $35,000, and the business is increasing rapidly.

Raible & Kramer are wholesale candy manufacturers at 508 East Markham Street. This business was established in 1888 by H. J. and J. Raible, under the firm name of Raible Bros. About a month later Mr. J. Raible died, and subsequently J. P. Owen bought an interest in the business, which he afterward sold to Fred Kramer, Jr. The firm name of Raible & Kramer was then adopted. The business is located on East Markham Street, in the Valley Route depot, the firm occupying a room 25x140 feet in size. They manufacture all kinds of candy, and have built up an excellent trade all over the State of Arkansas, and employ one traveling salesman. This is one of and the largest of the only two wholesale candy manufactories in the State. They employ twenty hands, and the business aggregates a large amount, having increased 300 per cent the first year. Hugh Raible, the senior member of the firm, is an experienced candy maker, having learned the trade twenty years ago, and he has charge of the manufacturing department and the city trade. He hails from Chicago.

A manufacturing agency business was established in 1880 by Thomas Baird and W. A. Bright. The latter sold his interest to the former on November 17, 1887. Harry P. Baird is now associated in the business with his father, Thomas Baird. They represent a large number of the most noted manufacturing establishments in the North and East, and have a two story brick building, 78x87 feet in size, the lower story being occupied with their business. They employ nine traveling salesmen, and cover the entire States of Arkansas and Texas, and parts of Louisiana and Mississippi, and do an extensive business.

The extensive marble and stone works of W. L. Funston, at Nos. 605 and 607 Main street, date their inception from 1880. Several skillful artisans are employed in the business, and a large amount of first-class work is turned out.

Renton Tunnah's Marble and Stone Yard, at Nos. 402 and 404 West Markham Street, is one of the landmarks in the history of the industries of Little Rock, having been founded as far back as 1849, by Mr. James Tunnah, father of the present proprietor. These works are 100x140 feet in size, and here several skillful workmen find employment at good wages. The business is extensive.

There is one ice manufactory in Little Rock, 50x160 feet in size, and one in Argenta 150 feet square, both of which are under the same management, that of the Little Rock Ice Company. The combined capacity of these factories is from sixty-five to seventy tons of ice per day. The business was first established in 1885.

There is a cider manufactory, besides several planing mills, lumber yards, and small manufacturing establishments in Little Rock and Argenta, too numerous to mention in detail.

In 1819 William E. Woodruff shipped his little printing press in a canoe down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and up the Arkansas to Arkansas Post, and there, on Saturday, November 20, of that year, he issued the first number of the Arkansas Gazette, the first paper ever published in the Territory. "Of this small, but neat sheet, Mr. Woodruff was the editor, proprietor, printer and publisher. It contained a summary of the proceedings of Congress some three months before, gossiping news from Europe by the last ship, the health of George III, the doings of the Prince Regent, and accounts from St. Helena, telling of the condition of Napoleon six months before, with extracts from recent poems by Byron, Scott and Shelley; no local news items, except to mention that a keel boat had arrived with a family of immigrants bound for Little Rock. Some local correspondent prophesied the immense future prosperity which was in store for the Arkansas Post. That village has since entirely disappeared; not, however, until it was immortalized by a battle fought there, when it had almost ceased to exist. Here, too, followed in successive issues the account of the death of George III, and of the troubles of George IV and his queen, the letter of Phillips to the king, the crowning of the ill starred Iturbide as Emperor of Mexico, the death of Napoleon, and extracts from 'The Voice from St. Helena,' by O'Mera." *

The Gazette was moved to Little Rock with the Territorial capitol, and until the Advocate was established, in 1830, it was the only paper published in the Territory. It continued to be owned and published by Mr. Woodruff, as an advocate of Democracy, until 1843, when he sold it. Then for a few years it advocated the doctrines of the Whig party under the management of Benj. J. Borden, and perhaps others. Afterward it became the property of the late Columbus C. Danley, a young man who gained distinction in the Mexican War under Col. Yell. Since its purchase by Danley it has been Democratic. It is now published both daily and weekly by the Gazette Publishing Company, and is the only paper in the State that can be said to have had a very long life.

The Advocate, a Whig paper, was established in Little Rock in March, 1830, by Robert Crittenden and Charles P. Bertrand, and afterward, in 1834, the noted scholar, Albert Pike, was called to the editorial staff. This paper continued to be published for years, but just how long the writer has been unable to learn.

The Intelligencer followed soon after the Advocate. It was established by Gov John Pope, with John Steele as chief of the editorial staff. It was a Democratic organ established to support Gov. Pope and his political friends, the Gazette having become lukewarm in his support.

The True Democrat was established about the year 1850, by the Anti bank party, with that able and powerful writer, Richard H. Johnson, at its head. The publication of this paper continued up to or near the beginning of the Civil War. It was also Democratic.

The Arkansas Democrat is published at 214 and 216 East Markham Street, Little Rock, by Messrs. Mitchell & Bettis. The tenth number of its nineteenth volume daily) was issued September 16, 1889. It is a six column quarto, very ably and independently edited, and advocates Democratic principles. It is published both daily and weekly.

The Arkansas Press, a weekly paper, is published every Sunday at Little Rock, by its proprietors, George R. Brown and Charles H. Lewis. It contains twelve pages of six columns each, is non political or rather independent politically, pays much attention to writing up and publishing the advantages of the State, and does much to promote immigration thereto.

It is well edited and well illustrated, and is in its first volume, its twenty third number having been published September 15, 1889.

The Arkansas State Register was established early in August, 1889, by its proprietor, M. A. Hull. Thus far it has been published as a seven column

* From the pen of Dr. W. A. Cantrell, a recent surgeon of the United States army.

folio, but will soon be enlarged. It is neatly printed, edited with ability, and has already become the leading Republican organ of the State. It is published at Little Rock, in both daily and weekly editions.

The Arkansas Methodist, devoted to the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is published weekly, at Little Rock, by Bennett & Emonson, the former, Rev. Z. T. Bennett, being its editor. It is now in its eighth volume, number twenty one thereof being dated September 11, 1889. It is said to have the largest circulation of all the papers published in the State. Its motto is "Speak thou the things which become sound doctrine." It is a six column quarto.

The Arkansas Baptist, a six column quarto, is published weekly in Little Rock, N. Hall and W. A. Clark being editors, and Allen W. Clark business manager. In circulation it is said to be second only to the Arkansas Methodist. It is now in its ninth volume, number fifteen having been published April 11, 1889. Its motto is, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." These religious papers are doing valuable service in the cause of Christianity.

Other papers, of less notoriety, published in Little Rock, as given by the last annual issued by the Board of Trade, are the Liberator, Arkansas Staats Zeitung, Arkansas Ladies' Journal, Arkansas Mansion (colored), Arkansas Evangel (Baptist), Little Rock Republican, Little Rock Clipper (sporting), Ladies' Chronicle, Mosaic Guide (colored), Sun (colored), Argenta Incident, Wheel Enterprise, all weekly publications. The Arkansas Teacher, and Rural and Workman, are both monthly; the Farmer and Mechanic semi monthly. In addition to the foregoing, The Call has just been established in the interest of the laboring classes. Many papers not mentioned here have been published at Little Rock at different periods, some for a long and some for a short time only. The press of Little Rock compares favorably with that of any city of its size in the country.

In addition to what has been mentioned, Little Rock contains numerous schools and churches fully mentioned elsewhere, several hundred mercantile houses, among which are some of the largest and finest wholesale and retail stores in the South west, Hyde's Opera House and the New Concordia Hall, the United States Postoffice building, two railroad depots, Union & Arkansas Valley Route, two railroad and wagon bridges across the river, the State house and State institutions, about ten hotels, several livery stables, lumber yards, a board of fire underwriters, several building and loan associations, offices of the Pacific & Southern Express Companies, railroad and telegraph offices, about twenty five incorporated commercial companies, offices of three commercial agencies, nearly 100 notaries public, offices of telephone companies, abstract offices, numerous architects, artists and engravers, six Masonic lodges, five Odd Fellows' lodges, five lodges of Knights of Honor, seven lodges of Knights of Pythias, and other lodges of tradesmen and laborers, and other orders, making from forty five to fifty in all, a full complement of United States local officers, a sufficient number of physicians and other professional men, and many social and business enterprises too numerous here to mention.

In the days when it was considered honorable to adjust difficulties between individuals under the *code duello*, a number of duels were fought between parties of whom one or both were early citizens of Little Rock.

As early as 1819, a difficulty arose between two lawyers named, respectively, Robert C. Oden and Col. William O. Allen. A challenge to fight a duel was given by one and accepted by the other, and in the winter or spring of that year, the duel was fought with pistols on the bank of the Arkansas River, on the opposite side from Arkansas Post. Oden was not injured, but Col. Allen received a wound from the effects of which he died. The former was a talented young lawyer, a member of the first bar of Little Rock, and one of the founders of the town.

Major Isaac Watkins, who has been named as one of the most prominent pioneers of Little Rock, was one day sitting in the store of John McLean, when a desperado named John Smith rode up to the door with his rifle in hand, and without alight

ing, deliberately and in cold blood shot and killed Watkins, then rode rapidly away and was never thereafter heard of. This occurred only a few years after Little Rock was laid out.

In 1821 Joseph Selden succeeded the brilliant Robert P. Letcher, of Kentucky, as one of the associate judges of the superior court of Arkansas Territory. Some time thereafter, a difficulty arose between him and Judge Andrew Scott, a member of the same court. A challenge to fight a duel was given by one and accepted by the other, and the parties repaired to the Mississippi and there, either on an island just above Helena or across the Mississippi opposite Montgomery's Point (Scott), they fought the duel with pistols at a distance of ten paces. One shot only was exchanged. Selden was killed, and Scott escaped uninjured. That polished scholar, writer and jurist, James Woodson Bates, brother to Att. Gen. Bates, of President Lincoln's cabinet, acted as the friend and second of Judge Selden, and Dr. Nimrod Menifee acted as the friend, second and surgeon for Judge Scott. (Dr. Menifee was subsequently killed in a desperate encounter in Conway County, by Phillips, and Phillips afterward died from the effects of a wound received in the same combat. Hallum) This was a very unfortunate affair, a bad example set by two associate judges of the highest tribunal of justice in the Territory.

Two versions of this affair are before the writer, the one having been written and published in 1885, by J. R. Homer Scott, son of Judge Andrew Scott, and the other by Hon. John Hallum in his recent "Biographical and Pictorial History of Arkansas." Neither account gives the exact date of the duel, but Hallum says that the difficulty between the parties arose early in May, 1824. He also says that Judge Selden accepted the challenge, while Scott says the challenge was given by Selden and accepted by his father.

The accounts of the Newton *vs.* Sevier affray, as well as that between Conway and Crittenden, have been obtained largely from Hallum's History of Arkansas. Referring to 1827, the historian says: Politics on the Arkansas frontier was then a very robust and vigorous institution, and one method of proving adhesion to party creed and stern devotional honor, was by resort to the *code duello.* An apt illustration of the punctilious bearing of gentlemen toward each other in those days, is found in the duel between Mr. Sevier and Thomas W. Newton. Newton was then a high strung man, making his way in the world on his own responsibility, without any adventitious or extrinsic factors of support or reliance, and he banked on that capital with as much assurance as the directors of the bank of England do on the bullion in their vaults. He was a Whig, and the warm personal friend of Robert Crittenden. Sevier, on the streets of Little Rock, with language more robust and expressive than elegant, applied, in the hearing of Newton, some harsh criticism to the political course of Mr. Crittenden, not noticing, nor caring particularly who was present. Newton stepped up to him and said: "Mr. Sevier, perhaps you are not aware that Mr. Crittenden is not present?" To which Sevier replied: "Perhaps he has some friend present to represent him." And Newton, with a Chesterfield bow and wave of the hand, said: "Indeed he has, sir, and you will soon hear from him." The duel was fought on September 4, 1827, in the Cherokee Nation, now Conway County. The celebrated George W. Jones, of Iowa, was Newton's second, and the author is informed that Maj. Wharton Rector, of the United States army, was Sevier's second. The first and only fire resulted without injury; their seconds and friends then interceded and prevented any further combat.

In his biography of Henry W. Conway, Mr. Hallum states: "In 1827 his right to a third term in Congress was warmly and ably contested by his old townsite partner, Robert C. Oden, who was ably supported by Robert Crittenden, another one of the town-site partners. The Democratic party was then centering on Gen. Jackson, and party lines were drawn to their utmost tension. These contests often drew after them a history and record of blood. Conway was a man of great ability, spirited, sensitive, chivalrous and fearless, perhaps to a fault; certainly so in the light by which these things are viewed at the present day. He was as honest as he was fearless in the expression of his

conviction, that Crittenden had gone farther than his relations warranted in the support of Oden; and that the zeal and ability displayed in the effort to defeat his election, was fraught with more than political significance, and challenged him to atone for it on the field of honor. This challenge fol lowed immediately on the heel of his election to a third term. Crittenden, too, was a man of daunt less courage and exalted ability, but it is said by contemporaries with much force and plausibility, that his support of Oden did not warrant the ex tremes embraced in Conway's convictions, and, therefore, he replied to the challenge in the fol lowing conciliatory language:

"'Mr. Conway, you have been elected by the people three times to serve them as their delegate in Congress; you have served them two terms with honor to yourself and satisfaction to them; they now have superior claims on you. Go and discharge this obligation to the people, and when you return, if nothing short of what you now demand will satisfy you, I will then meet your demands.'

"Conway then published him as a coward, and cut off all honorable accommodation but the field. Maj. Wharton Rector, of the United States army, acted as the friend of Mr. Conway, and Col. Ben Desha as the friend of Mr. Crittenden. The duel was fought on October 29, 1827, on an island in the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White River; tradition says John J. Crittenden, long a distinguished senator in Congress, was present; Robert was his protege and youngest brother. Gov. Elias N. Conway informs the author that there was a serious misunderstanding of the cartel, which (it is claimed by the friends of Mr. Conway) saved the life of his adversary and sacrificed his own. Wharton Rector understood the backs of the principals were to face until the word, 'Fire!' when they were to wheel half round to the right and fire. Desha understood they were to stand with their right sides facing, and were not to move out of their tracks before firing (this was the way they fought), leaving Crittenden the advantage of the method in which he had been instructed, and Conway the reverse.

"Conway's pistol exploded an instant in advance of his adversary's and the lint flew from the breast of Mr. Crittenden, the ball passing through the lappel of his coat without inflicting any injury. This caused Col. Desha to lean forward in great anxiety and ask, 'Mr. Crittenden, are you seri ously hurt?' to which he replied in the negative, but said, 'I fear I have killed Mr. Conway,' who reeled and fell the next moment, pierced through the body, from which he died eleven days after ward. He was a noble specimen of intellectual and physical manhood, and fell a deeply regretted sacrifice to the false teachings of the times in which he lived. He was never married."

The following is the account, in substance, of a fight which took place between Hogan and Scott in 1828, as given by J. R. Homer Scott: "A gen eral election coming on, Col. Ambrose H. Sevier, a Democrat, announced himself as a candidate for delegate to Congress, with Judge Andrew Scott, a Whig, and one or more opposing candidates. Gen. Edmund Hogan, a Democrat, and others be came candidates for the Territorial legislature. During the canvass a barbecue was given, which was at the time represented as given by Col. Sevier, or his friends, for the purpose of influencing or buying votes; the report being circulated to injure the prospects of Sevier, created much feeling with his friends. Hogan, a warm personal and political friend of Sevier, being greatly incensed by the report, and believing Judge Scott, one of the opposing candidates, to be the author of it, immediately went in search of him, and on May 31, 1828, found him in company with David E. McKinney and other friends in the store of John McLean, on the west side of Main Street, in Little Rock, and in a very hasty, haughty, imperious and alto gether menacing manner, demanded of Scott an instant retraction, to which the latter very indignantly replied:

"'Gen. Hogan, I have on several occasions stated heretofore, that this report so circulated as emanating from me, was most positively and infamously false in every particular, and I say to you here, sir, that your manner of approaching and address ing me on the subject, is very ungentlemanly and insulting.' Whereupon Hogan struck Scott and

felled him to the floor, partially upon some sacks of coffee. Scott, upon arising, drew the spear from his cane, and, throwing his left arm around the large and corpulent form of Hogan, with his right hand thrust the spear three or four times into his body. Hogan being a large and muscular man, weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, wrenched the spear from the hand of Scott, who was a small man, weighing only 130 pounds, and made one thrust at him without injury, and then fell to the floor and expired. Scott then surrendered to the marshal, was taken before a judge of the court, where, upon examination and investigation of the matter, he was acquitted upon the ground of self-defense."

This, however, was not a duel, but it deserves mention along with the duels, as characteristic of the bitter animosities that grew out of the political controversies of that day. It seems, however, that much more honor was then exercised between bitter political enemies than at the present. In the pioneer days they met their antagonists face to face, openly and boldly.

Hallum's History, in giving the biography of the celebrated Chester Ashley, says: "In 1828 a desperado named John Garrett conceived great animosity to Col. Ashley, without just cause or provocation, and publicly announced on the street that he intended to kill him on sight. He took up a position on the street corner overlooking Col. Ashley's residence, and maintained it two or three days awaiting the exit of his intended victim. Col. Ashley, to avoid collision with such a character, and the inevitable to shed the blood of a fel low mortal, kept his house until the third day, when, as he supposed, the desperado had retired. Laboring under this impression he crossed over to the Gazette office, but Garrett observed the move ment and followed in hot pursuit, pistol in hand, unobserved by his intended victim. In the overt act of executing his threat, he forced the door of the Gazette office and entered, but Col. Woodruff observed him in time to grapple him before he could do any great violence. He fired at Col. Ashley and missed him; was himself shot, and died in a few hours, but the question as to who shot him has always been a disputed one."

Mr. Hallum, in his biography of Charles F. M. Noland, says: "He espoused the Crittenden party, and wrote many gifted and spirited communications to the Advocate, which attracted much attention throughout the Territory at the time. These earlier communications were published under the *nom de plume* of Devereux. Later in life he wrote under the *nom de plume* of Pete Whetstone. At the time the Devereux letters appeared, William Fountain Pope, nephew and secretary to Gov. John Pope, lived in Little Rock. He was an impulsive, ardent Democrat, and wrote for the press over his own signature, and with much zeal attacked the doctrines advanced by Devereux. This led to caustic criticism and the dueling ground. I am informed by contemporaneous authority, which has every appearance of credibility, that young Pope threw down the gauntlet and cut off all resources but the field; and that Noland, contrary to the expectations of his friends, replied in a mild spirit, inviting, or rather leaving the way to conciliation open, but neither retracting nor apologizing for anything which had appeared under the name of Devereux. Young Pope treated the conciliatory spirit of his adversary with an air of haughty disdain, and denounced Noland in press as a coward. Fatal mistake! Of all the proud spirits that ever animated an age of chivalry, Noland's was the least likely to suffer his manhood thus to be buried under the odium cast at him. This could lead to but one re sult, the dueling pistol supplanted the pen. Much controversy has been indulged by correspondents in the public press as to who were the seconds of the parties, and as to where the duel was fought. After examining it all, the author is inclined to the opinion that it was fought in the then province of Texas, at a place known as 'Lost Prairie,' on February 5, 1831, and that Maj. Tom Scott was the second of Pope, and that Dr. Nimrod Menifee was the second of Noland. At the command, 'Fire!' the pistols exploded simultaneously. Pope fell mortally wounded; Noland was not touched. Pope was carried from the field to Washington, in Hempstead County, under the care of a surgeon, and thence to Little Rock, where he died June 17, 1831."

William F. Pope, a relative of William Fountain Pope, now living in Little Rock (1889), and from whom Mr. Hallum alleges, that he got the foregoing information, now corrects himself by saying that he thinks the duel was fought on what was then neutral ground, near the Texas line, the place being the same, however. Noland was a citizen of Batesville.

It will be observed that with the exception of the duel between Pope and Noland, and perhaps the killing of Watkins, all of these difficulties arose and were adjusted according to the customs of the times, prior to 1830, and all before Arkansas became a State; also that in every instance one or more of the most prominent and able pioneer settlers, politicians or lawyers, were connected with the transactions, and that all of them took place during the first fifteen years of the existence of Little Rock as a town.

There was another duel, however, which took place much later. This was between Gov. John S. Roane and Gen. Albert Pike. In 1846 Pike raised a company of cavalry which was attached to Col. Yell's regiment in the Mexican War. After the battle of Buena Vista, where Col. Yell fell, Pike published some caustic criticisms on the conduct of the war, which caused much friction and resulted in the duel here related. The duel was fought in August, 1848, on the sandbar in the Arkansas River, in the Indian Territory, opposite Fort Smith. The ground was stepped off and positions chosen by lot. Pike faced up stream and Roane down. The distance was ten paces; two shots were fired by each party, but all without injury, and Roane, the challenging party, demanded a third, when a controversy arose between the seconds which resulted in stopping the proceedings. The parties then retired to a banquet held in Fort Smith, and the combatants afterward became firm friends. Happily the day of settling difficulties by the barbarous method authorized by the *code duello* has passed away.

Other towns and villages exist in Pulaski County, among which is Argenta, an incorporated place of about 1,500 inhabitants, on the north side of the river, directly opposite Little Rock. It has grown almost wholly since the Civil War, and contains many fine buildings and residences, several manufacturing establishments, a number of hotels, also churches and school houses, railroad machine shops, stock-yards, lumber yards and the usual number of stores and other business enterprises in a town of its size. It may be considered a suburb of Little Rock, and when the population of the latter city is estimated Argenta is generally included. It lies much lower than Little Rock. Many laborers of the latter place reside in Argenta. [For the manufactories of Argenta see under head of "manufactories" in Little Rock.]

Aside from Little Rock and Argenta there are no towns of considerable size in Pulaski County. Jacksonville is a small village with a few business houses, located on the Iron Mountain Railroad, about thirteen miles northeast of Little Rock, and McAlmont is a station on the same railroad, about seven miles northeast of the city. Sweet Home, Wrightsville, Woodson and Hensley are stations and villages on the Little Rock, Mississippi & Texas Railroad, below Little Rock City. Mabelvale and Alexander are small towns on the Iron Mountain Railroad, southwest of Little Rock. Warren Station is on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, about ten miles northwest of the capitol. Neimeyer and Galloway are stations east of Little Rock, on the Altheimer Branch Railroad. These stations and villages and other points in the county are provided with postoffices. Each have one or more stores, and some have a school house and one or more churches.

During pioneer times in this county there was a small class of individuals, who with propriety might have been called itinerant or traveling school masters; master being the term then used instead of teacher. One of these individuals would find a settlement where enough children existed within reasonable proximity to constitute a small school. Visiting the parents and guardians he would organize a "subscription school," usually agreeing to teach a term of three months' duration for a stipulated price per pupil. After having obtained enough subscribers to support a small school consisting of from fifteen to thirty pupils, this traveling

educator would begin his school, board round with the patrons, teach for the time agreed upon, and then pass on and find another settlement, where he would in like manner organize and teach another school, and thus keep himself almost continually employed. An old surviving pioneer says that though they were all strangers, they were always honest and gave satisfaction as teachers. As they kept constantly on the move, it was seldom that one of these teachers was employed twice in the same place. By the time the settlers could afford a second term of school the first teacher had usually passed out of their reach, and his place would be filled by another stranger. The country had to depend upon subscription schools entirely, until the present free school system was established since the close of the Civil War. A few academies or colleges were established early in the towns and cities.

According to J. R. Homer Scott, Jesse Brown was the first "schoolmaster" who taught in Little Rock, and the names of his male pupils in his first school were Charles P. Bernard, Robert and Chester Cunningham, William E. Ashley, Gordon M. Peay, George C. Watkins, Nathaniel Dennis, William and Jefferson Smith, Ezekiel Markus, James Scull, Theopolis Pritchard, Robert W. Johnson, Jordan Embree, John C. Peay and the informant, J. R. Homer Scott. None of these are now living except the last two named. Mr. Brown's female pupils were Mrs. William F. Pope (formerly Mary G. Peay), Mrs. Joseph Newton (formerly Arabella Bertrand), Mrs. Sarah Duff (formerly Sarah Cunningham), Mrs. Peter Hanger (formerly Matilda Cunningham), Mrs. Benjamin H. Campbell (formerly Eliza Scott), Mrs. Henrietta Savage (formerly Miss Cunningham), Mrs. G. D. Boydston (formerly Mary Clarissa Bates) and Mrs. William E. Woodruff, Sr. (formerly Jane Mills). None of these were living in 1885, when Mr. Scott published the foregoing information, except Mrs. Woodruff and Mrs. Boydston.

No free schools existed until the present public school system was inaugurated since the close of the Civil War. The following statistics taken from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction, for the year ending June 30, 1888, will serve to show how the schools are progressing in Pulaski County:

Scholastic population: White, males, 3,981; females, 3,742; total, 7,723; colored, males, 4,159; females, 4,035; total, 8,194. Total white and colored, 15,917. Number of pupils taught in the public schools: White, males, 2,284; females, 2,237; total, 4,521; colored, males, 2,250; females, 2,300; total, 4,550. Total white and colored, 9,071. Number of districts, 43; number reporting, 39. Number of teachers employed: Males, 84; females, 80; total, 164. Average monthly salaries: First grade, males, $60; females, $45; second grade, males, $40; females, $37.50; third grade, males, $35; females, $30. Amount expended for the support of the schools: For teachers' salaries, $54,874.86; for building and repairing, $9,151.39; for treasurer's commissions, $1,617.75; total, $65,644.

According to the figures mentioned 58½ per cent of the white, and 55½ per cent of the colored scholastic population attended the public schools. This is a very low per cent, and tends rather to show that the free school system is not as well patronized as it should be. A large percentage, however, of the children of school age in the city of Little Rock attend the colleges and high or select schools.

The free schools in the city of Little Rock are named and located as follows: Forest Grove, Rector Avenue and Fifth Street; Fort Steele, State, between Twelfth and Fifteenth; Peabody, Gaines, between Fourth and Fifth; Scott Street High School, southeast corner of Scott and Fourteenth; Sherman, on Sherman Street, between Seventh and Eighth. Colored free schools: Arsenal, on Sherman, between Eighth and Ninth; Capital Hill, corner Wolfe and West Eleventh; Union High School, State, between Sixth and Seventh. These schools are all supplied with good buildings, mostly large brick structures, and all necessary appliances.

Little Rock University, an institution of decided merit, was incorporated under the laws of Arkansas June 6, 1883, the body corporate consisting of Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D.; Rev. R. S. Rust,

LL. D ; Rev. J. C. Hartzell, D. D.: Rev. George W. Gray, D D.; Revs. T. B. Ford, O. R. Bryant, W. J. Simmons, D. H. Upchurch, R. C. Moter, G E. Cunningham and W. H. W. Rees, and Messrs. F. Carland, William G. Whipple, G. H. Smith, Logan H. Roots and J. H. Barton.

The university is located on Lincoln Avenue near the Union Depot, and has a campus of eighteen acres on the bluff, 100 feet above the Arkansas River. The grounds are spacious and ornamental, and the buildings commodious and well arranged. The university hall was dedicated February 23, 1884. It is substantially built, and of beautiful proportions. By the generosity of the late Dr. J. H. McLean, of St. Louis, the tower is furnished with a costly clock. A neat cottage for the use of married students has been erected on the grounds. A library containing about 1,000 volumes, and a well arranged museum is connected with the university.

Substantial board is furnished to students at $2.50 per week, or by joining a club young men can obtain satisfactory board at $1.50 per week. The faculty, of which Rev. Alfred Noon, A. M., is president, is large and competent. The institution at present offers a collegiate course in liberal arts, leading to the degrees of B. A. and B. S.; a college preparatory course, an English course, a Normal course and two Biblical courses. It is also provided for instruction in instrumental and vocal music, in drawing and painting, and in elocution, and has in affiliation lectureships of the Little Rock law class.

In addition to the English, Latin and Greek and the French and German languages are taught. The institution offers great advantages to pupils of both sexes, and no better opportunities for obtaining an education can be found; besides the location is both pleasant and healthful.

Arkansas Female College was chartered many years ago for the purpose of enabling parents in Little Rock to educate their daughters without sending them away from home. For a long series of years the college occupied the building known as the Albert Pike property, at 411 East Seventh Street. This property having changed hands recently, the college has been moved to the southwest corner of Fourteenth and Rock Streets, where it is still under the management of Mrs. Myra C. Warner, who has been the able and efficient principal thereof ever since it was established. This school has been very useful, has been largely patronized, and has accomplished much good in educating the young ladies of the city. It has also had a considerable patronage from the country, and its doors stand open to all persons desiring to avail themselves of its advantages.

The Medical Department of the Arkansas Industrial University is located at Little Rock. Recognizing the necessity of a medical college in Arkansas, a number of prominent physicians in Little Rock met in 1879 for the purpose of organizing and establishing such a college. After formal organization they were allowed by the trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University (located at Fayetteville, Washington County) to assume the name heading this article. This action was afterward confirmed by the legislature, with the stipulation that the State should in no way become responsible for any expense in establishing or maintaining the department; hence it follows that the name implying a connection with the university served only to introduce the new enterprise to the public. The first annual announcement and prospectus was sent out in July, 1879, and soon thereafter the present building used by the college was purchased. It is a three story brick structure, with a stone front, and now contains two general lecture halls, a very large and well ventilated dissecting room, provided with the proper conveniences for obtaining a thorough knowledge of anatomy. It is located on the south side of Second Street, between Main and Louisiana.

The originators and organizers of this institution had to overcome many obstacles in their way, and for the first five years after it was founded the receipts were not quite sufficient to defray the expenses; but since that period the patronage has so increased, and the success become so satisfactory, that the college is now on a solid financial basis. The department auspiciously closed its tenth school

year, and at this time the eleventh is in session. The whole number of matriculates for the first five years was 151, and the entire number of graduates for the same time thirty three. The whole number of matriculates for the next five years was 305, and the whole number of graduates seventy six; thus making the aggregate of matriculates 456, and graduates 109. The faculty is large and very able, and entirely competent to give the young men of Arkansas and other States a thorough medical education, thus obviating the necessity of going abroad to receive such education.

The board of trustees consists of J. A. Dibrell, Jr., M. D., Little Rock; William M. Lawrence, M. D., Batesville, Independence County, and William Thompson, M. D., Little Rock. The faculty is as follows: P. O. Hooper, M. D., emeritus, practice of medicine; Edwin Bentley, M. D., institutes and practice of surgery; James A. Dibrell, Jr., M. D., general, descriptive and surgical anatomy, and president of faculty; A. L. Breysacher, M. D., obstetrics and diseases of women and children; John J. McAlmont, M. D., materia medica, therapeutics, hygiene and botany; James H. Southall, M. D., practice of medicine; Roscoe G. Jennings, M. D., clinical surgery and dermatology; W. G. Miller, M. D., medical chemistry and toxicology; L. P. Gibson, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy; T. E. Murrell, M. D., ophthalmology and otology; James H. Lenow, M. D., diseases of genito urinary organs; Claibourne Watkins, M. D., physical diagnosis and clinical medicine; Louis R. Stark, M. D., gynæcology; John Waters, M. D., institutes of medicine; F. L. French, M. D., prosector of anatomy; W. U. Simons (United States Signal Service), meteorology.

Little Rock Commercial College was founded in 1874, by Prof. Aaron Bales, who began on a small scale, and with the aid of a strong corps of teachers, including the present president, built up a large and flourishing school. He made wise and liberal provisions for the growth of the college by securing for its use the pleasant and convenient quarters it now occupies, at No. 203½ Main Street, in one of the finest buildings in the State. On January 1, 1886, Mr. M. A. Stone purchased the property of the college, and was elected president by its board of directors. The school has acquired a good standing all over the Southwest, and has annually prepared a large number of young persons for the counting room. The faculty consists of M. A. Stone, president; J. A. Willis, penmanship, book keeping and mathematics; E. C. Johnson, commercial law; W. J. Terry, civil government and political economy; and George M. Hodges, telegraphy and electrical sciences.

In 1877, Miss Mary Harrell established a limited select school in Little Rock, and has taught it successfully ever since. It is located at 209 Rock Street. Miss Harrell is a graduate of eastern colleges, and is competent to give her pupils a thorough education.

St. Edward's Parochial School is located on the northwest corner of Ninth and Ferry Streets.

The colored people of Little Rock have the following educational institutions: Arkansas Baptist College, located on Chester near Fourteenth; Philander Smith College, corner Eleventh and Izard; St. Paul Lutheran School, No. 1204 Rock Street. Other schools of Little Rock have been mentioned in connection with certain churches. The city is so well supplied with free schools and collegiate institutions, that no one need to go abroad to fit himself for any occupation or profession in life.

To the Baptists belongs the honor of erecting the first house of worship in Little Rock, it being a log-cabin "meeting house" which stood "in the woods," on Third Street, about where the Rossner brick building now stands. This was in a very early day in the history of the city, and the church then organized has long been disbanded. Another organization known as the "Old Eighth Street Baptist Church" had an existence for many years. The present First Baptist Church seems to have originated in September, 1880, by the consolidation of the old Eighth Street and the Central Baptist Churches, when the membership was only seventy-three. In November, 1883, Dr. S. Cornelius accepted a call and took charge as pastor. In February, 1884, property was purchased on Ninth and Louisiana Streets, and a chapel erected there

on. On May 31, 1889, the corner stone of the new edifice of the First Baptist Church was laid with appropriate religious ceremonies. It is now in process of erection on the southeast corner of Louisiana and Twelfth Streets, and will probably be completed by the time this work reaches the reader. The structure is of red brick with blue native granite foundation, and trimming of Alabama stone. The style is Romanesque. The building has an extreme length of 110 feet and a width of seventy feet. The auditorium will seat 550 in the pews, and the Sunday school apartment will seat almost as many. The two rooms are separated by sliding doors twenty feet high, so that the speaker can be seen from every part of the building. * * * There are ladies' parlors, pastor's study, young men's reading room and other necessary rooms included in a modern church building. [Extract from Arkansas Baptist.] Rev. J. K. Pace is pastor of this church, and the membership is about 282. A large Sunday school and the usual societies are connected with the church.

The organization known as the Second Baptist Church was constituted February 10, 1884, with eleven original members. For a time they worshiped in the court room, being supplied with preachers by the State Board, until the Eighth Street Church sold their house at the corner of Louisiana and Eighth Streets to the new organization, the members dissolving and going into the new church, which henceforth occupied the old house of the Eighth Street Church. January 1, 1885, Rev A. B. Miller assumed pastoral charge under whom a large and regular congregation has been built up, and the membership is now nearly 300. The present new church edifice was formally opened for worship on the first Sunday in October, 1886. It stands on the southeast corner of Louisiana and Eighth. It is a large frame building, veneered with brick and hence to all appearances is a brick edifice. It is large and commodious, having an auditorium, Sunday school room, parlor, reception room, dining room and kitchen. The auditorium is supplied with 500 chairs, the Sunday school room with 300, thus furnishing seats for 800 people when the two apartments are thrown together by opening the folding doors between them. The Sunday school, with about 150 members, the Ladies' Aid Society, the Children's Aid Society, and the Mite Society, are important auxiliaries to the good work being done by the church. This church has a mission work and Sunday-school on the corner of Ringo and Thirteenth Streets. The Sunday school has about fifty scholars, and White Walker is superintendent.

Other Baptist Churches in Pulaski County, pastors and membership are as follows: Alexander, Rev. J. S. Hamilton, 19; East Union, Rev. S. P. Davis, 49; Landmark, Rev. James Adams, 55; Pine Grove, Rev. J. B. English, 15; Pilgrims' Rest, no pastor, 28; Argentine, organized in 1884, by Rev. W. A. Clark, editor of the Arkansas Baptist, Rev. Owen, present pastor; Friendship, at Jacksonville, Rev. J. J. Sawyer, 40; Jacksonville, Rev. J. M. Stowell, 22; Marvale, near Mabelvale, and Maumelle, on Little Maumelle Creek.

There are four Baptist Churches in Little Rock among the colored people: First, east side of Gaines, south of Seventh; Second, west side of Ringo, south of Fourteenth; Missionary, southwest corner of Third and Rector; Mount Zion, north side of Eighth, west of Victory.

There are also other colored Baptist churches at different points within the county.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is dated from an early period. A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Little Rock about the year 1836, and among its original members were Elbert H. English, Charles P. Bertrand, Barney Knighton, W. P. Ratcliff, S. S. Sanger, Noah H. Badgett, Mrs. E. J. E. Langtree and others, all of whom were intimately connected with the early history of the place. The original church edifice erected by them was a small brick structure, which is still standing on the north side of Second Street, on the west side of the alley between Main and Louisiana Streets, and is now used for the storage of hardware. It was not the first church built in Little Rock, the Baptists having built one prior thereto, but the organization is the only one of a religious denomination that has been perpetuated

without intermission from its foundation to the present time. It continued under the name of Methodist Episcopal Church until after the conferences and church organizations of this denomination of all of the Southern or slave holding States had withdrawn, in consequence of the difficulty which arose in the year 1844, at the general conference in New York, regarding the question of slavery, or more particularly, that of bishops owning slaves, and organized a separate church, known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the word "South" being annexed to distinguish it from the old organization. Since then the church of Little Rock, the one in question, has been known by the latter name.* At different times in its history its pulpit has been filled by Revs. McKenzie, Bump, Ratcliff, Winfield, Andrew Hunter, R. M. Hunter, H. B. Frazer, Hearn, Watson, Godden, Horace Jewell, and at present by the Rev. Wesley G. Miller.

In 1879 the old church property was sold, and the site on the northeast corner of Center and Eighth Streets purchased and the present edifice erected thereon. This has been pronounced to be, if not the finest, the handsomest and most convenient in its internal arrangements of any house of worship in the State. The membership is now about 350. A Sunday school has been connected with it throughout its existence, and the membership thereof is now over 200. The following church societies are auxiliaries of the work: Young Ladies' Prayer Meeting Society, Ladies' Aid Society, Literary and Musical Circle, Woman's Missionary Society and Children's Missionary Society. These societies have large rooms of their own in the annex of the main building, erected in 1887. Connected with the church also is a Mission and Sunday-school, organized in 1888, on the corner of Tenth and High Streets. The church is growing rapidly, and its contributions for all purposes are large. Its property is valued at $25,000.

Another organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has a fine edifice on the corner of Fifteenth and Center Streets, in Little Rock, and a membership of about 230, with Rev. A. O. Evans as pastor. The church property of this organization is valued at $8,500. A Sunday-school in connection with the church is regularly maintained. The Maumelle Circuit, Rev. E. Garrett, pastor, with a membership of nearly 300, is partially located in Pulaski County, and perhaps there are a few other organizations within this territory belonging to outside circuits. All of these form a part of the Little Rock District of the Little Rock Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has re-established its work here since the close of the Civil War (mostly through the instrumentality of native Southern people), and it now owns the "Methodist Block," on the east side of Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, with a large auditorium and other rooms in connection therewith on the second floor. The probable value of the property is $40,000, on which there is an indebtedness of $15,000, as reported by the last conference minutes. This is known as the Main Street Church, of which Rev. C. B. Besse is pastor, and which has a membership of 115. Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, located on Marshall Street between Twelfth and Thirteenth, has a membership of sixty eight, and church property valued at $2,500. Rev. G. H. Cosper is pastor. Argenta Methodist Episcopal Church, located in the town of Argenta, has a membership of fifty-four, and church property valued at $1,325. The pastor is Rev. J. J. Beckham. Little Rock Circuit, Rev. I. N. Bethany, pastor, comprises the following organizations in the southern and western part of the county, viz.: Parker's Store, Upchurch Chapel,* Rock Creek, Cold Springs, Spring Valley and Mount Moriah. The membership of this circuit is seventy seven, and the church property is valued at $1,400. These are all the

*The withdrawal from the original church and the establishment of the new organization with the word "South" annexed as a distinguishing mark, did not change the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church; hence the names "North Methodist," "Northern Methodists" and "Methodist Episcopal Church, North," are all misnomers. The Methodist Episcopal Church never confined its work to the North, neither did it give up the territory of the South until it was compelled to do so by the advocates of slavery; and since slavery has been abolished and the cause of contention removed, it has re-established its work in all of the Southern States.

*In Saline County.

Methodist Episcopal Churches among the white people in Pulaski County. Those in the city and some in the country have Sunday schools and the usual aid societies connected with them. The Methodist Episcopal Churches all belong to Little Rock District of the Arkansas Conference, of which Rev. T. B. Ford is presiding elder. Both the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are working hard to advance the cause of Christianity, There are several Methodist Episcopal Church organizations among the colored people in the city and throughout the county. They belong to a separate conference.

The First Presbyterian Church of Little Rock was organized in July, 1828, by Rev. J. W. Moore, who came here in January previous, as a missionary of the general assembly's board. There was then no Presbyterian Church in Arkansas Territory. His first services were held in a log school house, located a square southwest of the new court house. From this place they went from house to house until they erected their first church edifice near the corner of Main and Second Streets. This was used until the brick edifice on Markham Street, between Rock and Commerce, was erected. This building burned down in 1866, after which the congregation worshiped in the Christian Church until their present structure was completed. The latter, a very large, ornamental and convenient brick building, standing on the northwest corner of Scott and Fifth Streets, was dedicated on Sunday, February 7, 1869, by Rev. E. McNair, then of Pine Bluff. Father Moore, who organized the church, was then living, but too feeble to attend. He has since closed his earthly pilgrimage, having served more than forty years as a Presbyterian minister in Arkansas. Rev. Thomas R. Welch, twenty five years a pastor of this church, entered upon his duties January 1, 1860, and resigned because of failing health in January, 1885, having received 627 members during his ministration. Among the ministers serving between the pastorates of Revs. Moore and Welch, were Aaron Williams and J. F. Green.

The present pastor is Rev. T. C. Barrett, D. D., and the membership is about 275. The ruling elders are R. L. Dodge, Isaac Lawrence, Judge Joseph W. Martin, R. B. Christian, Ben. S. Johnson, W. P. Campbell, Charles E. Nash and F. C. Wheeler. The deacons are David Bender, George E. Douglas, James A. Fones, James Beatty, Thomas H. Jones and R. E. Douglas. W. S. McCain is Sunday school superintendent and F. C. Wheeler, assistant Sunday school superintendent. Liberal contributions are regularly made to the benevolent objects of the church. A large and comfortable parsonage stands immediately north of the church edifice. The whole is a very valuable and durable property. This society is nobly doing its share of Christian work.

The Second Presbyterian Church was organized in April, 1882, and since that time it has erected a large and handsome brick edifice on the northeast corner of Fourth and State Streets. The pastor is Rev. J. R. Howerton. A Sunday-school is connected with the church, and both are in a prosperous condition.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Little Rock was organized in August, 1870, by its present pastor, Rev. S. H. Buchanan, with seven constituent members, and under his instrumentality its membership has grown to about 100. The first building it occupied was a small frame on the corner of Arch and Seventh Streets, where services were held for fourteen years. Its present edifice, standing on the northeast corner of Louisiana and Eleventh Streets, is a very fine brick structure of Lanc gothic architecture, is in perfect harmony throughout, and is complimented by all who love church architecture. Rev. Buchanan, who has been the constant pastor of this church since its organization, is a faithful, hard worker, and careful of the interests confided to his trust. The Sunday school in connection with the church has about 100 scholars. The Ladies' Missionary Society and The Ladies' Aid Society are auxiliaries of the church work. Many prominent citizens of Little Rock are members, and no congregation stands higher. In the same inclosure, and just east of the church, stands a very ample brick parsonage. The contributions for the year ending in

the fall of 1888 averaged upward of $28 for each and every member. Much good is being done by this church organization.

The first services held by the Christian denomination in Little Rock occurred in 1825, in a log-cabin on the corner of Scott and Fourth Streets, and it was not until 1845 that the old Scott Street Church, or Clock Church was dedicated. This edifice served a long time, was used during the war as a hospital, and stood until recently. The present church edifice, which was dedicated to the service of God in September, 1887, stands on the southeast corner of Louisiana and Tenth Streets. It is constructed of brick, and is a very beautiful and commodious house of worship. The membership is 200 or more, embracing upward of fifty families. The present pastor, Rev. T. J. Shelton, is a most earnest and energetic worker in the cause of Christianity, and through his efforts the church is prospering. Connected with the work of the church are a large Sunday school and The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

The first German Lutheran sermon preached in Arkansas was delivered in 1868, by Rev. M. Wynekan, at the residence of Motheir Peil, about five miles from Little Rock, when on his way from St. Louis to Fort Smith. The first meeting of the German Lutherans in Little Rock was held in the fall of 1868, at the residence of Charles Miller (now deceased). Mr. J. M. Reichart was the first chairman, and Charles F. Penzel, first secretary; John G. Geyer, George Stratman, Fred. Kramer, Charles Miller, Alex. George, John Reigler, John Ermentrandt and others were present at this meeting. Soon thereafter the first German Lutheran Church in the city was organized. The first sermon preached here by a minister of this denomination was delivered in the old Christian Church edifice on Scott Street. In the summer of 1869, Rev. J. H. Neimann arrived from St. Louis and became the first permanent pastor of the church, holding services in the third story of the business block of Kramer & Miller (also the Masonic Hall). The corner stone for the first church edifice was laid October 31, 1869, and by the following spring the house was completed and formally dedicated. A parochial school was then established and conducted by the pastor and assistants. In the winter of 1875, the first pastor, Rev. Neimann, accepted a call to Cleveland, Ohio, and was succeeded by Rev. A. D. Grief, from Texas. He was succeeded in 1877 by Rev. Charles F. Obermeyer, from Missouri, who served until recently. The congregation is growing and numbers over 600 souls, with from 350 to 400 communicants. The parochial school is largely attended, as is also the Sunday school in connection with the church. The church was rebuilt in 1887. It stands on the northeast corner of Rock and Eighth Streets, and is a very large and handsome brick edifice.

St. Paul's Colored Lutheran Church stands on the corner of Rock and Twelfth Streets. The German Lutherans constitute a very industrious, intelligent and law abiding portion of Little Rock's citizens.

Christ Episcopal Church of Little Rock was organized in 1837, by Bishop Leonidas Polk, and in 1843 the first edifice for its use was erected where the present one now stands, on the southeast corner of Scott and Fifth Streets. About the year 1872 the church building then in use, together with early records of the parish, was consumed by fire. A chapel was then erected in which services were held until Easter, 1887, when the present edifice was opened for use. This is a very large, handsome and commodious brick building, which cost $56,700. Immediately south of the church, in the same inclosure, stands a beautiful and comfortable frame rectory, the construction of which cost $8,000, the material of the chapel having been used therein. The parish owns three city lots worth $2,000 each, which with the cost of the buildings makes the whole property worth at least $70,000. St. Paul's Chapel, a Mission of Christ Church, which is located on Eleventh Street between Ringo and Cross, and that cost $1,500, also belongs to the parish.

The Vestry of 1843, the first one of which there is any record extant, consisted of L. H. Crease, S. W.; Luke E. Barber, J. W.; L. I. Reardon, John Wassell, John Hutt, John Adamson, C. Rapley, F. M. Trapnall, D. Butler and W. Prather.

The members of the present vestry are Maj. R. H. Parham, S. W.; Dr. W. A. Cantrell, J. W.; Maj. John D. Adams, Dr. R. L. Stark, R. L. Goodrich, G. S. Brack, Capt. Sam. B. Adams, Capt. J. H. Harney, Prof. F. D. Clark, Col. R. J. Polk and C. H. Dolbeer. The past rectors of the parish have been Revs. Yeager, Dr. Wheat, P. O. Robert (Robert), T. B. Lee, H. H. Morell and T. C. Tupper. [Following Robert the list is correct, but prior thereto there may be one or two omissions.] Rev. Wallace Carnahan is the present rector, and Rev. J. E. H. Galbraith, assistant minister. The present membership of the church, including the mission work mentioned, is 560. The Sunday-school teachers and pupils number 420. The baptisms for the last year were thirty eight, the confirmations fifty three, and the offerings amounted to $12,131.09. The parish is doing excellent work in the "Lord's Vineyard." In connection with the work are three Sunday schools, Missionary Society, Ladies' Aid Society, St. Andrew's Brotherhood, Young Ladies Guild and Chancel Society.

Trinity Cathedral (Episcopal) stands on Spring Street, near the corner of Seventh: Rt.-Rev. H. N. Pierce, D. D., LL. D., bishop, and W. W. Easterbrook and J. L. Berne, canons of the diocese. According to the report of the sixteenth annual council there were thirty seven families, aggregating 118 souls, belonging to this church, and the estimated value of the church and grounds was $8,000, and of other church property, St. Philip's Mission, $3,000.

Rev. J. E. H. Galbraith, of Christ Church, is teaching a classical school for boys and young men, preparatory for college. The school is located in the office of the church building.

The Congregational Church of Little Rock was organized in May, 1884, and soon thereafter lots on the northeast corner of Eleventh and Main Streets were purchased, and a wooden chapel erected thereon. Rev. George M. Sanborne was the first pastor, and the next was Rev. R. H. Reed. The present pastor, Rev. D. H. Snowden, D. D., LL. D., preached his first sermon in June, 1889. The church was organized with thirteen constituent members, and the membership now exceeds 100. Space has been left on the corner west of the chapel for the erection of a more commodious edifice, as soon as the society becomes able, at which time the chapel will probably be converted into a parsonage. A Sunday school, with about 150 members, and the "Hand in Hand" Ladies' Aid Society, are connected with this church.

Little Rock's Roman Catholic Church and St. Andrew's Cathedral deserve more than passing notice. The first mass in the city was said in the rear of Dugan's store, in 1830, the services being conducted by Father Donnelly. Little Rock was then under the jurisdiction of the bishop of St. Louis. The first Roman Catholic Church in the city was erected in 1842, on the ground now occupied by the Convent, and Father Joseph Richard Bole, a distinguished and devout Frenchman, was then the officiating priest. In 1844 a Roman Catholic Church (frame) was erected on the northeast corner of Center and Second Streets, and was used for many years. Recently it served as the circuit court room and sheriff's office. It was torn down in August, 1889, and a large brick block now covers the ground. The corner stone of St. Andrew's Cathedral was laid in 1878, and work thereon was commenced. It was dedicated in November, 1881. It stands on the northeast corner of Louisiana and Seventh Streets, opposite the convent; is constructed out of Little Rock granite, and is considered to be the finest church edifice in the southwest. It cost upward of $60,000. Immediately north of it stands the Bishop's palace, a large and handsome brick structure. The membership of the cathedral embraces upward of 200 families, aggregating more than 1,000 souls, among whom are many of the leading business and professional men of the city.

The head of the church in Arkansas is Rt. Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, the bishop of Little Rock, and who presides over St. Andrew's Cathedral. Attendant priests who make this city their headquarters, and who officiate at the cathedral when necessary, are Fathers T. F. O'Reilly, P. T. McCormick and M. McGill. The growth of the Roman Catholic Church in Arkansas in recent years has

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been very rapid, for which much credit is due to Bishop Fitzgerald. Rt. Rev. Andrew Byrne was bishop of Little Rock until 1867, when he was superseded by Bishop Fitzgerald.

Charity Hospital (Catholic), located on East Second Street, opposite the oil mill, is conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. Its establishment, which is of recent date, is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Edward W. Parker. It is open to the people of Little Rock and vicinity, without regard to sectarianism. The German Catholic Church, on East Ninth Street, has a very large congregation, and has recently built a handsome church edifice. Opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral, on the northwest corner of Louisiana and Seventh Streets, stand the fine buildings of St. Mary's College, taught by the Sisters of Mercy. This school was founded about the year 1850, and is perhaps the oldest one in the city. St. Joseph's College for boys is taught in a part of the same building. It is also under the supervision of the Sisters.

Hebrew Congregation B'Nai Israel occupies a large brick synagogue at No. 204 Center Street, in Little Rock. It was erected in the year 5631 of the Jewish era. On its frontal are the words: "In Honor of the King of the Universe."

Historical sketches of a portion of the churches mentioned were published in the fall of 1888 in the Arkansas Gazette, from the files of which, through the kindness of the proprietors, much valuable information has been obtained. Acknowledgments for assistance are also due to the Arkansas Baptist, and Arkansas Methodist, as well as to certain individuals.

The present Young Men's Christian Association of Little Rock was organized in 1885, and now has about 350 members. The present officers are Maj. P. K. Roots, president; J. R. Bettis, vice president; Capt. H. S. Taber, treasurer; H. P. Edmonson, recording secretary, and A. K. Perkins, general secretary. The rooms occupied by the association are on the second floor, on the northwest corner of Main and Fourth Streets, and consist of a reception room, parlor, social and reading rooms, secretary's office, gymnasium and hot and cold water bath rooms. In the reading room there are over 100 publications, consisting of daily and weekly papers and monthly, semi monthly and quarterly magazines. A young men's meeting is held each Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock; the Bible-class meets every Monday night, and socials are frequently given. An instructor for the gymnasium has been engaged. It is a rare privilege for young men thus to meet and receive both physical, mental and religious instruction.

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Maj. John D. Adams, of Little Rock, stands out in striking characteristics as a son of the Southwest, distinguished for business talent and integrity of purpose. He was born in Dixon County, Tenn., June 23, 1827. His father, Hon. Samuel Adams, who was a native of Halifax County, Va., and born in 1805, afterward became a State senator, president of the senate, and, for a time, Governor of the State of Arkansas. In 1824 he married Miss Rebecca May, a native of Dixon County, Tenn., born in 1807, and a daughter of John W. May, who served as the captain of a company under Gen. Jackson, and was wounded in the battle of New Orleans. In the spring of 1835 they emigrated to Johnson County, Ark., where the mother died in 1840. The father continued to reside in Johnson County until 1846, when he was elected treasurer of the State of Arkansas, and removed to Little Rock, where he made his home until the time of his death, the sad event occurring in February, 1850. To their union were born five sons and one daughter, of whom but two, the subject of this sketch (who is also the eldest of the family) and Martha Izabella (now the wife of Dr. D. S. Mills, of Pine Bluff, Ark.) are living. John D. Adams was reared a farmer boy in Johnson County, Ark. His father being a man of superior abilities gave his children the advantages of a practical education, considering this one of the best legacies to leave them, and trained his children in the school of virtue and industry. In 1846, when but a lad of eighteen years of age, John D. Adams volunteered for the Mexican War, joining Company C, commanded by Capt. George W. Patrick, in Yell's mounted

regiment, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment was honorably discharged at Comargo, on the Rio Grande. His captain, in speaking of him, says: "John D. Adams was a noble boy, a gallant soldier, and as true and noble a young man as I ever knew. He was my orderly sergeant, and was so faithful, so competent, and so clever to all that every man in the company loved him. In the battle of Buena Vista he was struck on the arm by a ball that did not penetrate his thick coat sleeve, but so bruised the flesh as to make a painful wound, the flesh sloughing and leaving a large permanent scar. In Memphis, twenty two years later, on my return from California, I again met him and requested to see the wounded arm. He drew off his coat, rolled up his sleeve, and there I saw the scar as large and distinct as it was on his first recovery; and I found more, that prosperity and distinction had not changed the heart of my young friend. He is not only a noble, true and splendid business man, but a wise one a useful man in every sense of the word." Such a tribute from his old neighbor and commander, thirty five years after their military service, coming, too, from one not unknown to fame, and of varied public service, is one of which any man may justly feel proud. Maj. Adams was private secretary to Gov. Thomas S. Drew from 1847 to the end of his term in 1850, and this worthy old Arkansan always spoke in terms of highest praise of Maj. Adams as a man of noble, generous heart, open hearted and sympathizing, and as useful a man as ever did business in Arkansas. But in writing a biography of Maj. Adams we could not do better or state the case more accurately than by giving the eulogy paid him by his intimate friend, Gen. Albert Pike, who says: "I have known John D. Adams from his boyhood. He served a year in a regiment of Col. Archibald Yell on the march to and in Mexico, being at the battle of Buena Vista, and returning to Arkansas when his term of enlistment expired. There, as has always been the case, he was liked by every one for his unvarying good humor, his readiness to do a favor, and his unstinted generosity. Afterward he was for many years a merchant in Little Rock, dealing in general merchandise. He married and built a house at Little Rock, where he resided for a period of several years before the war broke out between the States. Not successful as a merchant, he engaged in steamboating, owner by himself, and in partnership with Thompson Dean, of Cincinnati, during many years, of boats running on the Arkansas River and from Memphis to Little Rock, and Fort Smith and New Orleans, in which he displayed large business capacity, promptness and decision in action, great enterprise, courage and perseverance in surmounting obstacles and overcoming difficulties. When the State of Arkansas seceded, an attempt was made in the convention to confiscate the interests of Mr. Dean in their boats running on the Arkansas River, but the influence and popularity of Mr. Adams defeated the attempt. The march of events put an end to his steamboat enterprises, but he had in the meantime become a planter of cotton, and continued to be so during the war. His personal attention to this being only occasionally needed, he entered the service of the Confederate States and was chief quartermaster under Gens. Hindman and Holmes, with the rank of major, continuing in service until the close of the war, and proving himself to be an active, energetic, spirited and faithful officer. Such was his faith in the cause and his devotion to it, that almost at its close he invested the proceeds of his cotton in bonds in the Confederate States; but when the cause was lost and he ruined by it, he accepted the result with unflinching courage and indomitable good humor. After the war he established the commission house of Dean, Adams & Goff, at New Orleans, making advances on and selling cotton, and again established a line of boats from Memphis to Little Rock and Fort Smith. Since then he has been fiscal agent of the State of Arkansas, proprietor of the Arkansas Gazette, and a large contractor for many years for carrying mails. Meeting with reverses at different periods, he has always recovered from them quietly. He now devotes himself chiefly to his business of mail contractor, managing his steamboat interests and cotton planting. He is prosperous, fortunate in his family, owning a beautiful

residence in Little Rock and dispensing a lavish hospitality, always foremost in the support of all measures and enterprises for the benefit of his city or State, with ever open hand and ever generous heart. One sees at a glance, by his erect, portly figure, frank, open countenance and hearty laugh, that he is one who does not permit the cares and vexations of life to harass and annoy him. Few men have displayed such resources as he under difficulties and embarrassments. His perfect integrity, honesty, truth and honor, have always been his best friends and enabled him to arise to his feet when prostrated by misfortune, under the pressure of which others would have remained prostrate for life. His intellect is clear and alert, always enabling him to say and do that which is most to the purpose, and surest to lead to success." During his residence here, Maj. Adams has done as much as any other citizen toward the advancement of Arkansas, but being of a modest, unassuming disposition, he has shunned rather than sought public office. A descendant of those sturdy northern races of England, Scotland and Ireland, he has inherited all the traits of character and sterling integrity, the attributes of those people. He is in every respect a self made man, having begun at the bottom of the ladder and climbed steadily upward. At times, beset by adversity which threatened to hurl him to the bottom of the chasm, his indomitable will which refused to bow to adverse circumstances has carried him safely through. There is no greater pleasure in life than to look back over a past usefully employed, and be able to trace our progress in such tokens as awaken nought but admiration and esteem. Such enjoyment is afforded in its fullest measure to Maj. Adams, and his eminently successful career in life is a wholesome example to the youth of the rising generation, for it shows how certain he who, crying "Excelsior," and pressing manfully forward, will surely reap the reward. Maj. Adams was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Yeiser, a daughter of Dr. Daniel Yeiser, of Danville, Ky., and born in March, 1828. They were married at Little Rock, the beautiful wedding service of the Episcopal Church being performed May 2, 1848. The results of this union have been four sons and one daughter, of whom but two still survive, as follows: Samuel B. Adams (member of the firm of Adams & Boyle, of Little Rock) and Dean Adams (secretary and manager of the Pulaski Gas Light Company, and the Little Rock Electric Light Company). Maj. Adams and his estimable wife, as is also their son, Samuel, are respected members of the Episcopal Church, in which Maj. Adams and his son officiate as vestrymen, and of which organization Samuel is treasurer. They now reside in Little Rock, where they have a pleasant home, surrounded by the comforts of life, and enjoy in the sunset of their age the fruits of their early labors. In closing, Gen. Pike says: "He is withal a true and generous friend, a most kind and genial man of right royal nature, large hearted and forgiving, in nothing bigoted or narrow or vainglorious. The State of Arkansas may well feel proud of him, and it will be a sad day for many when his kindly, generous heart shall cease to beat."

Mrs. Marie Archer, of Little Rock, an estimable and much respected lady owes her nativity to Berlin, Prussia, where her birth occurred on November 18, 1853, she being the daughter of Theodore and Emily (Eckert) Strauss. The father was born in Berlin, in 1820, but attained his growth elsewhere in the Kingdom. He was an expert bookkeeper, and was in the lumber business from early manhood in Berlin. He was married in that city, by a famous Lutheran minister named Strauss, and to his union were born four children, three sons and one daughter, of whom our subject is the youngest. The children were all born in Berlin and are named as follows: Waldemar, Albert, Paul (who died when a child) and Marie. The family moved to England when Mrs. Archer was a child, and her father embarked in the commission business in London for about two years, after which he emigrated to America, leaving his family in London in order to educate the sons at Cambridge and Oxford Colleges, from which they have diplomas Theodore Strauss had to leave Prussia during the Revolution, as he was a Republican and opposed to the Crown. He came direct from

London to St. Louis, Mo., and there engaged in his old business, first as lumber dealer and afterward as lumber inspector for the city. His wife followed to America at the close of the war, and there lived many years. Leaving St. Louis, Theodore Strauss went to Malvern, Ark., where he joined his sons in the lumber business, and there died in 1883. The mother, Emily Eckert, was born in Berlin about 1824, is still living and resides at Little Rock with her daughter, Mrs. Archer. Mrs. Marie Archer was married in St. Louis, Mo., in 1873, to William B. Archer, and three children were the fruits of this union: Wallie B., Cora E. and Elsie M. Mrs. Archer came to Little Rock in July, 1889, and engaged in keeping a private boarding house, in which business she has continued with successful and popular results. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The maternal grandfather was a Prussian veteran, fought in the battle of Waterloo as a lieutenant, and received the Iron Cross. On the Eckert side the family belong to the nobility, and have in their possession a coat of arms.

W. E. Atkinson, attorney general of Arkansas, was born in Shelby County, Ala., on July 24, 1852, and is a son of W. W. and Barbara (Drake) Atkinson, natives of the same State. The father was a prosperous farmer in Alabama before the war, and during that event a strong sympathizer with the Confederacy. Both parents are now residing at Falcon, in Nevada County, Ark., where the father is engaged in planting and commercial life. Five children were born to their marriage, all of whom are living and are residents of Arkansas. William E., the principal of this sketch, was reared in Arkansas, having come to this State when only five years old, received his education at the public and high schools of Arkansas, and also at the Falcon Academy. When nineteen years of age, he entered the law department of the Washington & Lee University at Lexington, Va., under Judge Brockenbrough and J. Randolph Tucker. Mr. Atkinson graduated from this institution in the class of 1872, and located at Rosston, in Nevada County (then the county seat), remaining there until 1877. Then removing to Prescott, he first formed a partnership with Col. Ed A. Warren, now editor of the Texarkana Democrat. He was subsequently a partner of Mr. T. E. Webber, the present prosecuting attorney of the Seventh judicial district, and later with Mr. W. V. Tompkins. At the present time he is in partnership with Messrs. W. V. Tompkins and M. W. Greeson, the firm name being Atkinson, Tompkins & Greeson. In politics Mr. Atkinson has always voted the Democratic ticket, and has served as justice of the peace of Caney Township, in Nevada County, and also as mayor of Prescott for one term. In the summer of 1888, he was a candidate before the Democratic primaries for attorney general, and during the canvass had but one opponent, who, however, withdrew before the primaries, and at the convention Mr. Atkinson was nominated by acclamation, and was elected on September 3 by a handsome majority. His first marriage occurred on May 14, 1874, to Miss Hattie Williams, of Falcon, Ark., by whom he had four children, two of them yet living: Sherman H. and Halycone. Mrs. Atkinson died January 24, 1883, and Mr. Atkinson's second marriage occurred on December 24, 1884, to Miss Lillie Williams, a sister of his first wife, by whom he had two children, one of whom, Willie W., still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson are both members of the First Baptist Church, and in secret societies the former belongs to Capitol Lodge No. 49, Knights of Pythias, at Little Rock.

Thomas W. Baird, manufacturers' agent, Little Rock, Ark., has been a resident of this city for the past nine years, although his actual residence in the State covers a period of about twelve years. He was born in Boonville, Cooper County, Mo., and remained there until ten years of age. His parents were Thomas W. and Mary A. (Carter) Baird, of Erie, Penn., and Danville, Ky., respectively. The former, who was a prominent steamboatman on the Mississippi, Arkansas and Ohio Rivers, died in 1853, while the mother is still living at the age of seventy nine, in Louisville, Ky. When ten years of age, Thomas W. accompanied his parents to the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., where he received a fair English education, and after his father's death, went into the steamboat

business. He also had an uncle, Capt. William Baird, whose name was famous on western waters in early days, he being commander of the first iron steamboat built for traffic in the rivers of that section, the "Valley Forge." After six years of river life, young Baird entered the employ of the Adams' Express Company, where he remained during the Civil War, traveling through Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. He next moved to Bowling Green, Ky., and embarked in the hardware business, continuing in the line for ten years, after which he was engaged by the Blymeyer Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, to travel for them, his territory lying through Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, and in the winter of 1880 he located in Little Rock. Mr. Baird was married on May 7, 1863, to Miss M. P. Huddleston, of St. Louis, by whom he has had three children: Harry P. (with his father in the capacity of shipping clerk), Irene and Mamie. Mr. and Mrs. Baird are both members of the Christ Episcopal Church. In secret orders Mr. Baird has been a life long Mason.

T. W. Baldwin, one of the most prominent citizens of Argenta, was born in Meggs County, Tenn., but moved to Missouri in 1843. He is a son of James C. and Sarah A. (Underwood) Baldwin, both natives of Tennessee, and of English descent. Mr. Baldwin first came to the State of Arkansas in 1868, and has resided here ever since. He located in Argenta in 1875, and for ten years carried on a live stock commission business, in which he was very successful. He is now practically retired from active commercial life, but has an interest in one of the largest mercantile houses in Argenta, and owns considerable town property besides his own handsome residence. On December 31, 1863, Mr. Baldwin was married to Miss Sarah R. Parker, of Arkansas, by whom he had one child that died in its third year. They have an adopted daughter, five years old, upon whom they lavish great affection and care, and who promises to become a lady of true worth. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, Little Rock Lodge No. 2, and has belonged to Blue Lodge since 1869, besides serving as representative to the Grand Lodge on several occasions. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and a valuable man to his party, his influence in the community having great weight upon any matter in which he takes an interest. He is one of the leading citizens of this section, and manifests a commendable willingness to share in pushing forward the development of the county; this, added to his generosity and rare personal qualities, rendering him very popular. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and take an interest in all religious and educational matters.

Dr. J. N. Barnett. Few men are better known in Pulaski County or have attained a higher degree of perfection in their profession than has Dr. Barnett. He was born in Alabama in 1834, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Holingshad) Barnett, of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. The Doctor received his education in the city of New Orleans, and also graduated from the University of Louisiana in that city in 1857. He first commenced to practice medicine in Noxubee County, Miss., during the same year, and continued to reside there until 1875, when he moved to Argenta, Ark., where he has been practicing ever since. In 1853 he was married to Miss Anna Bayakin, a talented young lady of Mississippi, by whom he has had three children, and after the loss of his first wife he was married to Miss Louisa Slocum, who has made the Doctor's home one of the most attractive in Argenta. Dr. Barnett is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor. His charitable disposition, unimpeachable character and integrity have made him a valued and popular citizen, and as a professional man his practice at one time was one of the largest in Pulaski County. Of late years, however, he has relinquished not a little on account of failing health, and now enjoys a lucrative office practice, in connection with which he carries a select stock of drugs. During the Civil War he entered the Confederate army, and joined Company C, Wright Invincibles, Fourth Mississippi Regiment, and served for some time. In politics he is a strong Democrat, having first voted for Buchanan.

George L. Basham, attorney at law in Little Rock, was born in Johnson County, Ark., March 24, 1848, and is the son of O. and Martha (Patrick) Basham, natives of Virginia and Alabama, respectively. The former, who was born in 1819 (his wife's birth occurring in 1826), came to Arkansas in 1839, and was in a regiment stationed at Fort Gibson during the Mexican War, serving one year. He was a member of the legislature during the terms of 1851, 1852 and 1853, and was State treasurer in 1861 and 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Basham were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are now living. Entering the Confederate army in 1861, he served until his death, in September, 1864, at the charge of Pilot Knob, Mo. At that time he was a lieutenant colonel. His widow is still living at the old homestead in Johnson County. George L. attended the subscription schools of his birthplace, and in his sixteenth year entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Capt. Comb's company, Hill's regiment, and participating in the battle at Pilot Knob, being with Price on his last raid. Upon his return he was discharged near Marshall, Tex., May 23, 1865. After the war he resumed his studies, and in 1871 attended St. John's College at Little Rock. He began the study of law under Gallagher & Newton in the fall of 1872, and was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1873. For one and one half years Mr. Basham was in partnership with a Mr. Ford, but the latter's death occurred a few years after, and since his death Mr. Basham has practiced alone; and while never having held a political office he has been city and county attorney, and his good judgment, refined and strong speech, would and do win for him approval and admiration from men of keen intelligence. On October 1, 1879, Mr. Basham was married to Miss Julia P. Beall, daughter of Milton Beall, a descendant of the Mississippi Bealls. Her mother's people were of German extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Basham are the parents of three children: Nuberry L. (almost two years old) and two little girls who died in early childhood. Mr. Basham practices in all the courts, circuit, supreme, chancery and United States courts. He is also engaged in the real estate business, in which he has been quite successful. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and to all enterprises of an educational, social and religious nature he is a liberal contributor.

A. D. Beach, of the Beach Abstract Company, Little Rock, Ark., owes his nativity to New York State, where his birth occurred in 1849, and in that State he grew to manhood and received his early education. He followed civil engineering for about ten years on the canals of New York and its various railroads, as well as in the New England States and in Canada, and served one year in the employment of the United States, in preliminary ship canal survey across the Isthmus of Darien. He attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in the summer of 1876, and came south in 1877, locating in Little Rock, Ark., which change was made for the benefit of his health. Here he has established the Beach Abstract Company, of which he is the business manager. Besides attending to the business of the Abstract Company, after locating in Little Rock Mr. Beach was in the employ of the Iron Mountain, and also the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, and traveled over this portion of the State, paying taxes for them. In 1881 he wedded Miss Mary Hendree, in Atlanta, Ga., and she has borne her husband four children: Virginia H., Lewise B., Edward H. and Alberta D. Mrs. Beach was born in 1855, and after performing the noble duties of wife and mother, she was called away from her young children and husband on January 17, 1889. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Beach is the son of Robert and Rhoda (Douglass) Beach; the former was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., and the latter in Onondaga County, of the same State. Robert Beach was a farmer, and died at the age of seventy years. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a native of New York, and became a pioneer settler of that State. He and his two eldest sons were soldiers in the War of 1812. The mother of A. D. Beach is of Scotch descent, and a descendant of the Douglasses of Scotland.

Orvill Bearden, a leading farmer and well-known citizen of Lonoke County, was born in Alabama on June 16, 1823, and is a son of James and Mary (Jones) Bearden, the father a native of Georgia, and born in 1759. He was one of the first settlers of St. Clair County, Ala, and died in that State at the age of one hundred and fifteen years. The mother was born in Virginia about the year 1793, and died in 1873. They were the parents of nine children, of whom eight lived to maturity. Orvill was the youngest of this family and was reared in Alabama and educated in the public schools of that State. He was married in August, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Washburn, of the same State, who died in 1865, leaving him five children: One daughter is now a widow; Jane, Sabine (wife of J. M. Morgan), Joseph C. and Amanda (wife of J. M. Hall). He was again married on September 23, 1865, his second wife being Mrs. Michette, an attractive widow lady, who bore him one child, Thomas M. Mr. Bearden moved from Alabama to Prairie County, Ark., in 1849, and in 1858 he came to where he now resides. He here owns 320 acres of valuable land, and has placed about 150 acres under cultivation. The land is well adapted for stock raising, and is watered by several natural springs. It is, in fact, some of the finest soil in that section, and has been greatly improved since Mr. Bearden came upon it. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C of the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, and served almost through the entire war. In 1864 he was captured at Cassville, Ga., and taken to Rock Island, Ill., where he was confined for about ten months before being paroled. He took part in a great many of the important engagements and minor skirmishes, and bore himself bravely throughout his entire army career. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. Mr. Bearden is a representative citizen, and a popular man with the entire community. His sterling worth and fine character have won for him a host of friends, and his influence is very great, both politically and otherwise.

David Bender, one of the oldest and most respected citizens now living in Little Rock, Ark., was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1809. He remained in his native State until December, 1839, when he concluded to come to Arkansas, and locate land claims on soldiers' patents he had obtained. In this enterprise he was successful, and while traveling over the State at that early day he found the people, the pioneers of Arkansas, as hospitable as any people he had ever met. Soon after getting his land business settled, he engaged as salesman in a dry-goods store in Little Rock, in which capacity he remained until 1843, when he concluded to go into business for himself. With this end in view he paid a visit to New York City, purchased a small stock of goods, and returning, engaged in general mercantile pursuits on his own responsibility. In this as in all his other business transactions he had for his motto the word "Honesty." He purchased nothing but the best goods, and so well was he liked as a business man, and so rapidly did his business grow, that he soon found himself in possession of a trade, by order or otherwise, from all over the State. At that day a variety of first-class articles was hard to find, and Mr. Bender found himself in constant receipt of orders from professional men, whose trust he never betrayed in price or quality of goods. Many an aged couple, whose grandchildren are now occupying honorable places in Arkansas, will remember Mr. Bender kindly as having furnished them the wedding apparel through the mail when other modes of transportation were tedious and uncertain. Thus his trade grew until he became one of the most flourishing merchants in the State. He continued in business with unabated vigor until 1862, when the Civil War forced him to discontinue. He was a Union man in principle, and having traveled over the East and North, knew full well which way the list of arms would determine the cause. Over this question he was by no means silent, but remonstrated strongly with friends and acquaintances. He advocated that "secession would kill slavery," the truth of which prophecy has been fully demonstrated. Mr. Bender enjoyed the perfect confidence of the Confederate soldiers and officers while in charge of Little Rock, and when this city fell into the

hands of the Federals he was recommended to the authorities as a stanch Union man, and his advice and council was sought by the men in command. In this situation Mr. Bender was the instrument of many kind deeds to the needy on either side. During the war he lived on a farm close by Little Rock. After that eventful period, his fame as a merchant having reached them, he was induced to enter the wholesale business in Little Rock with Woodruff & Co., of Chicago. This alliance lasted a few years and subsequently Mr. Bender went in with a man by the name of Cole, the style of firm being Cole & Bender. This firm was closed by bankruptcy, and Mr. Bender lost many thousands of dollars. He has ever since been dealing in land, and although he sustained some very heavy losses he still owns several thousand acres. Mr. Bender was married in Pennsylvania, the first time to a Miss Elder, and the second time to a Miss Whipple, of Vermont. He has been a native of eastern States many years, and is a strong member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Edwin Bentley, United States army surgeon, Little Rock, Ark. As a leading exponent of general surgery in its many various branches, Dr. Bentley is worthy of mention in a review of the foremost professional men of this locality. He was born in Connecticut in 1850, and holds diplomas from four of the leading medical schools in the city of New York. He is one of the most successful practitioners, and has been prominently connected with the Medical Department of Arkansas University since its beginning or organization. He entered the United States army early in life, and has figured thus far as a surgeon in the employ of the United States. He was prominently identified with some of the most renowned medical colleges of the West, when located principally on the Pacific slope. From there he went to New Orleans, and thence to Little Rock, where he is now residing, and where he is not only held in great respect as a professional man, but is social and genial in all his intercourse with the public.

Dr. J. L. Blakemore, Little Rock, Ark. Dr. Blakemore's career as a practitioner is well and favorably known to the many who have tested his healing ability, and, although young in years, he has been unusually successful, promising a bright outlook for the future. At present he is the second assistant physician of the State asylum at Little Rock, which position he fills in a manner satisfactory to all. He was born in Sebastian County, Ark., in 1862, grew to manhood in that county, and supplemented his common school education with a course at Emery & Henry College, Virginia, graduating in 1885. Having concluded to pursue the study of medicine, he attended his first course of lectures at Memphis, Tenn., and afterward was a student at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., from which he graduated in the spring of 1887, being appointed to his present position in July, 1888. He is the son of Dr. William and Nannie (Tramel) Blakemore, the former a native of Tennessee, and a physician of good standing in Greenwood, Ark.

Dr. Thomas P. Blunt, one of the leading physicians in Pulaski County, was born in that county on August 1, 1856, and is a son of William S. and Polly Ann (Lamb) Blunt, the former a native of Maryland, but reared in Bowling Green, Ky., where his parents died when he was a boy. After the decease of his parents he went to reside with an uncle, with whom he remained until attaining his maturity, when he removed to Pulaski County, Ark., where he was married to his first wife, Miss Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, who died in 1850. The following year he was married to Mrs. Eliza Marshall, who died in 1852, and in 1853 he was married to his third wife, Miss Polly Ann Lamb. This lady also died after a happy married life, and he was married a fourth time, his next wife being Mrs. Elizabeth Lee. He resided in Maumelle Township a great many years, and was a millwright during that time, but the declining years of his life were spent in Little Rock, where he died in September, 1880. He was a valued and highly esteemed citizen during his residence in Pulaski County, and built a great number of mills throughout Central Arkansas. The Doctor's mother, who died in August, 1861, was a daughter of Judge David R. Lamb, a native of Tennessee, who was one of the earliest settlers of Pulaski

County, where he served as judge of the county court for a number of years. The Doctor was the second child in a family of two sons and one daughter. Though early deprived of his mother by death, his subsequent training was most carefully attended to by his stepmother (Mrs. Elizabeth Lee at the time of her marriage to Mr. Blunt), and the Doctor refers tenderly to her kind and earnest efforts to properly guide him, ascribing to her all the credit for whatever position he has reached in later life. He received a common-school education in his youth, and in 1878 began to study medicine in the office of Dr. J. M. Pintle, a well known physician of Little Rock. Since that time he has practiced with good success, and his name has become a household word in many homes throughout Pulaski County. He was married in 1878 to Lulu, a daughter of John and Mary S. Custer, of Little Rock, Ark., the former a prominent contractor and builder of that city. After a very short married life Mrs. Blunt died, in June, 1879. In 1880 the Doctor met and won Miss Annie Henry, the daughter of George W. and Mary J. (Davis) Henry, of Tennessee, and by this union has had one son and one daughter. After their marriage the Doctor and his wife resided in Little Rock and vicinity until 1889, when he moved to Maumelle Township, where he owns 700 acres of land, in different tracts, and has about 200 acres under cultivation, all of which he has made by his own enterprise, tact and good judgment. As an illustration of his pluck and determination in overcoming all adverse circumstances, and rising superior to those calamities that would utterly prostrate an ordinary man, it would be well to add that, on his marriage, the Doctor was presented with $500, by his father, as a wedding gift. This was all he ever inherited or received outside of what he made himself, but in 1882 he had increased it to such an extent that the loss of his finest farm represented $5,000, which was washed away by the flood in that year. In 1888 his cotton gin, one of the finest in that section, was devoured by fire; but, despite the misfortune that seemed to follow him, he has gone to work again with a perseverance that is worthy of the highest admiration, and has once more accumulated a comfortable fortune. Doctor Blunt also deals considerably in real estate, and his shrewdness in that line has enabled him to be very successful. He is a Democrat in politics, and, with his wife, attends the Methodist Church.

Frank Botsford, chief of police, Little Rock, Ark., was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., on September, 26, 1833, and is a son of Amazeah Bradford and Emily Thrall Botsford, of New York. The father died in 1879 at Waukegan, Ill., while the mother is still living at the age of eighty three years, and resides at Little Rock. Their son Frank, the principal of this sketch, was reared at Port Huron, Mich., and received a good English education in that city, as also at Little Fort, now Waukegan, Ill. In his youth he was brought up and instructed in the duties of farm life and also assisted his father in handling lumber. During the great gold excitement on the Pacific Coast he went to California and mined for several years, and also engaged in railroading. In December, 1869, Mr. Botsford came to Little Rock, and for two years, 1872 73, he was warden of the Arkansas penitentiary. The following year he was appointed chief of police, but only held that office for one year, when he entered the sheriff's office and remained there for several years. In the year 1882 he was again elected chief of police by the city council, and has served continuously ever since, a period of almost seven years. The force at present consists of the following men: one chief, two sergeants, sixteen patrolmen, two sanitary officers, one day prison keeper and one man in the same capacity for the night. Under the able management of Chief Botsford, the police force has undergone a complete change for the better. His men have become better disciplined, more efficient and do the work of a city double its size. Mayor Whipple, recognizing Mr. Botsford's ability, reappointed him in the spring of 1889, and his good judgment in making this selection is now evident to both mayor and citizens. Mr. Botsford was married in 1858 to Miss Harriett Freland, but lost his wife by death in 1866.

Rev. S. H. Buchanan, D. D., is one of the well known citizens of Little Rock, and since

1870 has been pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at that point. This church he organized, and by faithful labor for the Master, and by consistent and earnest endeavor, he has now a large congregation in the city and his church is firmly established. His early education was acquired in the common schools and in Cane Hill College, of Washington County, Ark., in which establishment he took the degree of A. B., graduating at the age of twenty one; and in 1861, when twenty three years of age, he finished his theological course in the University of Lebanon, Tenn. When the alarms of war were sounded he did not at first espouse either cause, but until 1862 was pastor of a church at Monticello, Ark. He then became chaplain of a regiment in the Confederate army, and until the cessation of hostilities remained faithful at his post, In the year 1866 he was not engaged in ministerial labors, but the following year he went to Bentonville and succeeded in organizing the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at that point, remaining as its pastor until the year 1870, since which time he has been a resident of Little Rock. His birth occurred in Washington County, Ark., March 5, 1838, and his marriage to Miss Annis Feemster, of Fayetteville, Ark., was solemnized in Hempstead County, Ark., April 15, 1862, their union resulting in the birth of three children: W. F., Ruth and S. H. Dr. Buchanan is a profound scholar and is especially gifted in the languages and in mathematics, his contributions to various mathematical and scientific journals being very interesting, and are universally quoted as the highest authority. He inherits Irish blood from his father and Scotch blood from his mother, and in the Doctor is embodied the quick wit and light hearted ness of the former race, and the shrewdness and good judgment of the latter. His family have been Presbyterians for many generations back. His father, who was also a Presbyterian minister, espoused the cause of Christianity in his early youth. The latter was a native Kentuckian and in his early youth removed to Arkansas, which State continued to be his home until his death at the age of seventy six years. The mother is a Virginian and although she has attained the age of eighty one years, is yet hale and active. During the present year (1889) Dr. Buchanan planned to attend a reunion of his old army brigade at Hope, Ark., and to preach to his old comrades from the same text that he last did at the close of the war, the third verse of the 125th psalm, but was prevented by sickness in his family.

H. Buddenberg, president of the Buddenberg Furniture Company, one of the prominent commercial interests of Little Rock, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1846. During his boyhood he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker, a trade which he thoroughly learned in its various branches in three years. To this he gave his attention for two years before coming to America, and after arriving in this country located in St. Louis, where he started in business for himself at the corner of Sixteenth and Chambers Streets. At first he employed four men in his factory, and the furniture was made almost entirely by hand; but one year later his business had increased considerably, so that he purchased horses and worked by horse power. After two years he bought a boiler, engine and machinery, and established a regular manufactory, employing about forty men. His business rapidly advanced under his judicious management, and in 1880 he employed 130 men, having the largest and most complete furniture factory in St. Louis, occupying a large four story brick building and brick warehouse, the erection of which cost him $14,000. During the same year he sold out his immense business and removed to Little Rock, where he went into the Little Rock Furniture Company as third partner. He afterward disposed of his interest in that firm and established his present business, which is one of the most successful in the furniture line in Little Rock. Mr. Buddenberg was married on June 11, 1868, in St. Louis, to Miss Caroline Meyrose, a native of Germany, by whom he has had eight children, five of them yet living: Annie, Minnie, Louisa, Henry and Joe. Mr. and Mrs. Buddenberg both attend service at the Lutheran Church.

Augustus L. Breysacher, M. D., Little Rock, Ark. Dr. Breysacher is well known and univer

sally respected throughout the State, not only as a successful and skillful physician and surgeon, but as a genial, whole-souled gentleman. He was born February 2, 1831, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Keller) Breysacher. His father was born in Strasburg, Germany, graduated at Heidelburg University of that country, and later emigrated to America, locating in Ohio, where he practiced medicine for a number of years. Some time in the 30's he moved to Missouri, located in St. Louis County, near the city of St. Louis, and there practiced medicine until he was very old. He spent the latter part of his days among his friends in Ohio. Dr. Augustus L. Breysacher passed his boyhood in St. Louis County, Mo., and supplemented his common school education with a literary and classical course in St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, Ohio. He passed a rigid examination in the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, and graduated from that institution in 1859. Receiving an immediate appointment as acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, he was sent out to "the Far West" border, Camp Alert, Kas., and his first year's practice was among the soldiers on the frontier. At the end of one year he returned to St. Louis, Mo., and practiced medicine nine months. At this time the agitation of Civil War claimed the attention of all thinking men, and Dr. Breysacher cast his fate with the Confederacy. During his service of nearly four years, he was not an hour absent from duty, which was always on the field, as surgeon successively of battery, staff, brigade and corps, with Hardee. These services, rendered so faithfully, gave him a breadth and professional experience seldom afforded to any man. The surrender found him still at his post at Greenville, N. C. Soon after the war he located at Pine Bluff, Ark., and there for six years he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine. Removing then to Little Rock, he located permanently, identifying himself with the medical profession, of which he is an honored member. Recognizing the deficiency in the knowledge of medical science among the practitioners in many parts of the State, and the fact that no satisfactory advancement could be expected for years to come, unless the facilities for attaining such knowledge were placed close at hand, the Doctor became a strong advocate for having located in Little Rock a medical school. In this he was sustained by other leading physicians, and the result of the agitation was that he and seven others formed a joint stock company, purchased a building, and opened the Medical Department of Arkansas Industrial University. This institution has grown beyond the hopes of its most sanguine advocates, until graduates from it practice not only in the city of Little Rock and over the State, but in neighboring States as well, and the fame of the institution is established. Dr. Breysacher has been professor of obstetrics ever since it was founded. He was married in 1867 to Miss Carrie D. Pynchon, of Huntsville, Ala., daughter of Edward E. Pynchon, a native of Massachusetts, and descendent of John Pynchon, "the worshipful major," who founded the city of Springfield, A. D. 1635-40. Dr. Breysacher has three children: Harriett P., A. L., Jr., and Mabel. The Doctor is a member of the Arkansas State Medical Society, of which he has been treasurer since its organization, of the American Medical Association, and of the Pulaski County Medical Society. He was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia in 1876, and is a member of the Episcopal Church.

George Russell Brown, president and principal owner of the Press Printing Company, State printers of Little Rock, owes his nativity to Rochester, N. Y., where his birth occurred October 10, 1852. He was the eldest in a family of four children, born to the union of Leverett Russell and Catherine (Ostrander) Brown, both natives of the State of New York. In 1852 the father embarked in the patent roofing business, and the same year moved to Hamilton, Canada, where he continued the same business. In 1857 he moved to Galesburg, Ill., followed his former occupation, and in 1860 became connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and later with the Chicago & Northwestern, running the first trains from Harvard Junction, Ill., to Madison, Wis. He then went east and followed railroad contracting for

several years on the New York & Oswego Midland. He came to Arkansas in 1871, to take position as conductor on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, now St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and ran the first passenger train from Little Rock to Little Red River, a point across the river from where the town of Judsonia is now situated. Mr. Brown is now connected with the United States mail service in Arkansas, and makes his home in Little Rock. His son, George Russell Brown (the subject of this sketch), attended the free schools of Galesburg, from 1858 to 1865, and then in Madison, Wis., from 1865 to 1868, after which he was a carrier on the Wisconsin State Journal, when that paper was owned by Atwood & Rublee. He returned with his parents to New York State in 1868, and subsequently attended school at Deposit, Broome County, for one year. At that time he was apprenticed to Watson & Stow, publishers of the Deposit Courier, and worked the first year for $1.25 a week. The second year he received $5 a week and the third year $8, when his trade was completed. He went to Binghamton, the county seat, and there worked on the Times, under D. E. Cronin, now an author and artist of New York City. Mr. Brown arrived at Little Rock, in September, 1872, and obtained a position as compositor on the Gazette, when it was owned by Woodruff & Blocher. In 1873, he was appointed reporter of the same paper by J. N. Smithee, then editor, and who was afterward State land commissioner. The following year he was promoted to city editor, and in 1875 was reporter on the Star, an evening paper, the apparatus of which was afterward purchased by Mr. Smithee, who established the present Arkansas Democrat. He was with this paper under the ownership of Smithee, Blocher & Mitchell, and Mitchell & Bettis, but resigned the position of city editor in 1883, having bought stock in the Arkansas Gazette. Mr. Brown was then appointed city editor of that paper, was soon promoted to the office of secretary, treasurer and business manager, and one year later was elected president of the company, which position he held until June 14, 1889, when he disposed of his stockholdings to Horace G. Allis, and purchased a controlling interest in the Press Printing Company, incorporated September, 1887, with $25,000 capital. They do an extensive business, aggregating from $80,000 to $100,000 a year. They also print and publish the Arkansas Press, a weekly paper owned by Mr. Brown and Charles H. Lewis. This paper is devoted to real estate, building, banking, railroad, river, manufacturing, timber, mineral and agricultural news, having classified reports from the various counties in the State. Mr. Brown was married in Memphis, Tenn., to Miss Mary E. Bateman, daughter of the late Dr. Bateman, November 25, 1878. To this union have been born two children: Katie Russ (born November 16, 1880, at Memphis) and Eleanor Courtney (born at Little Rock, December 19, 1882). Mr. Brown is a member of Damon Lodge No. 3, K. of P., of Little Rock, and also a member of Little Rock Lodge of Elks.

John F. Calef, proprietor of the Capital Hotel, the largest and most popular hotel of Little Rock, is a native of Alabama and the son of Josiah Bartlett Calef, who was a prominent merchant in Mobile for over thirty years. He is also a direct descendant of Josiah Bartlett, one of the memorial signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was born and lived in Mobile, Ala., and up to 1883 was engaged in the cotton business in Mobile and Little Rock, coming to this city in 1881, where he still gives his attention to cotton interests. In the spring of 1884, Mr. Calef, in company with John W. Deshon, purchased the Capital Hotel, and continued in partnership until 1888, when he bought his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Calef was married in 1885 to Miss Emily Churchill, daughter of ex-Gov. Churchill, one of the well-known citizens of Arkansas, and a man who has been called upon to serve his native State in various prominent official capacities. The Capital is probably the best known hotel south of St. Louis, being very large, well-arranged, and fitted with all modern improvements. Indeed, it is to Little Rock what the Palmer House is to Chicago, and the Southern Hotel to St. Louis. The popularity of this "home-comfort hostelry" is largely due to the personal supervision of the

proprietor, who understands exactly the wants of his guests.

Jonathan Wilson Callaway. In reviewing the lives of prominent citizens of Little Rock, the name of J. W. Callaway is justly given an enviable position, for it is difficult to find one of the present day more entitled to honorable mention, or who possesses to such an extent the universal esteem of his acquaintances. Born in Arkadelphia, Clark County, Ark., January 27, 1834, he is the son of Jonathan O. Callaway, who came to Arkansas with his father, John Callaway, in 1817. John Hemphill, the maternal grandfather of J. W. Callaway, came to Arkansas from South Carolina in December, 1811, and in 1814 erected large salt mills one mile east of the present site of Arkadelphia. For this purpose he purchased about sixty sugar-kettles in New Orleans, which were used in the manufacture of salt. The labor employed was principally that of the negroes brought by Mr. Hemphill from South Carolina. These salt works were operated mostly by the family until 1851, and supplied a large territory. They were rebuilt in 1861, and were operated by the Confederate States Government during the late war, and several additional furnaces were erected at the same place during that time by private enterprise. Grandfather Callaway came to the Territory of Arkansas from Fredericktown, Mo., and settled near what is now Arkadelphia. The family were pioneers in Kentucky with Daniel Boone, and with him went to Missouri. Flanders Callaway, a brother of the paternal grandfather, married the daughter of Daniel Boone, and Callaway County, Mo., was named for Capt. James Callaway, a son of Flanders Callaway. For many years Jonathan O. Callaway was engaged in the salt works of his father in law, John Hemphill, but at the time of his death, in 1854, was an extensive cotton planter. At the age of sixteen years Jonathan Wilson Callaway was employed as copyist in the county clerk's office, and subsequently held the position of book keeper in a large establishment. In 1858 he began merchandising in Arkadelphia, which was abruptly discontinued at the breaking out of the war, that active part might be taken in the struggle. He was appointed first lieutenant in Capt. Flanagin's Company (E), McIntosh's regiment, later being made commissary of subsistence in the regimental brigade and division. He was afterward assigned to duty as assistant to the chief of bureau of subsistence for the Trans Mississippi Department, with headquarters at Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Tex. His final surrender was made with the Confederate forces, at Shreveport, at the close of the war, in May, 1865, following which he walked the whole distance back to Arkadelphia. In October, 1865, Mr. Callaway embarked in the commission business at Camden, Ark., which he continued until 1872, a part of the time residing at New Orleans in connection with his business interests. In 1874 he was elected clerk of the State senate, and in 1876 received the nomination of the Democratic State convention for clerk of the chancery court, to which position he was elected. Removing to Little Rock he held the office for five terms, or ten years, then voluntarily retiring, much to the regret of those whose interests he had so well and faithfully served. The year 1867 witnessed his marriage with Miss Annie Vickers, and to their union three children have been born: Lizzie, Mary and Estelle. Mr. Callaway occasionally acts as commissioner or receiver of the Pulaski Chancery Court, and is lending his valuable assistance in populating Arkansas with immigrants and developing the immense resources of the county and State. He enjoys a wide acquaintance and the respect and esteem of a host of friends.

Maj. W. P. Campbell, the well known clerk of the Arkansas Supreme Court, has been a resident of Arkansas for thirty one years, and was born in Muhlenberg County, Ky., on August 23, 1838. He was a son of Alexander and Sarah W. (Kincheloe) Campbell, natives of Ireland and the State of Kentucky, respectively. The father, though born in the Emerald Isle, was of Scotch descent, and a farmer by occupation. He left his native country and came to America about the year 1808, settling in Kentucky, where he resided the remainder of his days, dying in 1846 at the age of forty six years. The mother continued in Kentucky after his death until 1875, when she came to Arkansas

to take up her abode with her sons, and died in that State at the age of seventy six years. W. P. Campbell was reared on a farm in Kentucky until his fifteenth year, receiving a fair English education at the public schools of his native place, after which he was employed as clerk in a business house at Nebo, Ky. One year later he went with his brother-in law, J. M. Percival, to Arkansas, locating at Powhatan, and was there engaged in the drug business. He remained at Powhatan one year and a half, when, becoming settled at Augusta, Woodruff County, he embarked in the same business and continued until September, 1860, when he commenced the study of law with James H. Patterson. The following year he enlisted in what was known as the First Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, with the rank of third lieutenant, and was afterward promoted successively to the intervening ranks until commissioned major of his regiment at Murfreesboro. On December 31, 1862, he was wounded in the left leg by a minie ball, which fractured the bone and caused amputation, and three days later he was captured and held prisoner of war for about four months After being released he returned home and remained until the following fall, when he rejoined his command and was made commissary, remaining in service until February, 1865. Reaching home he farmed for a year, and in 1866 was elected clerk of Woodruff County, serving as such until July, 1868, when, as he remarks, "I was reconstructed out of office." Maj. Campbell gave his attention to mercantile life until 1874, when he was re elected clerk of the county, discharging his official duties until 1882, but declining a renomination. In the summer of 1882 he received the nomination of the Democratic State convention as commissioner of State lands, and was elected that fall, serving until March, 1884, when he resigned and once more entered into business. In 1886 he was appointed clerk of the supreme court by that body. In secret societies Maj. Campbell is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias fraternities, and in religious belief he is an Old School Presbyterian and belongs to the First Presbyterian Church of Little Rock, in which he is also an elder. He was married in October, 1863, to Miss Virginia C. Davies, of South Carolina, and their union has given them four daughters and five sons. Mrs. Campbell and her five oldest children are also members of the same church.

William Armour Cantrell, M. D. In every community, the career of some one man may be traced by a thoughtful observer as an influence for good or evil in that especial community, elevating the standard of morals and manners or degrading it, and so acknowledged as the blessing or bane of his fellow citizens. The subject of this sketch is justly accorded a conspicuous and honored place among those whose course of action has gone to promote the welfare and moral excellence of Little Rock, the city of his adoption and the field of his manhood's achievements. Forty years of citizenship have tested the worth of principles of integrity, habits of regularity, moderation, foresight, the beauty of dignity, virtue and courtesy, and no clearer proof is needed than that given in the result to show that the peculiar characteristics of the individual go far to promote the prosperity of the multitude. In life as in nature, all streams may be traced to their source. If that be pure, no turbid tributaries can permanently pollute the parent stream. Dr. William A. Cantrell is one of a host of grandchildren of Stephen Cantrell, Sr., who seems to be the earliest progenitor of the family on record in this country. He was born in 1758, near Abingdon, Va., where he was brought up, with one brother and two sisters older than himself. His father died during his boyhood. On approaching manhood he wandered into North Carolina, where he was employed in the service of the continental commissioners of the State. For his zeal and perseverance in the performance of these services, he received a grant of 640 acres of land in Tennessee, as shown by the records of Davidson County, April, 1788. He went to Tennessee either with, or shortly preceding the astounding expedition of Col. John Donelson, a brave and wealthy old Virginian surveyor, the destined father in law of Gen. Andrew Jackson. This company of emigrants, with their dauntless leader, to

avoid crossing the wilderness between Jonesboro and Nashville, then infested with 20,000 Indians, the most warlike and intelligent of their race, attempted and accomplished the journey "down the river Holstein to the Tennessee, down the Tennessee to the Ohio, up the Ohio to the Cumberland to a new home." During the years of 1795 and 1796, Stephen Cantrell commanded as captain a company of sixty three men, in the famous Nickajack expedition against the Indians. He was known to have said, in those days of early adventure, that he "prized a lump of salt or bread as large as his fist, more than he would have prized a lump of solid gold of equal size." About 1782 he married Mary Blakemore, daughter of Capt. John Blakemore, who, with his family, accompanied the Donelson expedition to Nashville. Stephen Cantrell, Sr., and William Montgomery were the first representatives from Sumner County to the first legislature of Tennessee, which convened at Knoxville, March 28, 1796. He died at his place in Sumner County, February 5, 1827, aged sixty-eight years and some months. His wife, Mary Blakemore, born March 8, 1765, died August 2, 1849, aged eighty four years. The family numbered eleven children, viz.: Stephen, Sarah, Otey, Alfred, John, William, Zebulon P., Mary, Darby H., James M. and George Clinton Cantrell, nine sons and two daughters, besides an adopted son, John Cantrell, who became a wealthy salt manufacturer and merchant on the Kanawha River, W. Va., and an influential man and member of congress. Stephen Cantrell, Jr., the eldest son (father of our biographical subject), was born in Sumner County, Tenn., at his father's place, March 10, 1783, and was brought up there, receiving an education as ample as the country afforded. When a young man he entered the store of George Michael Deaderick, with the view of qualifying himself for mercantile pursuits. In the course of time he became interested with Mr. Deaderick as junior partner, and so continued until the death of the latter, in 1816. Perhaps this partnership opened the way for another life long one, with the lovely niece of his business associate, for this notice appeared in The Impartial Review, of Nashville of date, January 17, 1807:

Married, on Thursday evening last, Mr. Stephen Cantrell to the agreeable and justly admired Miss Juliet Wendell, both of this place.

Some years later Mr. Cantrell engaged in merchandise with Mr. Hinchey Petway, of Franklin, Tenn. They had stores in Nashville and Franklin, and interests in cotton planting near Florence, Ala. During this period he served as commissary and quartermaster in the Creek War, pension agent of the Government, mayor of the city of Nashville, magistrate of the county and president of the Bank of Nashville, successor of his former partner, George Michael Deaderick. About 1825 he withdrew from business pursuits entirely, and retired to his farm five miles west of Nashville. This place subsequently became the property of Mark R. Cockrill, the celebrated sheep raiser and wool grower. Some years later, he was induced again to embark in the cotton commission and steamboat trade of Nashville and New Orleans. From heavy ventures in cotton a disastrous failure ensued, involving the labor of a life time. The death of his wife, in 1839, was the climax of these misfortunes, and in 1843 he retired to a small cotton farm near Pine Bluff, in Jefferson County, Ark., separated from his friends and the companionship of his children, except that of the youngest surviving, Dr. William A. Cantrell, who went to live near him, and attended him at the time of his death, in 1854. Mr. Cantrell's wife was the direct descendant of David Diedrich, of Wurtemburg, Germany, who may have been the identical hero whose old saddle bags supplied the charming Knickerbocker "History of New York," edited by Washington Irving, and who was the progenitor of the Deaderick and Cantrell family, here under consideration. The Kingdom of Wurtemburg, Germany, of which Stuttgart is the capital, suffered much in consequence of the "Thirty Years' War" and Roman Catholic intolerance, being almost entirely Lutheran. The emigration from that place to our shores needs no further explanation than that offered in our motto, "Peace and Liberty."

David Diedrich was born in Wurtemberg, and emigrated to the United States before the Revolutionary War (in which he served as a soldier), not

later than 1750. He settled first in Pennsylvania, but afterward removed to Winchester, Va., which had been settled by Pennsylvania Germans in 1732. He was a member of the Lutheran Church as early as 1764, as shown by a copy of the paper deposited in the corner stone of the church there at that date. After his emigration to this country he married a lady of American birth, but German ancestry, whose name was Boher. The two conversed exclusively in German. The children of this marriage (who accepted the anglicised name of Deaderick) were David Deaderick, Jr., George Michael, Thomas, John, Susanna and Elizabeth. The wife survived, and afterward married Dr. May, an Englishman, by which union there were three children: Samuel, Frank and Rosanna May. The eldest son, David Deaderick, Jr., who married Margaret Anderson, sister of Joseph Anderson, United States senator from Tennessee, and appointed by President Monroe first comptroller of the United States treasury, settled at Jonesboro, Tenn., January 1, 1795, and the other three brothers established themselves at Nashville. The youngest of David Deaderick's children is James W. Deaderick, who has filled the office of chief justice of Tennessee since 1870. George Michael Deaderick, the next brother (mentioned before as senior partner of Stephen Cantrell, Jr.), was a prominent and influential man in the early days of Nashville, from 1785 to the period of his death. He was a large property holder in the town, and on Brown's Creek, two miles south of it, and was extensively engaged in merchandise. The ground of Deaderick Street, leading from the public square southwest to Cherry Street, was donated by him to the city of Nashville, and hence received its name. His habit and style of living was liberal, his intercourse with others courteous and kind, his principles upright and humane. His style of dress was that of the Continental period, top boots, short pantaloons, silver knee buckles, swallow tailed coat, slightly powdered hair, arranged with a queue. When the moss and lichens were removed from his tombstone, which may yet be seen at his old residence at "Westwood," the only legible inscription on it was his name, "George Michael Deaderick, president of the Bank of Nashville." In view of limited space, all mention of the other two brothers, Thomas and John, and Elizabeth, the younger daughter, may be omitted, and the history of Susanna Deaderick, the elder daughter, continued, who became the wife of David Wendel, Sr., and mother-in law of Stephen Cantrell, Jr. Whether David Wendel, Sr., came with the Deadericks to Tennessee or not, is a matter of conjecture. There is a tradition that two brothers Wendel emigrated from Germany to the United States and afterward separated, one going north and the other south. A descendant of this latter, David Wendel, married Susanna Deaderick. They had nine children, viz.: David Wendel, Jr. (married Sarah Nelson), William (never married), Rebecca (married Judge Foster), Rachel (married J. P. Wiggin), Rosanna (married Judge Howell Tatum), Polly (married Judge Bennett Searcy), Elizabeth (married Col. Robert Searcy), Juliet Ann Deaderick (married Stephen Cantrell, Jr.), Matilda (married Alfred M. Carter). Juliet Ann Deaderick Wendell, whose marriage with Stephen Cantrell, Jr., January, 1807, has been noticed before, was born in Winchester, Va., April 8, 1787. At the time of her marriage, the Searcys, Fosters, Tatums and Wiggins were prominent and influential citizens of Nashville and its vicinity. They were high minded and progressive people, kind and hospitable almost to a fault. Mrs. Cantrell was richly endowed with personal attractions, and proved an ornament to the circle. Tall and graceful in movement, with a sweet benevolence of countenance, clear blue eyes and soft voice, she attracted everyone, and her piety, charity and compassion for suffering in any form riveted the friendship of all who knew her intimately. She was for many years a devout communicant with the Presbyterian Church. She died, deeply lamented by her devoted family, July 3, 1839. A miniature picture, taken in girlhood and caused to be copied by her granddaughters (Mrs. Decatur Axtell, of Richmond, Va., and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, of New York City) for the different members of the family, is in possession of Dr. Cantrell, a relic of almost a century. The children of Stephen Cantrell, Jr.,

and Juliet Ann Deaderick Wendel were: George Michael Deaderick (married to Clara Walker), Mary Ann (married to Dr. T. J. J. Howard), Emmeline Susanna (married to Alex. A. Casseday), Elizabeth Searcy (married to Abram Van Wyck), Matilda Carter (married to William F. Mason), Elvira Searcy (married to Edwin Ferguson), David Wendel (born 1832, died 1835), William Armour (married to Ellen M. Harrell), Margaret Armstrong (born 1829, died 1834). William Armour Cantrell, M. D., the eighth member of the group, was born January 22, 1826, at his father's farm near Nashville. At a later date the family removed to the city, where he attended the primary schools until he was thirteen years of age. He was then sent to Princeton, N. J., and placed at Edgehill Seminary, where he made good record as a student. While there he met with the great bereavement of his life, the death of his mother. Preceding this came the financial wreck of his father. He was recalled and became a student at the Nashville University, but soon began the study of medicine with his cousin, Dr. James Wendel, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. In 1845 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., where his kinsman. Dr. Lunsford P. Yandell, Sr., professor of chemistry and pharmacy, was one of his preceptors. Drs. Gross, Short, Cobb, Drake, Miller and Caldwell occupied chairs at the same time, and S. S. Nicholas was president of the department. Dr. Cantrell graduated at this university March 6, 1847. The year following he spent at New York, where he received the appointment of assistant physician in Bellevue Hospital. He was then appointed to relieve Dr. Winterbottom as physician of the Nursery Hospital at Blackwell's Island, and remained there during the summer of 1848. The following year he went to New Orleans, La., where, feeling qualified, he proposed to enter upon his life work. The solitary condition of his father, however, impelled him to abandon this purpose. After one winter of medical experience at New Orleans, where he treated yellow fever in epidemic form, he established himself at Pine Bluff, Ark., in the vicinity of which his father resided, and later, at Little Rock. Here, in 1849, he met his future wife, Miss Ellen M. Harrell, who had lately arrived with her family from Nashville, Tenn., fleeing from cholera, then decimating the city of Nashville. On February 13, 1852, Dr. Cantrell and Miss Harrell were married in Little Rock, by the Rev. A. R. Winfield. During what proved to be the last year of his father's life, Dr. Cantrell took his family to live on an adjoining plantation, and was with him at the time of his death, in September, 1854. Afterward he resumed his practice in Little Rock, where he rapidly built up a solid reputation as a practitioner. In 1857 he purchased three lots on the southwest corner of Scott and Fourth Streets, where he built an ornamental frame cottage. This he sold afterward to Ex Gov. Miller, then auditor of State, and purchased lots on the northeast corner of Scott and Seventh Streets, where he built a commodious two story brick building, in which he has resided with his family since 1860. He also invested in real estate near the city, which, in the course of years, has become very valuable property. During this long interval he has filled successively and honorably the positions of city physician, county physician, president of State board of medical examiners, president of College of Physicians and Surgeons, delegate to the public health association, besides attending to a heavy practice among the most intelligent, refined and wealthy families in the community. He is the only surviving member of the first medical society of Little Rock, which he helped to organize, the managing board being R. A. Watkins, M. D., president; W. A. Cantrell, M. D., secretary; A. W. Webb, M. D., Craven Peyton, M. D., George Sizer, M. D., Corydon McAlmont, M. D. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon of First Mounted Regiment of Arkansas, in the Confederate army. After Lee's surrender, he was solicited to take charge of the United States Post Hospital, at Little Rock garrison. He accepted and held this position of acting assistant surgeon during the command of Brevet Maj Gen. Arnold, captain Light Battery G, Fifth Artillery, and that of Col. C. H. Smith, Twenty eighth Infantry, a period of five years. His record as physician at this hospital added much to the reputa-

tion for sagacity and skill already earned. Very lately he has had charge of the sick at the school for the blind in this city. Dr. Cantrell is sixty-three years of age, enjoying good health, is in comfortable circumstances, and blessed with a wife and seven children, the youngest of whom, a son, has just completed his nineteenth year. His home, built in the old Southern style, with wide hall, verandas front and rear, spacious rooms and windows is seated in the center of four lots, shaded with elms, maples, fruit trees and evergreens of his own planting. It looks like a veritable home, with fine specimen fowls enjoying the lawn, the rearing of which, together with gardening, affords the proprietor a chosen relaxation from the arduous duties of his profession. It has been the scene of merry-makings without number for children and youth, and one of the centers of art culture to the *literati*, so well represented by his accomplished wife and children. The making of this home is a fair exponent of the energy and domestic virtues of the builder, whose only inheritance was sound health, sound discipline and sound principles. Dr. Cantrell became a confirmed member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1855, and served as a member of the vestry of Christ Church, Episcopal, Little Rock, during the incumbency of Rt.-Rev. Henry C. Lay, bishop of Arkansas and rector of Christ Church, Rev. J. T. Wheat and Rev. P. G. Robert, and is now junior warden of the same, Rev. Wallace Carnahan, rector. While the social amenity of his disposition and grace of manner have caused him to be sought by the most polished circles, the earnest simplicity and sympathy of his nature have endeared him to the most humble in rank. Like a full river, bravely bearing its own burdens to the sea, yet dispensing life and refreshment on every side, his course has shown a long succession of private and public services, proving that the prominent desire of his soul has been to be useful. The children of Dr. and Mrs. William A. Cantrell, all born in Little Rock, and to each of whom has been given a classical education, are: Lillian (who finished her course of study at St. Mary's Hall, Episcopal, Burlington, N. J., married to Joseph Lovell Bay, of St. Louis, Mo.), Ellen May (graduate of Franklin College, Holly Springs, Miss., married to Decatur Axtell, C. E., of Elyria, Ohio), Daisy (first graduate of Arkansas Female College, married to Lucius Junius Polk, of Columbia, Tenn.), Wendell (born October 28, 1860, died October 1, 1861), Isadore (graduate of Arkansas Female College, married to Philo Hiram Goodwyn, of New Orleans, La.), Bessie (graduate of Arkansas Female College, unmarried), Deaderick Harrell (student at Washington and Lee University, Virginia, licensed as an attorney and counselor at law, June 24, 1889), William Armour, Jr. (now student at University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.) They have had eleven grandchildren. Mrs. Ellen Catherine Harrell, the widow of Rev. Samuel Harrell, late of Halifax Court House, Va., whose history would grace the annals of womanhood anywhere, deserves honorable mention here. Four children were born during the brief period of her wedded life, viz.: John Mortimer, Ellen Maria (who died when about three years old), Mary Eliza and Ellen Maria second (who was named for the deceased baby sister). After the death of her husband, who ended his career as preacher and teacher before he reached the meridian of life, Mrs. Harrell nobly determined to exert all her powers to supply his loss, and her affections thereafter seemed to flow in one undeviating channel, that of motherhood. She resolved to quit the scenes made desolate by this calamity and seek a home in Tennessee. Crossing the mighty barriers that intervened, in company with a party of friends, she arrived in safety at the place of her destination in 1839. When the young widow, with her little family of three children, reached Nashville, from the home of Jacob Donelson, in Rutherford County, where they had been entertained for some months, she had one friend, as she thought, with whom she deposited $1,000 at interest, bravely resolving to maintain her children by her own genius and industry. She rented a large brick house that had lately been a church, and opened a school. The venture proved successful, otherwise the family might have lapsed into oblivion, for the "friend," a respectable citizen and head of a family, betrayed her trust, and the $1,000 was lost, irrevo

cably. She rallied from the shock, and for four years labored unceasingly, and at length entered upon her reward. There may be some still living in Nashville, who remember a scene at the market place on the public square; when the then hand some brick residence near the northwest corner of Vine and Union Streets, built with a concert hall in the rear, by William Nash, professor of music, was cried at auction to the highest bidder. On the outskirts of the throng of men assembled there for real estate exchange, was seen the small and trim figure of the widow, attended by her son, a handsome boy of ten, and two little daughters. A veil, half removed, disclosed a magnetic face; a broad, square brow, shaded with brown waves of hair, clear, fair complexion and intense blue eyes, then almost black with restrained emotion, as they were bent on the auctioneer. The bidding went on, rose and languished. A slight flutter of a white handkerchief and the sale was accom plished. The little group retired and entered into the new partnership of a solid home. There was now no obstacle in her path that might not be over come. Faithful in her church duties as communicant, teacher in Sunday-school and almoner for the poor, she found strength and inspiration to ac complish the object of her life. The children each completed the usual classical course of study, with music and art combined. The son graduated at the University of Nashville, and was one of the class orators at commencement. The daughters took diplomas from the Nashville female academy. The elder daughter, Mary, also took a post graduate course at Patapsco Institute, Maryland, where the learnedly famous Mrs. Almira Lincoln Phelps presided. During the fearful scourge of cholera in 1848 and 1849 Mrs. Harrell leased her property, and, with her family, took refuge in Little Rock, Ark. She opened a school and finally concluded to remain. She disposed of her property in Nash ville afterward, and invested in cotton lands on the Arkansas River and slaves. She died in Little Rock, at the residence of her son in law, Dr. W. A. Cantrell, to whom she went for medical atten tion, under permit of Maj. Gen. Fred. W. Steele, then in command of the United States troops at this place. Thus was extinguished in forest se clusion, amid the fumes of prejudice, war and barbarism, a light that had burned with steady brilliancy for a quarter of a century, diffusing warmth, light and color to all who came within its range. She was buried, at her own request, by the Rev. E. Steele Peck, Federal, Episcopal chap lain of Maj. Gen. Steele's division. In this choice she disclosed the ruling passion of her heart, sympathy for the oppressed, for this clergyman had recommended himself to her by his holy ministra tions and dying support to the young "rebel," Owen, who was condemned and executed as a spy at this place, to the undying regret of all. This holy, gentle man, offered daily prayers at her dying bedside also, and preached a funeral sermon over her remains. When the news came, a few years later, of his death on the Pacific shore, her bereaved children, with profound emotion, echoed the words selected by him on the occasion of their mother's burial, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!" By way of supplement to the foregoing biographies, a clipping from the Little Rock Republican, of date January 7, 1888, is appended, where, in a series of "Personal Sketches," written by the Hon. W. Jasper Black burn, editor, this sketch is given:

Mrs. William Cantrell is a lady of scholarly attain ments, and from early life has evinced an ambition for literary work. At the age of sixteen, she wrote a series of stories for Godey's Lady's Book, then the most popular literary journal in the United States.

Since her marriage to Dr. Cantrell she has made various valuable contributions to magazines and newspapers, usually over a *nom de plume;* but, realizing that all her time and talents were justly due her growing family, she laid aside her pen, and for over twenty years had done little writing, though often tempted to by her natural proclivities.

A series of papers entitled "Romance of History," and a story called "Vesta" are among her most successful productions.

Rev. Wallace Carnahan, the rector of Christ Church at Little Rock, Ark., and an eminent and much respected citizen, is a native of the Old Dominion, where his birth occurred April 18, 1843. His father dying when he was eight years old, his mother removed with him to Newport, Ky., and there he received his literary education.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and afterward practiced for about three years in partnership with the late Hon. Thomas L. Jones, member of Congress. At this period of his life, Mr. Carnahan's attention was drawn to the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and feeling called to that work, he abandoned the bar and entered upon the study of theology, which he pursued under Bishop Smith and the Rev. John N. Norton, D. D., and was ordained to the Diaconate by Bishop Smith, June 9, 1869, and ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Green, in 1870. He spent the first four years of his ministry in the diocese of Mississippi, and the seven years that followed in Western Texas as a missionary. From Texas he was called to Grace Church, Anniston, Ala., and that parish was the field of his labors for six years. From Alabama he was called to Christ Church, Little Rock, September 1, 1886. In this church Mr. Carnahan's work has been greatly blessed, and he is recognized as an able and eloquent preacher. Rev. Wallace Carnahan was married in Mississippi to Miss Mary S. Hart, a daughter of Capt. John D. Hart, a planter of Madison County, Miss. Mr. Carnahan is the son of James and Caroline (Smith) Carnahan, natives of Virginia. The grandfather was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was a noted Orangeman. The mother was a daughter of Maj. Henry Smith, a native of Maryland and one of the original settlers of Wheeling, Va.

L. D. Cassinelli is a native of Italy, born near Genoa, September 23, 1840, and came to America with his parents when seven years of age. The father located permanently in St. Louis, Mo., and here the subject of this sketch received his education in the Christian Brothers' College of that city. After leaving school, he worked in the fruit business until about the age of sixteen, when he left St. Louis and went to Tennessee, thence to Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, and finally Missouri, before settling down to business. He has been obliged to depend upon himself for a livelihood since the tender age of ten years, and understands thoroughly what it means to "hustle for a living." He came to Little Rock, Ark., in 1870, and was here united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bertola, a native of Austria, who bore him one child, a son, Louis Humbert. Mr. Cassinelli is engaged in selling fruit, and is interested in the real estate business. He also follows farming, and raises fruit of all kinds which are sold on the main street of Little Rock. Mr. Cassinelli is a large, fleshy man, and is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He owns ten lots in the suburbs of the city and 112½ acres of land close to the city. He is noted for his honesty and integrity, and is one of the best citizens of Little Rock. What is termed genius has little to do with the success of Mr Cassinelli; keen perception, sound judgment and a determined will, supported by persevering and continuous effort, are essential elements to success in any calling, and their possession is sure to accomplish the aims hoped for.

Hon. Benjamin B. Chism, Secretary of State, is a life long resident of Arkansas. He was born in Logan County, in 1845, being the son of Dr. S. H. Chism, a native of Tennessee, who, when an infant, was taken by his parents to Missouri. He received a good education at Jefferson City, and early chose the medical profession for his occupation through life, finally coming to Arkansas in 1840, and locating in what was Scott (now Logan) County, where he practiced until his death. He was a highly respected citizen and successful physician, and was State senator from 1848 to 1852. He died in 1863, at the age of sixty nine years. He was married to Miss Jennatte Logan, a daughter of Col. James Logan, of Missouri, who was appointed one of the commissioners to locate the State capital at Jefferson City, and who came to Arkansas in 1823. He was a descendant of the Logan family, who were contemporaneous with the Boone family of Kentucky. The county of Logan was named for him after his death. Mrs. Chism died when our subject was an infant. B. B. Chism was reared in Logan County and educated in the schools of Charleston. When sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Seventeenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate army, in which he served from May, 1861, to May, 1865, being engaged in the battles of Oak Hills and Elkhorn, and he commanded a

company at the battle of Corinth when only eighteen years of age. Following this, he served on the brigade staff of Col. Griffith. After his return from the army, Capt. Chism engaged first in farming, and next in the mercantile business. In 1874 he was elected to the State constitutional convention, and in 1876 to the State senate. In 1874 he was made colonel of the State militia by Gov. Baxter, and in 1887 was tendered an honorary appointment by Gov. Hughes, as a member from Arkansas on the staff of Gov. Gordon, of Georgia, to meet President Cleveland at the Georgia State Fair. In the summer of 1888, he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for secretary of State, and was elected by a large majority. Capt Chism is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a modest man, of dignified habits, but sanguine in disposition, and a friend whom it is one's good fortune to know. His highly complimentary vote is a fitting testimonial of his great popularity among the rich and poor of the citizens of Arkansas.

Charles Choinski, a representative farmer, and one of the leading merchants of Pulaski County, was born in Poland, on November 17, 1858, and is a son of T. and L. Choinski. The father was born in Poland, and a graduate of two of Germany's most famous universities, in one of which he was afterward a professor for a number of years. He took part in the struggle that Poland made to throw off the yoke of Russia, and after the war was over emigrated to America. He first settled in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1873, and after learning the English language, his superior knowledge upon other branches soon placed him as a teacher in the public schools of that city, and professor of German language in "Engelman's Academy." In 1876 he left Milwaukee and moved to Pulaski County, bringing with him a colony of 200 Polish families, who had left their native country on account of the dark cloud of Russian tyranny that hung over it and made them slaves. In 1847 he was married to Miss L. Dembinska, by whom he had ten children, seven of them yet living, Charles being the fifth child. The Choinski's are of noble birth, their forefathers being among the leaders of the aristocracy in former days and favorites of the king. Charles Choinski came to Pulaski County with his parents when eighteen years old. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and instructed in the higher branches by his father, and before twenty years of age started in business for himself at Marche, and has been successful at every turn. In 1884 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Ray, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Frazier) Ray, of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. Three children were born to this union: Roy, Carrie and Josephine. Mr. Choinski rapidly made a reputation for himself and became widely known in the surrounding country. When only twenty-one years old, he was honored by the people of Pulaski County in being elected to represent them in the legislature, and served through the term of 1882 in a manner that won distinction for himself and gave satisfaction to his constituents. For a number of years he has been postmaster of Marche. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and in religious faith attends the Catholic Church.

C. W. Clark, one of the best known citizens of Little Rock, and probably the largest brick manufacturer in Arkansas, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 28, 1848. His father, Z. W. Clark, was a native of Pennsylvania, and in early life a cooper, but in later years adopted a farmer's life in which he was very successful. His wife was, before her marriage, a Miss Sarah A. Stout, of Ohio, who is still living and resides in Auburn, Neb., while the father died at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1878. C. W. Clark, in his young days, was known as a "hustler," if that strong yet appropriate term may be used; in other words he was a worker, a man of untiring energy and with the brains and skill to carry out whatever he undertook. During his early manhood, he drove a team across the plains eight different times, four trips being made in the dead of winter. He next entered the drug store of H. C. Lett, at Brownsville, Neb., in order to learn the business; but after eight months' experience, his health failed him and he was forced to find some other occupation where physical labor would bring back his strength. He then engaged with Mr. C. W. Wheeler, a carpen

ter, and for three or four years remained at that trade, at the end of which time he went to St. Louis, where he resided for six years, and in November, 1877, moved to Little Rock to do some work for a St. Louis contractor. While here he contracted to build a house for Mr. Samuel O. Smith, and subsequently one for Mr. W. S. Davis. By this time he had concluded to locate here, and upon taking another contract to erect a house for Mr. R. W. Martin, he entered into partnership with Mr. John H. Thalman. Mr. Clark's next work was in building the fourth story of the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville, and while there first received the idea of entering into brick manufacture. After coming back to Little Rock, he purchased his present property, borrowing $500, to make the first payment, and $1,000, with which to commence operations. The business went along smoothly until June, 1880, when he secured his first large contract, which was to erect the State Lunatic Asylum at a cost of $144,440, taking 4,500,000 brick to complete this building. In the winter of 1887, two wings were added to the Asylum, and 2,000,000 more brick were used. After the building was completed, he bought out his partner's interest, and purchased seven additional acres of ground, and has now made his business one of the great successes of the State. Mr. Clark always keeps posted on the best real-estate markets, and his investments are sure to be valuable. He owns considerable property at Birmingham, Ala., the Pittsburg of the South. He was married on January 23, 1879, to Miss Susie R. Quinn, a daughter of Dr. J. W. Quinn, one of the pioneers of this city. They are both members of the Winfield Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Clark's brick-yard is beyond doubt one of the largest in the State. He uses the most improved patterns of machinery, and employs from fifty to seventy-five men at his establishment, and last year turned out 3,500,000 brick, and this year will probably aggregate 4,000,000 brick.

Charles W. Clay is a name well known in business circles throughout Pulaski County, for it stands as the representative of a man who is noted for his enterprise. Mr. Clay was born in Granville County, N. C., in 1831, and is a son of Pleasant and Mary (Malory) Clay, born in North Carolina in 1796 and 1803, respectively. The parents were from Virginia and North Carolina, where they were married. The father became a prosperous and highly respected farmer, dying there in 1876, and the wife following him in 1887. Pleasant Clay was a son of Peter Archie Clay, of Mecklenberg, Va., an old Revolutionary soldier, of Scotch Irish parentage, who died in North Carolina, as did also Charles Malory, the father of Pleasant Clay's wife. Charles W., the oldest child of four sons and two daughters, received very little education in his youth, but upon reaching maturity he obtained knowledge by his own efforts. He commenced clerking at fourteen years of age, and continued in that capacity until twenty-two years old, when he started in business on his own account. In 1856 he was married to Miss Fannie, fourth daughter of Col. James and Edna (Rowland) Stirk, of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, respectively, and settled down with his bride in Granville County, N. C., whence they moved to Arkansas in 1869. Six children were born to this union: Sophia (widow of John Skinner Fletcher, deceased, now wife of Dr. Richard Chennault, of Arkansas), and wife of Dr. F. P. Keller, of Texas, Thomas I. (who married Miss Bettie Thompson, of Alabama) and James Stirk Clay (the youngest of the four living children). In 1869 Mr. Clay came to Pulaski County and commenced farming at a point on the river, where he resided for seven years. He then moved to his present home, about eighteen miles west of Little Rock, where he owns a splendid tract of land, and has placed some 100 acres under good cultivation. In addition to his farm, he is interested in ginning and milling. He is a man of great integrity and fine business qualities, and a representative citizen of Pulaski County. He served as justice of the peace for several years, and at the present time is holding the office of deputy assessor. Previous to that time he was deputy sheriff, and has filled every office with distinction. Mr. Clay has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. since his twenty first year, and at the present time belongs to Mary Williams

Lodge No. 307, of which he has been treasurer for a number of years. He is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and, with his domestic wife a member, attends the Missionary Baptist Church.

Fred. B. Coleman, one of the principal stock raisers and dairymen of Pulaski County, was born in Peoria, Ill., in 1851, and is a son of E. B. and Mary Ann Coleman, the father a native of New York State, and the mother from Illinois, in which State they were married. Fred. was partly reared in Illinois, and came to Arkansas with his parents in 1864. The elder Coleman established a fruit and nursery business, and his son remained with him until 1877, when the father died. Young Fred then opened up the Evergreen dairy, and ran the same in connection with a stock business. He has the graded Jersey stock, which he is now crossing with the Holstein, and milks about fifty cows per day, collecting from them on an average seventy-five gallons. Aside from his dairy and stock interests, he owns 300 acres of valuable land, all of which is under fence, and 100 acres in a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Coleman's dairy interests are among the largest in Pulaski County. He has secured a lucrative patronage by his square and honest methods of doing business, and as a stock dealer he owns some of the finest cattle in that section. In 1881 he was married to Miss Anna Rogasku, a daughter of John and Wandy Rogasku, by whom he has had three children: Flora, Mamie and Minnie, the latter being twins, who have since died, as also his wife, who died in 1885. During the Civil War, Mr. Coleman served in the Federal army as sutler of the Second Arkansas Infantry (holding a commission when he was fourteen years old), one year and a half, belonging to the Second Arkansas Regiment. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Roman Catholic. He is a valued and highly respected citizen, and one of the leading spirits in all public and private enterprises that tend to the advancement of his county.

Dr. E. Collins is one of the leading dentists of Little Rock. He entered the profession when a mere boy, and although the average life of the dentist is about thirty years, after a practice of forty years he is still in the vigor of his manhood, and the oldest practicing dentist in the Southwest. He is a native of Ohio, being reared until his sixteenth year in the town of Ripley, Brown County, and is a descendant from sires of some Revolutionary fame. He is the youngest of his parents' family, the elder of whom is still living at the age of ninety five years and comes from an ancestry of great longevity. At the age of sixteen, being anxious to adopt some profession, he chose that of dentistry, and left the home of his childhood to enter upon the career of his choice. Going to Xenia, Ohio, he commenced the study of his profession under the guidance of his brother-in law, Prof. J. Yapt, a gentleman whose genius and skill, and the publication of standard and other works upon dental surgery, have long since obtained for him a world wide reputation. After completing his preparatory course of three years, young Collins determined to seek his fortune farther west, and left Xenia for Cincinnati. Arriving at that city, he immediately took passage upon a canal boat packet for Connersville, Ind., a town of some 3,000 inhabitants, situated in the beautiful and fertile valleys in the White Water River. In this town and neighboring country he commenced the practice of his profession, and in his leisure moments continued to study his specialty, together with general medicine and surgery. After a year's residence in Connersville, he met and was married to his present wife, Miss Mary A. Smiley, a lineal descendant of the same Puritanical stock from which President James Buchanan was an illustrious scion. The issue of this union was three children, two of whom reached maturity and still live: one a son (a young man of promise in the medical profession), the other a daughter (the wife of Judge Y. W. Wilson, of Little Rock). Dr. Collins practiced in Connersville and vicinity for about fifteen years, when he was called to fill a vacancy in the faculty of the Ohio College of Dentistry at Cincinnati, the same institution from which he graduated in 1854. This being a time when civil war was convulsing the country, and business of all kinds was at a standstill, save that of carrying on the bloody struggle, he resigned, as the position was not suf

ficiently remunerative to justify a longer continuance. After a time other fields more promising opened to his view, and he again went westward, locating at Bloomington, Ill. Here he made many friends and acquired a large and lucrative practice, but at the end of five years a change came over the spirit of his dreams; his daughter married and must needs migrate to the city of Little Rock with her husband; hence, in a short time, dissatisfied at having his little family dissolved, the Doctor followed them to the city, landing here on December 15, 1869. He has remained here an honored citizen of this community, serving the afflicted public in a manner commensurate with his superior knowledge and skill; dealing ever generously with the poor and justly with the rich. In former years he has done much with his pen and otherwise to build up his profession, and enlighten the public mind with respect to its merits. He is a deep thinker as well as a bold and aggressive writer upon subjects that affect the public welfare, and has allowed no obstacles, religious or political, to deter him from the exercise of his inalienable rights as a man and citizen. His theology is pre eminently that of Nature, which he claims teaches that the invisible things of universal nature (God, if you please) can in no wise be known save through and by the things that are seen or tangible to the physical senses, guided by an unfettered reason and conscience. As an inventor, Dr. Collins has conceived several devices, chief among which is the Railroad Coach Heater, which has just been passed upon by the patent office officials and allowed. This invention is destined to supersede all others for that purpose, as it will be an incalculable saving of property to railroad corporations, and a great source of comfort and increased safety to the life of the traveling public.

J. J. Culbertson, manager of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, Little Rock, Ark , has been a resident of that city ever since the erection of the mill. He is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, which he left when very young, and took up his abode in New York City, where he was reared and spent the greater portion of his life. While there he was engaged in the dry goods commission business, and this his business tact and enterprise made very successful. Continuing in that line until the year 1882, he entered into the cotton seed oil trade, and first located at Paris, Tex., where he joined in with a party of capitalists from Montgomery, Ala., erecting the cotton seed oil mill at that point, under the firm name of Culbertson, Gaston & Co. This mill was absorbed by the American Cotton Oil Trust, and some time afterward the Southern Cotton Oil Company was organized, with Mr. Culbertson as manager of the Little Rock mill, which is now one of the principal industries in that section. In secret societies he is a member of the American Legion of Honor, Royal Arcanum, and also belongs to the Mechanics' Building & Loan Association. Mr. Culbertson's marriage occurred in 1881, to Miss Emily Lee, of Plainfield, N. J. Three children have been born to their union: Emily, John J., Jr., and Florence. Mrs. Culbertson is a devout Christian lady, and a member of the First Baptist Church.

Charles E. Cunningham, a well known resident of Little Rock, Ark., was born in Frederick County, Md., July 1, 1823, and was one of five children, four sons and one daughter, born to James Cunningham and wife. Capt. James Cunningham was a British officer, and came to America shortly after the War of 1812. He located in Frederick County, Md., and there married a Miss Catherine Campbell, a native of Maryland. The daughter and Charles (the subject of this sketch) are the surviving members of this family, the father, James Cunningham, having died in 1833 and the mother in 1834. After her mother's death, Miss Cunningham went to live with and was chaperoned by Mrs. Jane Washington, at Mount Vernon, and afterward married Mrs. Washington's nephew, Thomas B. Washington, of Jefferson County, Va. During the war, Mrs. Washington was living at Charlestown, Va., but was banished out of the lines, and also lost two sons with Stonewall Jackson She is now residing in England. Charles E. was educated in the schools of Maryland and Virginia, receiving a practical English and classical education. In 1849 he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Jones. Mrs. Cunningham died in 1883. By this union eight

children were born, three sons and five daughters: Kate C. (living at home and now editing The Woman's Chronicle, a popular paper of Little Rock), Nannie R. (wife of S. B. Sparks, of Warrensburg, who is State senator of his district), Mollie (unmarried, died at the age of twenty one), James W. (living at Sedalia, and is assistant paymaster of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad), Bessie (wife of John J. Cockrell, a son of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and living in New Mexico), George E. (holding a responsible position in the establishment of Thomas W. Baird, of Little Rock, Ark.), Nettie (wife of J. E. Clark, of Warrensburg) and Charles F. (at home). Mr. Cunningham was in the first immigration to California, across the plains, in 1849, and, after his arrival, engaged in freighting with Mexican pack trains, and mining. He returned in 1853, having been quite successful. In 1854 he moved to Johnson County, Mo., but, his eyesight failing to some extent, in 1862 he went to St. Louis, and placed himself under the care of Dr. Pope, a celebrated occulist, deriving great benefit from the treatment received. He resided there until 1865, when he moved to Little Rock, and engaged in the lumber traffic, owning and operating a saw mill, planing mill, etc. In this departure he was also fortunate, and has since retired from business. The school board of Little Rock found in him an efficient and influential member, and one whose opinion was never far from right. His first vote for president was cast for Henry Clay, but after coming to Arkansas he was a Democrat, through the reconstructive days, then going over to Peter Cooper, in 1876. Since that time he has been a third party man, and, though stanch to his party principles, he takes no special interest in local politics. In 1882 Mr. Cunningham was nominated by the Greenback party, to make the race for congressman at large against Breckenridge, and in 1886 the Wheelers nominated him to make the race for Governor against Hughes and Judge Gregg. At the Cincinnati convention, held in May, 1888, he was nominated on the Union Labor ticket for vice president. It is quite unnecessary to add that Mr. Cunningham is a popular gentleman, for his career through life, as a public and private citizen, has been an enviable one, and his record such as any might be proud to possess.

Isaac A. Dale, one of the oldest living citizens of Little Rock, and one of the eminently respectable men of the county, was born in Middle Tennessee on January 1, 1823, and reared on the farm, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He then served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, working at this until 1847 in Nashville, Tenn., after which he commenced steamboating as an engineer. He settled in Little Rock, January, 1849, and traveled up and down the Mississippi River and all its tributaries for twenty years, and can relate many interesting incidents connected with his trips. He then took charge of the steam fire engine at Little Rock, ran it over twenty years, when he had to give it up on account of failing health. To prevent ennui, he erected a small store, and this he conducted for some time. During the late war he was a member of the State militia. He selected for his companion in life Miss Nancy F. Long, of Nashville, Tenn., whom he married October 8, 1846, and four children are the fruits of this union: Drucilla R. (wife of L. M. Kumpe), Matthias A., John L. and Horace G. Mr. Dale is the son of John E. and Anna F. (Green) Dale, natives of Eastern Maryland, born in 1785 and 1795, respectively. The parents moved to Tennessee in 1809, and there the father followed agricultural pursuits. He was a powerful man, was six feet one inch in height, and weighed 205 pounds. He died in 1840. The mother's death occurred in 1873. Twelve children were born to this union, nine of whom grew to maturity. The paternal grandfather was of Welsh descent, and lived for many years in Snowhill, Md., and served four years in the Revolutionary War. Isaac A. Dale has a powder horn used by his grandfather at that time. The maternal grandfather was captain of a ship, and died and was buried at sea.

Monte C. Davies was born in Decatur, Ill., in 1856, being a son of L. and Elizabeth (Carter) Davies, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. Moving to Macon County, Ill., in 1855,

the senior Davies came to Little Rock in 1871, and was senior member of the book and stationery firm of Davies and Son & Co., in which business he was engaged up to the time of his death, in 1887. He was the father of five children, three of whom are still living: A. A. (who continues in the business), M. C. (our subject) and Leonidas. Mrs. Davies died in 1873. Monte Davies was but fifteen years of age when his parents moved to Little Rock. He then attended school until entering the store with his father and brother, where he remained until 1880, being appointed mail carrier at that time, and two years later finance clerk under Postmaster Edgerton; afterward he was made money order clerk, and finally assistant postmaster. In 1884, while in the postoffice, he entered into partnership with T. B. Rayburn, a photograph artist of Little Rock. In 1889 the firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Davies has since continued the business alone, and has been very successful. He is probably the only artist in the South who takes life-size pictures direct from the camera, having the largest camera west of the Mississippi. Mr. Davies is a member of Bayard Lodge No. 8, A. F. & A. M. He is a prominent Democrat and a highly respected citizen.

Dr. Roderick L. Dodge, one of the earliest citizens of Little Rock, was born in Hartland, Vt., on September 7, 1808, and grew to manhood in that place. He graduated from Dartsmouth College in 1834, after taking a full course in medicine there, and subsequently at the Philadelphia Medical College. In 1835 he went as a missionary physician to labor among the Indians, under the patronage of the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions." After some years spent among the Creeks and Cherokees on our western border, he was induced to enter the United States army as surgeon, at Forts Gibson and Coffee. In 1842 he came to Little Rock, and located here to practice his profession, afterward embarking in the drug business upon the site where Carroll's shoe store now stands, on East Markham Street. In later years, he was engaged in a private banking business, and at one time was the only banker in the city. Dr. Dodge remained in the drug business for over thirty years, at the end of which time he sold out to what is now the C. J. Lincoln Drug Company, and has retired from business for about fifteen years. He was one of the originators of the old Little Rock Gas Company, and was always interested in the upbuilding of his city, several of its finest brick blocks having been erected by him. Dr. Dodge was never a politician, but was called upon by his friends and citizens to act as alderman and mayor. He is a man of sterling worth and honesty, always self-dependent and straightforward. He was made a member of Western Star Lodge No. 2, of Little Rock, in 1843, and from that time to this, has advanced in the fraternity. He is also a member of Union Chapter No. 2, Occidental Council No. 1 and Hugh de Payne Commandery, of which he was Eminent Commander at one time, all of Little Rock. In these orders he has held nearly all of the offices at different times, and for a great many years was Grand Treasurer of all the Masonic grand bodies. In 1878, on account of ill health, he resigned every office that he was holding at that time, but by a vote of the Grand Lodge, he was made a permanent member, and at their request a fine portrait of himself hangs on the wall at their headquarters. Dr. Dodge was also treasurer of St. John's College for several years, and for about forty-four years has been a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, having been largely interested in the development of that congregation, and devoted to its interests ever since. He was married to Miss Emmeline Bradshaw, a native of New England, who accompanied him West. They were the parents of two children: Ellen E. (who afterward married the Rev. William A. Sample, of Fort Smith, but who died about two years ago) and Dr. S. D. Dodge, a practicing physician of Little Rock. Some time after his first wife's death, Dr. Dodge married Miss Eliza Bradshaw, by whom he had eight children, six of whom are yet living, viz.: George E. (a prominent attorney of this city), Mary S. (wife of Col. William G. Whipple, mayor of Little Rock), Anna E. (wife of Fred S. Staff, a well-known attorney of Franklin, Ind.), Lucy J. (wife of D. L. Gray, a planter of Pulaski County, residing in Little Rock), Emma J. (widow of

R. L. Dorye

PULASKI COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Charles E. Kidder) and Minnie (wife of Gen. B. W. Green, of the treasury department at Washington, D. C.). Dr. Dodge is still living, at the age of eighty-one years, and enjoying comfortable health, as is his estimable wife. They are among the oldest residents of Central Arkansas, and are highly esteemed by every one.

Rev. Dr. John Dye is the efficient superintendent of the State blind asylum at Little Rock, of which institution he has been in charge since the year 1842. His early career was not devoid of those hardships and trials which marked the early life of the majority of the prominent men of to day, but he has nobly surmounted the many obstacles strewn in his pathway, and in his present position, as superintendent of the blind asylum at Little Rock, he has shown himself to be eminently fitted to discharge the duties of this responsible place. During the Civil War, he was an active participant on the side of the Confederacy, and served first under Gen. Hardee, and later under Newton. While near Batesville, Ark., he was taken prisoner by the Federals, and remained in captivity until the close of the war. Upon returning home he engaged in teaching school, continuing for two years, then joined the ministry, having from his earliest boyhood had a desire to become a minister of the Gospel, and in this capacity became distinguished. He remained in the White River Conference until 1883, then came to Little Rock, and became connected with the Arkansas Methodist, a weekly journal published in the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was associated as editor with A. R. Winfield. The name of Dr. Dye has become a very familiar one throughout the State, for he has been an active advocate of all modern reforms, and through the columns of his paper has fearlessly expressed his views of matters and things at all times. He was elected to his present position in the asylum in 1866, and while filling this position has found a useful field for his talents and energies. Upon taking charge of the establishment, there were only fifty six students, whereas now there are 156 regular attendants. Dr. Dye is an active member of the I. O. O. F., the Royal Arcanum and the K. of P. His father, Henry C. Dye, was born in Fairfax County, Va., and came to Arkansas the year before it was admitted into the Union as a State. He was a member of the State legislature at one time, and was instrumental in building the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. He also located and classified all the land north of the Little Red River to the Missouri. His wife was Miss Dorma Matthews.

Michael W. Eagan, chief of the Little Rock fire department, was born in Knego County, Ireland, on March 31, 1850, and is a son of John and Catherine Eagan. The mother died shortly after Michael's birth; and when he was at the age of three years, the father came to America with the balance of his family and located at Memphis, Tenn., where he died in 1859. Michael W. Eagan was reared in Memphis, and educated at the public schools of that city. When eighteen years of age, he moved to St. Louis, in order to better complete his education in the printer's trade, and resided there for ten years, being employed mostly as a pressman. In 1878 he came to Little Rock, and entered into the employ of the Democrat, and later on with the Union Printing Company, in which concern he was a stockholder. He afterward returned to the Democrat, and remained with them until the year 1888, when he was elected chief of the fire department by the "boys," having previously served two and one half years as volunteer chief of the department without pay. The department now numbers about two hundred men, three engines, four hose-carts and two hook and ladder trucks, and during the Southwestern Firemen's Association Tournament at Clinton, Mo., the Kramer Hose Company captured the second prize for coupling, over a great number of competitors. Since 1878, the year that Chief Eagan first became a volunteer member, the fire department has been greatly improved, horses being purchased, as well as engines, trucks, etc., and a perfect discipline being maintained. He is considered an efficient officer, a gentleman, and enjoys a widespread popularity. Mr. Eagan was married in St. Louis, in 1873, to Miss Bridget Sullivan, by whom he has had five children, two yet living, Maggie and Nellie.

His wife and children are members of the Catholic Church. In secret societies Chief Eagan belongs to Missouri Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., at St. Louis, the oldest lodge west of the Mississippi River.

Hon. James Philip Eagle, Governor of Arkansas, was born in Maury County, Tenn., August 10, 1837, but has been a resident of Arkansas for half a century. He is a son of James Eagle, whose father, Joseph Eagle, a native of North Carolina, was a son of Philip Eagle, who was the son of Adam Eagle, who was the son of Marcus Eagle, who came to America from Switzerland in 1743 and settled in Pennsylvania. Philip Eagle served as a private soldier in the Continental army. After that event he settled in Rowan County, N. C., where he made his home until the time of his death. His son, Joseph Eagle, grandfather of James P. Eagle, left North Carolina in the year 1829 and located in Maury County, Tenn., where he farmed and also followed his trade of brick mason. He was united in marriage to Miss Cena Furr, also a native of North Carolina, by whom he had a large family of children. In 1841 Joseph Eagle and his family removed from Tennessee and came to Arkansas, where he resided until his death, in 1844, his estimable wife surviving him until the year 1861. James Eagle, the eldest child of this family and the father of Gov. Eagle, was eighteen years of age when he left North Carolina for Tennessee, where he lived ten years. Coming to Arkansas in 1839, he first located in Pulaski County, now Lonoke, about twenty miles northeast of Little Rock, and there opened up a farm, which calling he followed all his life with success. During the Civil War he went to Texas as a refugee, and died near Austin, in that State, in the fall of 1863. James Eagle was a man of remarkable energy and perseverance, as was illustrated by his career through life. He started as a poor man, but by using good judgment in his financial transactions and stock deals, slowly built up a competence and then a fortune. At the opening of the Civil War he owned about thirty slaves, besides valuable farms, stock and other property, and was one of the most substantial men in this section of country. His wife was, before marriage, a Miss Charity Swaim, of North Carolina, who moved to Tennessee with her parents, William and Polly (Wetherby) Swaim, and whose death occurred in 1880, in Lonoke County. James Philip Eagle was but two years old when his parents moved to Arkansas. He was reared on a farm, and had his full share of the hard work that usually falls to the lot of a farmer's son, such as splitting rails, log rolling, building fences, plowing, etc., and remained with his father pursuing the duties of farm life until the outbreak of the rebellion. He then enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of the Fifth Arkansas State Troops, though shortly afterward he was transferred to the Second Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, commanded by Col. James McIntosh. He entered the ranks as a private soldier, but when a vacancy occurred, in the fall of 1861, he was elected by the members of his company to fill the position of second lieutenant, and in the spring of 1862 was promoted to the captaincy. He subsequently obtained the rank of major in recognition of his gallant services, and remained in that position until the Confederate Congress passed a law consolidating the Confederate forces, on account of the ranks being thinned; when Gen. D. H. Reynold's brigade was consolidated into one regiment, known as the First Arkansas Mounted Regiment, dismounted, of which H. C. Bunn was appointed colonel and James P. Eagle lieutenant-colonel. In this position Col. Eagle surrendered with his regiment at Greensboro, N. C. During his service he was wounded at Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, and laid up for over two months by the wound. Previous to this, on December 31, 1862, he was captured at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and subsequently to Fort Delaware, where he was exchanged. His actual service covered the period from the battle with Apotholahola, in the Indian Territory, until the surrender, taking part in the battles at Pea Ridge, Richmond, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga (under Gen. Joe Johnston from Dalton to Atlanta), and (after recovering from his wound), at Franklin, Nashville and Bentonville, N. C., besides a number of others of lesser note.

After the war he returned to find that his father had died during his absence, that the remainder of the family had gone to Texas, and that his home was broken up. He pluckily went to work, however, to put his former home in some recognizable shape, and built himself a cabin in which to live. He cultivated the land, and fortune seemed to so smile upon him that he was soon enabled to purchase more land. As the years went by, his success increased, and he added to his lands until now he owns several thousand acres. Seeing the necessity of a more thorough education, he attended school for one year and a half after the war, part of this time being spent at the Mississippi College (Baptist denomination), at Clinton, Miss., he being thirty five years of age at that time. In 1867 he united with the Baptist Church, and in 1870 was ordained to preach. Since then his labors have been given to districts where the denomination was not able to pay a minister, and where the Gospel was needed, never asking and never receiving a cent for his ministerial work. He has presided over the Arkansas Baptist State Convention for ten successive years. During his absence in Kentucky, in 1872, he received an unsolicited and unexpected nomination from the Democratic party for the State legislature, and after making a canvass of the district was elected by that body. He served his term, and also a term in the called legislature of 1874, being appointed, with two others, by that body to represent the State and adjust the claims arising out of the Brooks Baxter war. In 1877 Col. Eagle was again a member of the State legislature, and in 1885 was once more elected to the same position, the last time being elected speaker. In 1888 he received the nomination of his party for the Governorship of Arkansas, after a five days' session of the convention, and on the 137th ballot. He was elected by a good majority. The Governor was married, on January 3, 1882, to Miss Mary Kavanaugh Oldham, of Madison County, Ky. Mrs. Eagle is one of the most cultivated and charming ladies of Arkansas. Like her sister Kentuckians, her beauty and womanly graces are proverbial, and her gentle, kindly disposition has won her many friends in every nook and corner of the grand State over which her husband presides. She is well fitted to be the wife of the Governor of Arkansas, whose administration has been just and highly satisfactory to the people.

R. A. Edgerton, postmaster at Little Rock, and a resident of that city since the year 1865, was born in Pawlet, Rutland County, Vt., on October 27, 1840, and is the son of Marson Edgerton, also a native of the same State, as was his father, Reed Edgerton, born in 1790, his father being Jacob Edgerton, born in Norwich, Conn., in 1761, who was a son of Simeon Edgerton, a captain in the Continental army during the Revolution, who fought at the battle of New London, his birth occurring in 1732; he a son of Joseph Edgerton, also a native of Norwich, Conn., and in fact the genealogy of this family can be traced back to Puritanical days. Marson Edgerton removed from his native State and went to New York City, where he embarked in the tea business. His death occurred in 1876, at the age of sixty years, and he, like all the other male members of the Edgerton family, from Simeon down, who have died, are buried in the little cemetery at Pawlet, Vt. Marson Edgerton was married to Miss Betsy Melissa Brown, by whom he had one son, Rollin A. (the principal in this sketch). His first wife died on July 8, 1847. He subsequently married Miss Lucy Gregory, by whom he had two children: Edward and Charles, the latter still living. This wife died in 1861. Rollin A. Edgerton was reared in his native town, and educated at the public schools at that place, and also at the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, N. Y. After finishing his course of study, at the age of seventeen years, he went to Fremont, Ohio, where he obtained employment as clerk in a hardware store. He remained with the same firm until the Civil War commenced, and then, in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months' service, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, and when mustered out held the rank of sergeant. He immediately afterward was mustered in the three years' service as sergeant in the Seventy second Ohio, and then promoted to a second lieutenancy, and afterward

first lieutenant, taking part in the battles at Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, with Grant at Grand Gulf, the first battle at Jackson, Siege of Vicksburg, second battle at Jackson, besides a number of others. He was granted the first permit to discharge army officers to trade at Little Rock, and located here in business shortly after the war had ended, remaining in mercantile life until the year 1870, when he was commissioned receiver of public moneys for the Little Rock district by President Grant. He creditably filled this office for four years, and was appointed postmaster by President Arthur, on December 31, 1881, serving four years in that office to the satisfaction of the people. Mr. Edgerton was elected secretary of the Little Rock Cooperage Company in 1879, and was connected with the Exchange Bank of that city, serving as its vice president. He was also president of the Baring Cross Bridge Company, until its purchase by Jay Gould, and was one of the directors of the Iron Mountain Railroad during the same period. On January 1, 1866, Mr. Edgerton was married to Miss Emma A. Downs, a daughter of James Downs, of Fremont, Ohio. Two sons were born to this marriage, Charles R. and Morgan B. Mrs. Edgerton and her youngest son attend the First Presbyterian Church. Col. Edgerton is a member of the G. A. R., and also the Loyal Legion. He was reappointed by President Harrison to his former position of postmaster at Little Rock, in August, 1879, and took charge of the office on September 1, succeeding Col. Thomas W. Newton.

R. M. Enders, M. D., ranks among the foremost of the leading physicians of Little Rock, and his career as a physician, no less than as a citizen, has been of widespread benefit to the community. He was born in Baton Rouge, La., in 1846, and there, at an early age laid the foundation for a good literary education, under Prof. McGruder, one of the most eminent educators of the South. At the age of nineteen years, he commenced the study of medicine under his father, Dr. P. M. Enders, and later attended medical lectures at the University of Louisiana at New Orleans, and upon leaving this institution, in 1869, he bore with honor the title of Doctor. His first location was made on the Arkansas River, below Pine Bluff, but after a residence there of a few years he removed to Dardanelle, remaining in this location four years. He has established an enviable reputation over a large portion of the State during his practice here, but at this point in his career, he was obliged to seek a more congenial climate on account of the health of his family, and with this end in view, he went to Orange County, Fla. After remaining here five years and finding his wife's health no better, he removed to Southern Texas, and finally came to Little Rock, where he at once began the practice of his profession. Dr. Enders was married in Arkansas, to Miss Editha Kimbrough, by whom he has the following children: John K., Samuel M., Ethel B., Eddie N., Robert M., Jr., Griffith and Henry Bennett.

John C. England, private secretary of Gov. J. P. Eagle, was born in Brownsville, the old county seat of Lonoke County, on January 18, 1850, and is a son of William Harrison England, of Georgia. The father was a prominent merchant in Kosciusko County, Miss., for a number of years before coming to Arkansas, and arrived in the latter State in the year 1849, locating at Brownsville, then in Prairie County. He established the first hotel ever opened in that town, and was afterward elected town treasurer, holding that office until his election as county clerk, which position he filled up to the time of his death, in April, 1860, at the age of forty five years. In politics he was an old line Whig, but was elected to his last office as an independent candidate, defeating one of the most popular men in that county, William Goodman. He was three times re elected, and at the time of his death the office was filled by his former opponent. The elder England was married to Miss Laureva Boyette, a lady of French descent, who was born in Georgia. They were the parents of seven children, of whom four are yet living, and all residents of Arkansas. The mother is still living, and resides in Lonoke County with two of her children. John C. England was reared in Brownsville and educated at the schools of that place and at Hickory Plains, but his schooling was interrupted by the Civil War, which proved very disastrous to his

family. During that event he obtained a position as clerk with the firm of Smart & Chamberlain, at Huntersville (now Argenta), but soon afterward went to Hicks Station and established himself in business, remaining there until the surrender. He then joined his brother in a business venture, but finding that his inclination toward the law was too strong to resist, he determined to make that his calling in life. For several years he studied law in the office of Messrs. Gantt & Bronaugh, the leading law firm in Prairie County, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar, and began to practice his profession at Devall's Bluff, where he remained until 1873. He next came to Lonoke, and practiced with success until the year 1887, being attorney for the Little Rock branch of the Cotton Belt Railroad, and during that year moved to Little Rock, where he was shortly afterward appointed private secretary to Gov. Eagle. Mr. England became business manager of the Devall Liberal while at that place, which paper succumbed, after several months of publication, from lack of support, although one of the brightest newspapers in that section. In 1872 he actively assisted in establishing the Prairie County Democrat, and was local editor and business manager, and six months later bought out his partner's interest and moved to Lonoke County, where the name was changed to the Lonoke Democrat, and in 1879 was sold to his brother, Mr. J. E. England. Mr. England has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since his twenty first year, and has passed through several degrees. He also belongs to the Knights Templar, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. In January, 1875, he was married to Miss Nellie Chapline, of Lonoke County, who was born in Greenville, S. C. Five children have been born to this marriage, of whom four are yet living: Wilhelmine, Nellie, Ralph and an infant daughter, Maud. In religious belief Mr. England is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a liberal contributor to all religious and educational enterprises.

Chief Justice E. H. English (deceased) was born March 6, 1816, in Madison County, Ala. His parents moved to Limestone County, near Athens, when he was still young and resided there until their death, young English being reared on a plantation and attending the public schools of that county until he had attained his fourteenth year. He then completed his academic education, at the town of Athens, but even afterward pursued in private the classics and higher branches of English study. He was greatly aided in this by Mr. James Frazier, a graduate of the famous University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and also of the no less noted University of Virginia. When making his choice of a profession, Mr. English unhesitatingly adopted the law and entered the office of the Hon. George H. Houston, who was afterward Governor and United States Senator for Alabama. Mr. English was admitted to the bar in 1839, and when only a little over twenty one years of age, was elected to the State legislature from Limestone County, Ala. He was afterward re elected for one term, and at its expiration commenced to practice his profession at Athens, where he remained until the year 1844, then coming to Little Rock, Ark. At this place his career in the law was one of the most brilliant and successful in the legal annals of Arkansas. In the fall of 1844, he was appointed by the supreme court reporter of its decisions, and during his occupancy of this position, published eight volumes of his reports, from the Sixth to the Thirteenth Arkansas, inclusive. In 1846 he was elected by a joint vote of two houses of the Arkansas legislature to digest the laws, and performed this work to the entire satisfaction of every one in eighteen months. In 1848 he was a candidate for associate justice of the supreme court, but was defeated by Judge Walker. In November, 1854, he was elected chief justice for six years, to fill the unexpired term of Chief Justice G. C. Watkins, and until the close of Judge Watkins' term, had the honor of presiding with and over the judge who had defeated him in 1848. In 1860 he was re elected unanimously for a full term of eight years, but at the close of the war, he resumed his law practice at Little Rock, continuing until 1874, when he was again elected chief justice. In the allotment for classification, under the constitution of 1874, he drew the middle or six years' lot, and that term expired with 1880. The same year he was re elected without opposi

tion by the people, for a term of eight years, and on September 1, 1884, his labors ceased, and he was called before the presence of a just and merciful God, to be judged as he had judged others. Judge English was twice married: first in Athens, Ala., September 30, 1840, to Miss Julia A. Fisher, one of Athen's most beautiful and accomplished daughters, who died in 1871. His second marriage occurred in July, 1872, to Mrs. Susan A. Wheless, of Nashville, Tenn., an attractive and cultivated lady, who still survives him. As a Freemason, Judge English was eminently distinguished. He joined the fraternity at Athens, in 1843, and when quite a youth, he was made Master of his lodge. At Little Rock he affiliated with the Western Star Lodge No. 2, and in 1845 was elected Master of that lodge, which office he held for many years. In 1849 he was elected Grand Master of the State, and after a lapse of ten years, was again elected to that office for ten years, at the end of which time he was re elected. He held the chief place in his Chapter as a Royal Arch Mason, as also in his Commandery as a Knight Templar, and had passed through the various degrees. He was elected General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and his name is familiar to Masons over the entire world; the Masonic decisions of Grand Master English having been translated and read by many tongues and places, the very names of which were unknown to him. Judge English was a Christian gentleman, and had joined the Methodist Church early in life in his native State. P. D. English, deputy clerk of the supreme court of Arkansas, was born in Athens, Ala., January 2, 1846, and is a son of Chief Justice Elbert H. and Julia (Fisher) English. He was reared in Little Rock, and has resided in that city the greater part of his life. At the age of fourteen years he left school, and was appointed deputy clerk of the supreme court, and continued in that capacity until 1864, when he joined Gen. Fagan's escort, and remained with him until the close of the war. After that event he returned to Little Rock, and worked for the firm of Scott, Lawson & Co., where he remained for several years, and then commenced the study of law in his father's office. After being licensed to practice, in 1867, he continued in his profession until 1870, and then entered the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., from which institute he graduated the following year. He next returned to Little Rock, and entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of E. H. & P. D. English, but in 1873 he moved to Texas, where he resided for one year and then came back to Little Rock. Mr. English then turned his attention to farming, continuing in that occupation until 1880, when he was appointed deputy clerk of the Arkansas Supreme Court, by L. E. Barber, clerk of that court, and has served in that capacity ever since. Mr. English is also secretary of the Arkansas Collecting, Detective and General Intelligence Association at Little Rock. In secret societies he is Chief Templar of Little Rock Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T., and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge I. O. G. T., of Arkansas. In religious belief he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is secretary of the board of stewards. Mr. English was married on February 15, 1887, to Miss Katie L. Speirs, of Columbus, Miss., by whom he has had two children: Marguerite and Katherine. Mrs. English is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Essex, one of the most prominent men of Little Rock, was born in St. Louis, Mo., December 15, 1837. His father, James C., was born in 1811, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Lee, was born in Ireland in 1818, the youngest of fifteen children. She came to America when only nine years of age with grandparents (Lee) and settled in Illinois near St. Louis, afterward moving to that city. The grandfather, Thomas Essex, was a celebrated physician in England, who came to this country and settled in Tennessee at an early day. The father of our subject left home when a boy, and settled in St. Louis, where he still resides, at the advanced age of seventy eighty, and his estimable wife, seventy-one years old. Thomas received his primary education in the private schools at St. Louis, and at the high school at Arcadia, Mo. In 1854 he entered McKendree College, at Lebanon, Ill., where

he received the degree of A. B. in the class of 1858, and degree of A. M. in 1860. After his graduation he read law in the office of Hon. Thomas C. Johnson, of St. Louis, and was honored with the degree of LL. B., in the Cincinnati Law School, in 1861. Mr. Essex then settled in Ironton, near Arcadia, Mo., where he resided for some fifteen years, part of the time teaching at the Arcadia school, and later giving his attention to the practice of law. In conjunction with W. H. Winfield, afterward a resident lawyer of Little Rock, Ark., he edited and published for some time the Iron County Register, in the interests of the Democratic party. This paper is still in existence, and is published by the editor to whom it was sold as soon as the county went Democratic. In June, 1866, Mr. Essex was married to Miss Adeline V., daughter of Benj. and Caroline (Murry) Hypes, natives of Virginia, and residents of Lebanon, Ill. To this union one child has been born, Carrie Lee, an attractive lady, who has been given every advantage of schooling, having graduated at the Little Rock University, in the class of 1888. Both the parents of Mr. and Mrs. Essex are living; the former celebrated their golden wedding in September, 1884, her parents enjoying a similar anniversary in November of the same year. Mr. Essex was elected, in 1867, to fill an unexpired term in the Missouri Senate, representing the then Twenty fourth senatorial district, embracing the counties of Iron, Madison, Wayne, Butler, Reynolds, Shannon, Carter, Ripley and Oregon. He was re-elected in 1870, for the full term of four years, and the last two years of that service was president pro tem of that body. In December, 1875, Mr. Essex moved to Little Rock, and took charge of the land department of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and in January, 1876, was regularly appointed land commissioner thereof. In 1881 he was made tax commissioner of the Missouri Pacific, in Arkansas, in addition to his position as land commissioner. The affairs of the land department of the Little Rock & Fort Smith were added to his charge in February, 1889. After coming to Little Rock, Mr. Essex became a member of the order of Knights of Honor, and is now Past Dictator; Little Rock Lodge No. 452; of the Royal Arcanum, now Past Regent; Quapaw Council No. 97, and of the Knights of Pythias, now Past Grand Commander and Supreme Representative of Damon Lodge No. 3, also charter member of Pioneer Division No. 1, U. R., and A. D. C., for Arkansas, Staff of Major General, with the rank of Colonel. He is President of Section 594 E. R., and was elected Grand Chancellor at the organization of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas, in 1881. In 1883 he was elected Supreme Representative and re elected in 1887. At the Supreme Lodge, in session at Cincinnati, in 1888, he was elected a member of the board of control of the Endowment Rank for a term of two years.

William Farrell, Sr., an extensive lumber merchant of Wrightsville, is a native of Canada, and came to Arkansas in 1880, from Ludington, Mich. He is sole proprietor of the well known Wrightsville mills (saw and planing), the property possessions also embracing one dry kiln and a private railroad, running back into the timber regions about nine miles. This railroad will eventually extend twenty four miles, in order to reach desirable timber localities. Mr. Farrell owns 51,000 acres of land, covered with magnificent forests, which, at the rate of his present astonishing business, must soon be cleared. The business is rapidly increasing, and though now only seventy five men are employed, that number will soon be inadequate to carry on the work demanded. The stock in voices not less than $250,000, to which additions are constantly being made. The straightforward and honest method that is manifested in the transaction of his business, ensures for Mr. Farrell, what he well deserves, a liberal and continuous patronage. He is widely and favorably known throughout a wide territory.

Col. A. W. Files, interested in the law, real estate and brokerage business, and one of the leading citizens of Little Rock, was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., being a son of Oliver and Nancy (Stone) Files, who moved from Tuscaloosa to Ashley County, Ark., in 1848, when their son was nineteen years old. Young Files was educated in the

high schools of his native State, but his school days were terminated upon his parents' removal to Arkansas. He assisted his father upon the plantation in their new home until the fall of 1849, when he entered the mercantile house of Messrs. Cohn & Gellespy, and remained with them until the sheriff of his county induced him to accept a deputyship. He served in this capacity for two years, and the two years following had entire charge of the office. In 1858 he was elected clerk of Ashley County, and remained in that position for ten years. During the Civil War he was assigned to the quartermaster's department of the Trans Mississippi department, and was also under Sandy C. Faulkner (the original Arkansaw Traveler) in the ordnance department. In 1868 Col. Files was removed from office by military order, after which he entered into mercantile life, and also obtained a license to practice law. In commercial circles he was a member of the firm of Files Bros., and subsequently with Files, Boyd & Co. He continued in this dual capacity until the year 1876, when he withdrew and devoted his entire time to law, his practice having assumed fair proportions. In 1874 he was elected to the special session of the legislature, and was one of the hardest workers in that body for a constitutional convention, at the same time declining a nomination as a member of same. In 1880 Col. Files was again elected to the legislature, and in the summer of 1882 he was a candidate for State auditor before the Democratic convention, his principal opponent being Dr. M. M. MaGuire, of Dardanelle. However, Col. Files received the nomination, and was opposed before the people by Mr. H. P. Barry, on the Independent ticket, but he was elected by a majority of 50,000, and in 1884 was nominated by acclamation in the Democratic convention and re elected by a large majority. He served in that capacity until January, 1887, when he retired from office, and in April of the same year formed a partnership with Mr. H. C. Hinton, formerly book keeper with Auditor Files, for the purpose of carrying on a real estate and brokerage business. This enterprise has been successful, and the firm enjoy a large business in that line in Little Rock. In July, 1889, Col. Files was elected general manager of the Arkansas Collecting, Detective and General Intelligence Association, a greatly needed and extensive institution, whose business extends throughout the State. In religious faith the Colonel is a member of the Second Baptist Church at Little Rock, and also treasurer of same and superintendent of the Sunday-school. Besides this, he is treasurer of the Arkansas Baptist State Convention, and also of the State Mission Board. He takes a great interest in educational matters, and is one of the directors and treasurer of the Ouachita Baptist College, at Arkadelphia. Col. Files was married on June 13, 1854, to Miss Sarah T. C. Crook, daughter of Hon. W. D. Crook, of Drew County. Ten children have been born to their union, of whom five are yet living: Lelia G. (wife of John L. Hawkins), Abbie J. (wife of J. W. Clingman), Ruth, Harry and Ethel. His family are also members of the Baptist Church.

James H. Flemming, real-estate dealer, surveyor and civil engineer, of Little Rock, is a native of Shelby County, Ill., and a son of Peter and Anna (Owens) Flemming, natives of Ohio and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. Flemming went to Illinois in 1829, and engaged in farming. He helped locate the county seat at Shelbyville, and was subsequently elected sheriff, serving in that capacity for eighteen years, after which he was elected county judge, and then judge of the criminal court, thus continuing for twenty four years. In all, he held offices of public trust and confidence for forty-two years. He died while in the latter position, and when returning home after a day's session, being stricken with heart disease and dying without a struggle. Mr. and Mrs. Flemming were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom are living, and two of whom are residents of this State: James H. (our subject) and Mary (wife of S. G. Oller, a resident of Saline County). Mrs. Flemming died about 1857, at the age of forty one. James H. was reared in Illinois on a farm, until about twenty years old, after which he clerked in a store nearly a year, and was then elected constable of Jordan Creek district before he was twenty-one,

but qualified after reaching his twenty-first birthday. He was deputy sheriff and constable under his father for six years. Coming south, he engaged in trading horses and mules, and later entered into farming in Hernando County, Miss., for eighteen months, when the war broke out and he returned home, as it happened, on the last train on the Illinois Central, which ran from Memphis to Cairo. He then took a contract to furnish Messrs. Hall & Durkee ties for the railroad which was being built east of Shelbyville, and which is now known as the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad. About a year later, he came south and located in Devall's Bluff and Little Rock, and took a contract from the Government to furnish the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad with general supplies, which position he held from July, 1864, until the close of the war. After this he embarked in the mercantile business at Lonoke and Austin, and then purchased a place down the river, and resumed farming a few years. Taking a contract subsequently to build seventy miles of railroad for the Arkansas Central (now the Arkansas Midland), he constructed only thirty miles, as no remuneration was forthcoming and he was obliged to give it up. He was then occupied in farming for two years, after which he was appointed deputy sheriff. In 187 Mr. Flemming was nominated by the Republican Central Committee as candidate for circuit clerk, and was elected, but was counted out by the Democrats. Mr. Flemming is a strong Republican, and is a member of the Lincoln Club of Little Rock, and of the county central committee; he was appointed a delegate from Little Rock to the Liberal Republican National convention at Cincinnati. Of late years he has been a planter, but is now disposing of his stock, and is devoting his time to surveying and civil engineering. He is one of the prime movers in building the Little Rock & Choctaw Railroad, of which he is also one of the directors, and is a member of the Society of Surveyors, Engineers and Architects of Arkansas. Mr. Flemming was married in May, 1877, to Mrs. Cornelia A. Cook. They are the parents of one boy, James, now deceased. Mrs. Flemming is connected with the Second Presbyterian Church.

Hon. Thomas Fletcher, a retired merchant, and one of the most brilliant lawyers that ever practiced before the bar in Arkansas, as well as a pioneer of that State, was born in what is now Randolph County in the year 1819, and is a son of Henry Lewis and Mary (Lindsey) Fletcher, of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The parents were married in Christian County, Ky., and in 1815 moved to what is now Randolph County. In 1825 they moved to that portion of Pulaski County which is now Saline, where the father died in 1840, and the mother followed him in 1856. He was one of the earliest settlers of Arkansas, and became one of its leading citizens and influential men. His father was John G. Fletcher, of Tennessee, who died in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1825, and his father in law, Caleb Lindsey, was a native of Christian County, Ky., and one of the earliest settlers of what is now Randolph County, Ark. Thomas Fletcher was the second child in a family of ten. He received a good common school education in his youth, and on reaching his maturity began teaching school himself. On September 6, 1844, he was married to Lucinda, a daughter of Stephen Beaver, of Henderson County, Tenn., by whom he had a family of ten children, three daughters yet living. After his marriage he settled on a large farm in Owens Township, about fifteen miles west of Little Rock, where he resided until 1869, with the exception of two years, in which he served through the Civil War. Since then he has resided in Little Rock, and intends to make that city his future home for life. Mr. Fletcher is one of the largest land owners in Pulaski County, owning altogether about 2,500 acres. He has 1,000 acres in Owens Township that contain valuable copper, lead and silver deposits, which he is working to some extent, and from which he expects to realize considerable benefit in the near future. He also owns a granite quarry near Little Rock that has proved to be a good investment, and considerable business and residence property in that city. From 1858 to 1862, Mr. Fletcher served as sheriff of Pulaski County, and in 1862 was elected to the State legislature. In 1866 he was again elected sheriff, but after about twenty months' service was

legislated out. He was licensed to practice law and carry on a real estate business in 1868, continuing the latter occupation up to 1880. From November, 1885, to 1888, he was appointed United States Marshal for the eastern district of Arkansas, and the discharge of his duties while occupying that position, as well as all other public offices that he has held, gave universal satisfaction. Before the war Mr. Fletcher was a Whig, but since that event he has voted the Democratic ticket, and his support of that party has been as strong as it was valuable. He is a member of Magnolia Lodge No. 60, A. F. & A. M., at Little Rock, and the Agricultural Wheel. Mrs. Fletcher, who is a devout Christian lady and attends the church of that name, has been of considerable help to her husband, in his active life, by her good advice. Their sons: Henry Lewis (is a prominent planter), Richard (a cotton dealer) and John (who has adopted his father's profession, is treading in the same path cut out by the older man, and is making a fine record in the law). All three of the sons reside in Little Rock, and are among its wealthiest and most prominent citizens. Mr. Fletcher is, perhaps, the best-known citizen of Pulaski County, not only through his wealth and influence, but from his brilliant and honorable political career, which has never been excelled by any man of either party.

John F. Foley, ex superintendent of Little Rock Cooperage Company. In any reliable history of Pulaski County, the name that heads this sketch must be given an enviable place among the business men of Little Rock. His experience has been varied, but at the same time one that reflects credit on him as a man. He was born in Galena, Ind., in 1851, grew to manhood in Lafayette, Ind., and served an apprenticeship as a cooper. He first worked at his trade in 1866, continued the same in Lafayette until 1868, when he went to Louisville, Ky., and there worked at his trade until 1872. He then went to Galveston, Tex., remained there two years, and then went back to Lafayette, where he was married and lived for eight years. He then came to Little Rock, and after working here for about ten days he became superintendent, and continued in that capacity for six years, or until March of the present year (1889), when he embarked in the retail liquor business. He was married to Miss Mary E. Bowman, a native of Delphi, Ind., born on July 1, 1852, and three children are the result of this union: Nina, George and Joseph. Mr. Foley is the son of Samuel H. and Margaret H. (Vail) Foley. The father was born near Lexington, Ky., and worked at the cooper trade in Southern Indiana, Jeffersonville, Greenville and Galena. He was warden of Southern Indiana prison, in Jeffersonville, for two years. He was for about twenty-five years in business for himself, at Galena and Greenville, Ind. He died September 19, 1889, at Peoria, Ill., where he had been living for four years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Republican in politics. Margaret H. Vail was the daughter of Maj. Joseph Vail, of Galena, Ind., and a native of New Jersey. He was in the War of 1812 from Ohio, and was a farmer in Galena, Ind. The paternal grandfather Foley was a native of the Old Dominion, and for many years ran a flat boat on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He died with yellow fever in Kentucky. The maternal grandfather, a Garrison, was born in England, and died in Indiana. The maternal grandmother was ninety seven years of age at the time of her death, and the maternal grandfather was one hundred and four. The father was seventy nine years of age. Mr. Foley is a member of the I. O. O. F.

F. L. French, M. D., city physician, Little Rock, Ark. Although young in years, Dr. French has already made for himself a representative name, and is known all over the county as a successful practitioner. He owes his nativity to Minnesota, where his birth occurred in 1860. Nine years later he came with his parents to Little Rock, and here received his literary education in the public schools. He commenced the study of medicine in 1879, in the Industrial University of Arkansas (medical department), and after passing a thorough examination, graduated in 1882. Starting his career as a practitioner in the country, at the end of a year he came to the city, and located in his present place. Here he has built up quite an extensive practice, and is a promising young physi-

cian. He was elected city physician in 1885, and has been re elected each spring since to the satisfaction of all. He was appointed county physician two years previous to his choice as city physician. His extensive practice outside of official duties, and his work as secretary of the city board of health (of which he is an *ex officio* member), now demand the greater part of his attention, though he is also connected with the State Medical Society and Pulaski County Medical Society. He is a member of the K. of P. The Doctor's father, G. M. French, a native of Canada, is at present a civil engineer, and resides in Hot Springs. Dr. French is prosector of anatomy in the Medical Department of Arkansas Industrial University, and is one of the prominent men of the county.

Jacob Frolich, secretary and manager of the Gazette Publishing Company, Little Rock, is a son of John and Marie Elizabeth (Herrman) Frolich, natives of Bavaria and Prussia, respectively. Mr. Frolich came to America when a little boy, first landing at New Orleans. From there the family went to a point near Vincennes, Ind., on the Wabash River, lived several years at Searcy, Ark., and later on moved to Evansville, where the parents passed the remainder of their days. Mr. Frolich was educated in private schools, and part of the time by a private tutor. When looking about for some profession to enter, he determined to learn the printer's trade, and had mastered that calling when only sixteen years of age. He then went south, and found employment at St. Louis, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, and several other cities, and worked steadily at his trade until the Civil War commenced. His sympathies being with the South in that struggle for supremacy, he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving the last two years in the first company of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans. After the war was over, he went to Memphis, Tenn., and engaged on the Memphis Appeal, remaining with that paper one year. His next location was at Searcy, Ark., where he established the White County Record, of which he was editor and publisher for twelve years, and then sold out. In 1878 Mr. Frolich was elected secretary of State, and served three terms successively, or six years in all. In 1885 he was appointed as chief of the mineral division of the general land office at Washington, and one year later was made chief of the financial department of the United States patent office. In June, 1889, he returned to Little Rock, and became interested in the reorganization of the Gazette, and was elected secretary and manager, the position held by him at present. Mr. Frolich was married on September 2, 1869, to Miss Mollie Gaines Finley, a daughter of Dr. John B. Finley. Three children have been born to this union: Pearl, Finley and Herman. In religious belief Mr. Frolich is a Presbyterian, and Mrs. Frolich and her daughter are members of the Episcopal Church at Little Rock. In secret societies he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, at Searcy, Ark. When Mr. Frolich took the position as secretary of State, that office was a burden to the State, but, by the exercise of good common sense and executive ability, he made it pay its own expenses, and even prove a source of revenue. While holding this position, at the solicitations of numerous friends and members of the General Assembly, he wrote severel hundred letters to prominent men, in different sections of Arkansas, requesting their individual views as to the best method of deriving a State revenue. Acting upon these replies, and guarding against any infringement of the (rather limited) State constitution, he formed the general revenue bill which was adopted by the next General Assembly, and is the one now in use, with the exception of some modifications, made to meet the demands of a rapidly growing State. Personally, Col. Frolich is a man highly respected, and one of the leading citizens of Little Rock, though modest and unobtrusive in his manner.

Walter A. Galloway, one of the leading merchants and a popular resident of Pulaski County, was born in that county on November 22, 1844, and was educated in the schools of that neighborhood. At the early age of seventeen years, he gave up his books to follow the fortunes of war, and enlisted in Company F, of the First Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, his uncle, M. G. Galloway, commanding the company. His experiences through

that struggle were many and varied, and on several occasions he was wounded while in the thick of battle. He was in the battles of Richmond, Ky.; Pea Ridge, Helena, Ark.; Mansfield, La.; Pleasant Hill, La., and a number of minor skirmishes. After the war was over, he returned to Pulaski County and commenced farming up to the year 1871. He then went into business at what is now Galloway Station, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, and opened up a general merchandise store, the town being named in his honor. He continued in business at that point for three years, and then moved to Kerrs, in Lonoke County, where he entered into the same line of business in connection with farming. In 1879 he came to his present place in Pulaski County, and established a general merchandise business in which he has been very successful ever since. He carries an excellent stock of goods, valued at about $5,000, and owns something like $7,000 worth of real estate in his county, consisting of 820 acres of land. Besides this, he owns 280 acres of valuable land in Lonoke County and several buildings in the town of Jacksonville. On January 10, 1867, he was married to Miss Lavena T. Heanes, of Mississippi, but lost his wife on May 16, 1882. This marriage gave them eight children, of whom six are yet living: David, Jennie L., Maggie, Katie, Annie, Emma. Mr. Galloway was again married in 1882, his second wife being Miss Susan S. Smith, of Georgia, by whom he has had four children: Edna and Elenore (deceased), and Walter A. and Susan S. (yet living). Mr. Galloway's parents were James B. and Margaret A. (Shall) Galloway, the father a native of Virginia, who was one of the earliest settlers of Pulaski County, having arrived here in 1830. His parents were R. L. and Maria Galloway, who came to Arkansas the following year. In 1849, when the gold fever was spreading its contagion from the Pacific to the Atlantic, James Galloway was one of the first of those venturesome '49ers to cross the plains and dig for the glittering metal in California. On his return, four years later, he commenced farming and merchandising, which occupations he continued in up to the time of his death, in 1861. The Galloways are of Scotch descent, their forefathers coming from Scotland to America at an early period in this country's history. Walter A. Galloway is a representative business man and an influential citizen of Pulaski County. He has been postmaster of Jacksonville since 1882, and holds the postoffice in his place of business. A member of the Masonic order he belongs to Jacinto Lodge No. 216, and has also been a member of the Grand Lodge, representing that body as a delegate on several occasions. In politics he is a Democrat, and a man of valuable aid to his party in this section. He has held the office of justice of the peace for one term in Lonoke County, and one term in Pulaski County, and has been school director in his district since 1879.

Lawrence D. Gleason, proprietor of the leading restaurant of Little Rock, was born in Ireland, and came to America when only eight years old. He was reared in Cleveland, Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of that city; in boyhood days becoming apprenticed to Mr. Jacob Lohman, of Cleveland, with whom he remained four and one half years, learning the carriage-trimming trade. Going south, he first settled at Nashville, Tenn., and subsequently at Chattanooga, Tenn., Huntsville, Ala., Jackson, Tenn., and Memphis. After the war, he engaged in the restaurant business in the last-named city, and was proprietor of the well-known "Sam's House," on Jefferson Street, until the year 1870, when he came to Little Rock and opened up a restaurant on the corner of Markham and Main Streets (the present site of the Bank of Little Rock). Though burned out on December 14, 1876, he quickly resumed, and started in the Benjamin Block (now Allis), in 1877 returning to the new Metropolitan Block. Seven months later, he went to the Union Depot and operated the hotel there for ten years, but in November, 1888, established his present business on the northeast corner of Markham and Louisiana Streets, where he also has a garden and dairy, furnishing his own vegetables and milk. Here he enjoys the patronage of Little Rock's best citizens. Mr. Gleason was married in 1858, to Miss Mary McCabe, by whom he has had six children. They are members of St. Andrew's Catholic Cathedral.

John Albert Goodson, constable of Owen Township and a prominent farmer in that section, was born in Cass County, Ga., in 1844, and is a son of John F. and Eliza (Abernathy) Goodson, of North Carolina, born in 1811 and 1812, respectively. The parents were married in 1833, and after their union moved to the State of Georgia. In 1855 they came to Montgomery County, Ark., where they resided until 1860, and then settled in Pulaski County, where the father died in 1875. The mother, who is a Baptist, still survives him. The elder Goodson was a well-known farmer and constable in Pulaski County, and was also a member of the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Mary Williams Lodge No. 307, at the time of his death. He was a son of Joel Goodson, of North Carolina, who died in Georgia, where his father-in-law, Nathan Abernathy, also died. John Albert Goodson was the seventh child of eleven sons and five daughters, of whom eight are still living. Schools were very scarce during the period of his youth, consequently his education was not all that he desired. However, what he accomplished by his own efforts in that direction, coupled with his natural ability and quick perception, enabled him to successfully cope with the world in after life. He was married in 1874, to Mary J., daughter of Sherid W. and Sarah M. Nowlin, natives of Georgia and Arkansas, respectively. Eight children were born to this union, all of whom are living with their parents on the farm. Mr. Goodson owns 320 acres of valuable land, and has placed 100 acres under cultivation, having accumulated the greater portion of it by his own industry and good judgement in business transactions. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and has served as constable for six years, and from 1883 to 1885 he filled the position of postmaster of North Point. He has also been a member of the A. F. & A. M., Mary Williams Lodge, for over eighteen years, and has held various offices in that fraternity. From 1872 to 1873, Mr. Goodson carried the mail from Little Rock to Perryville, and then for eighteen months had charge of the route from Little Rock to Maumelle. He next carried the mail from Little Rock to North Point, and was then appointed postmaster at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Goodson both attend the Missionary Baptist Church, Mrs. Goodson being as popular with the community as her husband.

Dr. George W. Granberry, a prominent physician and surgeon, of Jacksonville, Ark., was born in Russell County, Ala., September 13, 1848, being a son of Richmond and Zilpha (Duncan) Granberry. The father was a native of Jefferson County, Ga., born in 1817. His parents were Thomas and Claricy (Yarbrough) Granberry, both from the State of Georgia, who moved to Mississippi, when Richmond was in his sixth year. After a residence of a few years in Mississippi, they returned to Georgia, moving to Alabama in 1837, but during their declining years decided to again return to Georgia and pass their last days in that State. Thomas Granberry was a well known Baptist preacher, and of Irish descent. Mrs. Zilpha Granberry was born in North Carolina, in 1820, and was the daughter of Edmond and Nancy (White) Duncan; the father a native of North Carolina, and of Scotch descent. Mr. Duncan was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and fought in a regiment from his native State. He escaped the siege and capture of Charleston with his regiment, by being mounted in place of a sick trooper, and taking part in the disastrous expedition with Gen. Moultrie to Monk's Corner, where the command was surprised by Tarleton, and cut to pieces. Mr. Duncan was among the fortunate few who escaped the butchery that followed, and afterward served under Gen. Green until peace was declared in 1783. He settled in Georgia in 1812. Upon the visit of Gen. Lafayette to the United States in 1834, he was among the few old veterans left to greet that venerable patriot. Richmond and Zilpha Granberry were the parents of nine children, four of whom are yet living, the oldest son Benjamin F. Granberry, being killed in the Confederate army. The others died from natural causes. Dr. Granberry was reared in Alabama until twelve years of age, when his parents moved with him to Panola County, Miss., where he was educated in the public schools. On September 27, 1862, the Doctor enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment Mississippi Partisan Cavalry, Capt. C. H. John-

ston, and served in the Confederate army until the close of the Civil War, surrendering at Meridian, Miss., May 13, 1865. Upon reaching his eighteenth year, he commenced the study of medicine, attending his first course of lectures at Memphis, Tenn., in 1868 69. Returning home, he entered a printing office at Water Valley, Miss., and was afterward connected with Capt. R. M. Brown, editor of a paper called the Mississippi Central, at that town. He occupied that position for four years, when he became news editor of the Tennessee Baptist, published at Memphis, Tenn., and acted in that capacity until 1880. He then entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College, in that city, having previously taken a course of lectures at that institute, and graduated in 1881. In the same year he moved to Jacksonville, Ark., and commenced the practice of his profession, and has remained in that town ever since. He was married on April 30, 1871, in Water Valley, Miss., to Miss Eleanor Neville, who was born in Yalobusha County, of that State, and a daughter of Whitley W. and Frances (Milam) Neville, the father a native of North Carolina, and a well known physician, and the mother from Alabama. Seven children were born to the Doctor's union with Miss Neville, five of them yet living: Benjamin F., William D., Edmond W. (deceased), George W., Lillie M., Maude E. (deceased) and Eleanor. Dr. Granberry is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley, the nominee of the Democratic party, in 1872. He received the nomination of his party, for representative of Pulaski County to the legislature, in 1886, and was elected; was renominated in 1888, and was re elected, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He was an active and influential member, and took rank among the most effective and eloquent debaters upon the floor of the General Assembly. The Doctor is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., having been initiated at Water Valley, Miss., in 1870, and has taken the Encampment degrees. He was a member of the Grand Lodge, at Canton, Miss., in 1873, and at Vicksburg in 1874; and is now a member of Banner Lodge 146, at Memphis, Tenn. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, as are nearly all of the descendants. Dr. Granberry's profession brings him in contact with all classes and character of men, and his popularity with each and every one is due as much to his personal traits as to his reputation as a practitioner.

Frank P. Gray, president of the F. P. Gray Dry Goods Company, No. 206 Main Street, Little Rock, and one of the city's leading business men, was born in Augusta, Ga., being a son of James A. Gray, a prominent citizen and dry-goods merchant of that place. The elder Gray was a noted manufacturer and well known in commercial circles throughout the South, being president of the Summerville Cotton Mills at Augusta. His wife was a Miss Arabella O'Conner before her marriage, by whom he had seven children, only three of them yet living and all residing at Little Rock: Mary E. (wife of Joe P. Quinn), Frank P. and James A. (the latter studying law with Messrs. Caruth & Erb, leading attorneys of Little Rock.) The father's death occurred on June 29, 1880, and the mother followed him on October 3, 1881. Frank P. Gray was reared and educated in Georgia, but later on attended Seaton Hall College at South Orange, N. J. His close application to study seriously affected his health, and he was forced to abandon his college and go abroad, traveling through England, Ireland and France until he was once more restored to his former strength. After a two years' stay in Europe he returned home and embarked in the dry goods business with his father at Augusta, Ga., remaining with him until his death. Soon after, he formed a partnership with Mr. Joe P. Quinn, and carried on the same line of business at Eatonton, Ga., continuing for eighteen months, and in 1884 came to Little Rock, Ark., where the firm of Quinn & Gray was established. Subsequently it became known as the Quinn & Gray Dry Goods Company, with F. P. Gray as its president; later Frank P. Gray withdrew and formed the F. P. Gray Dry Goods Company. This company ranks among the first of the many well known dry-goods houses of Little Rock, and its success is certainly due, in a large measure, to the foresight, business tact and enterprise of its

able president. Mr. Gray is one of the foremost citizens to give his aid to any worthy enterprise, and is one of the most popular men in commercial and social circles in Little Rock.

Joseph Griffith, of the firm of Griffith & Brisbin, insurance agents at Little Rock, is a native of that city, his birth occurring on Main Street between Fifth and Sixth, July 5, 1845. His father, Henry Griffith, was born of English parents on board a ship from England to America. The elder Griffith, was reared at Harper's Ferry, Va., with four other brothers, and learned the gun smith's trade in his youth. From there he went to Louisville, Ky., and in 1839 came to Little Rock, Ark., where he resided up to the time of his death, in 1868. He carried on his adopted avocation with great success at Little Rock for a number of years, but his health failing after the war, forced him to retire from active life. In politics he was an old line Whig, and held the office of city constable for sixteen successive years, his opponents finding it impossible to defeat him at any election, and in secret societies he was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows. He made his way through the world in a manner that found him many friends and rapidly pushed him to the front, his high sense of honor, tact and ability making him well known and respected. Mr. Griffith was married at Louisville, Ky., to Miss Mary Boyd, by whom he had nine children, six sons and three daughters, and six yet living: Sarah J. (wife of John M. Frazier, of Engstrom & Frazier, merchant tailors), Mary E. (widow of M. H. McGann), Annie E. (wife of John W. Earland, a prominent trunk merchant), Joseph (the principal of this sketch), William R. (deputy State treasurer of Arkansas) and Thomas E. The mother is still living at a good age and in splendid health. Joseph Griffith was reared in the city of Little Rock and passed an uneventful life until his fifteenth year, when the Civil War commenced and all his youthful ardor was fired to become a soldier. In February, 1862, he enlisted in William E. Woodruff's battery, and served as an artillery man for six or eight months, being assisted to the ordnance department at Tyler, Tex., where he remained for about three years. After the war was over, he returned to Little Rock, and entered into the employ of Thomas Scott, city collector, but remained with him only a short time, when he accepted a position as clerk in the old Anthony House. He subsequently kept a store on the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad, ten miles northwest of the city, and later on was constable of Big Rock Township from 1876 to 1878. In the latter year, he was elected county treasurer of Pulaski County on the Democratic ticket, filling that office with great credit for ten years, and after being relieved of his position in 1888, retired from politics altogether. On January 1, 1889, Mr. Griffith entered into the insurance business with Mr. John M. Brisbin, and the firm is now one of the strongest in that line at Little Rock. In secret societies he is a member of Little Rock Lodge No. 452, Knights of Honor, and Baynard Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He has also been a member of the Pat Claiborne Fire Company for twenty two years, and is at present treasurer of that company, as well as secretary of the Arkansas Nursery Company. Mr. Griffith was married on May 15, 1872, to Miss Clarlie O. Hite, a daughter of William H. Hite, an old resident of Little Rock. Eight children have been born to this marriage, of whom seven are yet living: Daisy, Nellie, Mamie, Richy, Annie, Ed and Florence. The one deceased was named John.

L. H. Hall, M. D. (deceased), was one of the most talented physicians in the State of Arkansas, and secured a reputation which placed him among the front ranks of the medical fraternity. He was born in Tennessee, in 1830, and at the age of ten years was taken by his parents to Mississippi, where he grew to manhood, receiving a good classical education in the schools of that State. At an early age he became imbued with a desire to make medicine his profession, and began his medical studies under his father, who was a talented physician, and from his earliest youth was familiar with the different drugs. After several years preparation, he entered the Memphis Medical College, of Memphis, Tenn., and after taking one course of lectures began practicing with his father, continuing until the session of 1860 61, when he

again entered the college and graduated in the latter year. He then returned to his old home in Mississippi, and entered the Confederate army as a private soldier, although his sympathies at first were with the Union. He assisted in organizing Company B, turned it over to an uncle, and joined the ranks as a private, but did not long remain such, for after the battle of Iuka he was elected to the position of first lieutenant, and a short time afterward became surgeon of his regiment. He was captured at Fort Donelson, Port Hudson and Danville, Ky., being surgeon of Bell's brigade when last taken, and was afterward appointed chief surgeon of Chalmer's division. He was paroled at Gainesville, Ala., at the close of the war, and returned to Mississippi, where he built up a fine medical practice, and remained until December, 1870, then moved to Arkansas, locating at Devall's Bluff. In 1880 he removed to Lonoke, and after February, 1888, was a successful practitioner of Little Rock. He was married, in Mississippi, to Miss Helen M. Sanders, a daughter of Col. R. T. Sanders, of that State, who was a grandnephew of Daniel Boone. Their union resulted in the birth of eleven children, five of whom are living: Annie (Mrs. Bilheimer, of Little Rock, Ark.), George F., Lula (Mrs. Allen), Harry W. and Pearl. The mother of these children died in 1880, and three years later Dr. Hall espoused Mary J. Arnold, of Georgia, by whom he had three children born to him, one of whom is living, Pat W. Hall. The Doctor was a son of Joseph G. and Ann W. (Jenkins) Hall, the former being a native of Massachusetts, born in 1789. He was a physician, and practiced in West Tennessee the greater part of his life. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was wounded at Lake Champlain. His death occurred in Mississippi, in 1867. His father was also born in Massachusetts, and there made his home until his death. The great grandfather, David Hall, of Sutton, Mass., was a Congregational minister for many years, and was pastor of one church for sixty years. Dr. Lemuel H. Hall died in Little Rock, Ark., September 23, 1889.

Mr. P. Hanger, a resident of Arkansas since 1834, was born in Boone County, Ky., in 1807, and is the son of Frederick Hanger, a native of Pennsylvania. When quite a young man, P. H. went to Virginia, and after several years returned to Kentucky, where he carried the mail on horse back across the country, from Cincinnati to Lexington, for some time. After that he was employed in a store belonging to one Mr. Fisher, in a small town called Ghent, on the Ohio River. For his services in this store he was given $100; quite a fortune it seemed to him then, and it has since proved to be the only salary he ever received, as since that time he has been his own master. For some years previous to 1834, Mr. Hanger was engaged in boating up and down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, starting from Cincinnati with a stock of general merchandise and trading all along the shore, and one winter took a contract to furnish planters on the Red River. In 1834 he settled in Chicot County, at Gaines' Landing, and there built his cabin. He was almost as far (seemingly) from civilization as Robinson Crusoe, for there were no roads at all, only an occasional trail made by the cattle wandering through the woods. In 1838 he sold cord wood to the steamboats, and carried on a general merchandise business. He next went to Van Buren, Crawford County, and opened a mercantile business, but failed there. His next venture was to rent a farm, and for several years made brick, and, as he worded it, did anything that turned up. In 1848 he came to Little Rock, and has since resided here. He bought the stage contracts from Little Rock to Hot Springs and Fort Smith, carrying all the mail from 1848 to 1862, having all the contracts in that State. At the beginning of the war, his horses were taken from him, thus peremptorily closing up that business. Near the close of the war he started to New Orleans with a cargo of cotton, tobacco and sugar, but it was destroyed by fire before reaching its destination. Since that time Mr. Hanger has been engaged in planting. He was a member of the legislature from Chicot County, in 1837 38, and is now a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, June 18, 1850, to Miss Matilda Cunningham, who bore him seven children, two of whom are still living: Fred (born in 1855) and

Mrs. Ratcliffe (born in 1853). Mrs. Hanger died in 1865, and Mr. Hanger was married again to Miss Ann M. Gaines, a very estimable lady and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Hanger is always interested and gives liberally to all enterprises of a worthy character. He has done a large amount of building and opened up a number of acres of land.

Fred Hanger, a well-known business man of Little Rock, and a son of Peter Hanger, one of that city's pioneers, is a native of Little Rock, and has made that place his home during his entire life. He is proprietor of Hanger's Ginnery and Pickery, and also secretary and treasurer of the Arkansas Granite Company. Out of the city's many popular citizens, both in commercial and professional life, comprising the younger generation, there are none more favorably known nor respected than Mr. Hanger. He is genial, enterprising and progressive, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of his native home, being recognized as unbounded in his liberality when it comes to matters of public good. A few years ago Mr. Hanger erected and put in successful operation his ginnery and pickery, which is one of the best paying industries in the city. He also owns a plantation of about 500 acres, mostly in cotton. The Arkansas Granite Company is one of the largest quarry companies in the South, and also one of the most successful. Mr. Hanger was married on January 3, 1877, to Miss Frances Harrow, of Ottumwa, Iowa, by whom he has had two children: Kenneth and Albert. His home is a bright one, and he is rich in the affections of his wife and children.

James K. P. Henderson, one of the best known men in Pulaski County, and a substantial farmer and stock raiser, was born in Marshall County, Miss., in the year 1844, and is a son of Simeon and Mary Ann (Burks) Henderson, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. The parents were principally reared and married in the State of Mississippi, where the mother died when James was only two years old. The father was married twice, and became a very prominent farmer in Tate County, Miss., where he died in 1860. He had been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for a great many years, and was a son of William Henderson, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America with three other brothers when all were young men. John F. Burks, the maternal grandfather of James Henderson, came to Arkansas about the year 1847, and died in Jefferson County in 1878. He became a leading citizen and a very influential man during his residence in Jefferson County, and his funeral was one of the largest ever seen in that section. James K. P. Henderson was the third child of three sons and one daughter. His education had been somewhat neglected in his youth, owing to the poor opportunities offered for schooling in his section, but like hundreds of other self made men, he has always been equal to any emergency by his fertile brain and ready wit. When sixteen years of age, he joined Company K, of the Ninth Arkansas Infantry, and served actively until the surrender, operating in Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama. He was captured at Baker's Creek, shortly before the fall of Vicksburg, and taken prisoner to Indianapolis, where he was confined for eight months. He was then paroled and returned to his home, but after a short period of inactivity, he rejoined his command at Lost Mountain, Ga., and served all through the campaign in that State, finally surrendering with Gen. Johnston, at Jonesboro, N. C. During Mr. Henderson's gallant service for the Confederacy, he was severely wounded twice, but happily recovered each time. After the last gun had been fired and the smoke of battle cleared away, he returned to Tate County, Miss., where he resided until 1875, and then moved to Pulaski County, Ark., his present home. He owns 167 acres of good land, and has placed about seventy five acres under cultivation, all of which he has made by his own exertions since the war. In March, 1874, he was married in Tate County, Miss., to Mrs. Lucy Ann Bumpass, a charming widow and a daughter of Harvey and Rebecca Burford, of Alabama. Mr. Burford died in Tate County, and, with those peculiar selections which Cupid sometimes makes, Mrs. Burford's second husband was Mr. Henderson's father. Mrs. Henderson died June 1, 1882,

after a married life of devotion and love. In politics Mr. Henderson is a Democrat, and a stout up holder of that party's men, and his truth and integrity in every phase of life have won the respect and admiration of all.

Capt. John L. Hicks, a successful planter of Ashland Township, was born in Phillips County, Ark., in September, 1846, being one of six children in the family of Allen W. and Mary J. (Lamb) Hicks. The former was a native of North Carolina, where he met and married Miss Lamb, of the same State. In 1826, moving to Tennessee (Madison County), he resided there for fourteen years, but in 1840 immigrated to Arkansas, and first located in Phillips County. He afterward moved to Little Rock, taking up his residence where his son now lives in Ash Bottom (in 1852), at one time in Pulaski County. Here Mr. Hicks operates quite an extensive plantation. When Lonoke County was made, a large portion of his place was taken into that territory. He now has upward of 500 acres of land in an excellent state of cultivation, in connection with which is a heavily timbered tract of about 100 acres. J. L. Hicks grew up on the place which he now owns. He received a good education at the higher schools and colleges of his native State, becoming thoroughly qualified to fill any position in after life, and when quite young (running away from school to do so) he enlisted in Maj. W. E. Woodruff's battery, and served till the close of the war, surrendering at Washington, Hempstead County. He was commissioned captain by Govs. Garland and Baxter, and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Mansville, Jenkins' Ferry and Helena, also at the surrender of Little Rock, where a large portion of his company was wounded. Capt. Hicks has resided in Little Rock a portion of the time since the war; he was elected and served as treasurer of that city for one year, at the expiration of that time resigning. In 1876 he was married in Phillips County to Miss Emma B. Hicks, a daughter of Edwin A. Hicks. Mrs. Hicks was educated in Phillips County, and is an estimable lady, enjoying the friendship of a wide circle of acquaintances. One son has been born to this union, Allen W., now past his twenty first year. Capt. Hicks was chairman of the first Democratic central committee of Pulaski County, after the reconstruction. He is a liberal contributor to all enterprises that betoken the good and advancement of the county, enthusiastic in behalf of its growth, and by his influence and enterprise has come to be well and favorably known.

Isaac J. Hicks, deputy county clerk, Little Rock, Ark. The public services of Mr. Hicks have been characterized by a noticeable devotion to the welfare of this county, and his ability and fidelity in all his positions of public trust have been fully recognized by the people. He was born in Prairie County (a portion of which was cut off and is now Lonoke County), Ark., and was the third in a family of four children born to Isaac C. and Eliza M. (Smith) Hicks, the latter being the first wife of Mr. Hicks. The father was born in Anderson County, Tenn., January 1, 1828, and his parents were natives of Alabama. From that State they moved to Tennessee, thence to Indiana, and there resided until Isaac C. Hicks was eight years of age, when they came to Arkansas and settled in Saline County. Here he passed his time in working on a farm and carrying the mail from Little Rock to Hot Springs, and in attending school a short time, paying tuition out of his own meager earnings. He was a poor boy and was obliged to fight his way in life. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Hicks selected Miss Eliza Martin Smith as his wife, in Pulaski County, with whom he lived happily until her death, in 1856. He was afterward married to Miss Nancy J. Gray, and his third marriage was to Mrs. Lizzie Gray (*nee* Burns), a direct descendant of the Scotch poet, Robert Burns. She still resides in Lonoke County, Ark. After his first marriage, which occurred in 1847, Mr. Hicks moved to Prairie County, Ark., followed farming and hunting, residing the while on Prairie Long, at a point where his son, Isaac J. Hicks, was born, May 9, 1853, still known as Hicks Point. From there he moved to Brownsville, then the county seat of Prairie County, and followed blacksmithing, but soon traded the shop for a fine horse, which he exchanged for a stock of goods, and from that time he began his career as a merchant. He

was an active member of the A. F. & A. M., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, Mr. Hicks practically gave away his stock of goods and enlisted in the Confederate army, commanded by Capt. J. M. King, of the Arkansas Cavalry, and was in the first battle fought west of the Mississippi River (Oak Hill or Wilson's Creek). In this engagement, he was wounded in the left hand so badly that he returned home and did not rejoin the army. At this time he settled at a point two and a half miles south of Brownsville, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad (which he had named Hicks Station, a name which clung to it until 1869, when the town was moved to what is now known as Lonoke), and resumed the mercantile business. Here he was the leading spirit in the organization and improvement of the new town, and was its first mayor. He was an extensive land owner, doing a good deal of farming in connection with his commercial business. During his service in the army, he was second lieutenant of his company, and his brother, J. C. M. Hicks, was first lieutenant. At the battle of Wilson's Creek, both the captain and first lieutenant were wounded, and before receiving his wound the command of the company devolved upon the second lieutenant, Mr. Hicks. J. C. M. Hicks died in imprisonment at Springfield, Mo. He was a lawyer, and was practicing at Fayetteville, Ark., before the war. Isaac C. Hicks died October 10, 1872, from illness contracted while on a visit to Memphis with his son, the subject of this sketch. Isaac J. Hicks has the following brothers and sisters: Margaret E., W. H. and James H. (the last named being at present sheriff of Lonoke County.) His half brothers and sister are: Thomas J. (editor and proprietor of the Dardanelle Post), Joseph J. (a railroad engineer), Lulu, John W. and Minnie D. (who died at the age of seven years.) His uncle, W. F. Hicks, is at present editor and proprietor of the Lonoke Democrat, and representative in the legislature from Lonoke County, and is ex senator of that district. The subject of this sketch attended the subscription schools until about fourteen years of age, and was then taken in his father's store, where he kept books; he was also in the postoffice, and attended to the correspondence until his father's death, when he was eighteen years of age. He with his brother, W. H., and the uncle, W. F., then continued the business carried on by the father, under the firm title of Hicks Bros & Co. This business was conducted for about two years, when Isaac was married to Miss Hattie L. Fewell, a native of Arkansas, on November 2, 1875. She is the daughter of William M. Fewell, an old settler from Tennessee and a native of North Carolina, where the family is quite numerous and well known. After marriage Mr. Hicks engaged as book keeper and clerk, and followed this occupation at Lonoke until October, 1878, when he came to Little Rock. He was here engaged as clerk with Fletcher & Barron three months, and in January, 1879, was employed as clerk in the office of the secretary of State, under Col. Jacob Frolich, continuing here for three years, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. After this he purchased a farm and moved to the country, where he resided for three years, after which, having regained his health, he moved to Lonoke to take charge of the sheriff's office for his brother, as chief deputy, continuing thus about fifteen months. He then came to Little Rock to act as deputy county clerk for Mr. Williams (the county clerk), and this position he is still filling. In 1884 Mr. Hicks was a candidate in the convention for circuit clerk, but was defeated by a small majority. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a man universally respected. To his marriage were born five children: Marvin R. (born December 15, 1877), Jefferson F. (born December 9, 1879), Trusten C. (born June 18, 1883), Floyd H. (born February 25, 1886) and Sterling B. (born December 12, 1887), all of whom are living. In his political views Mr. Hicks is a Democrat. His great grandfather was a native of Ireland.

Wilbur Fisk Hill, county judge of Pulaski County, was born March 15, 1844, on a farm near Clarksville, Red River County, Tex. He spent his early life on the farm, and at stock raising in

Western Texas, and when eighteen years of age, entered the Confederate army, under that eminent soldier and statesman, Gen. Albert Pike, participating in the battles of Prairie Grove, Mansfield, La., and a number of others. In the latter battle he was severely wounded. After his four years' service in the war, Mr. Hill matriculated at McKenzie College, Texas, where he made preparation to enter the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1870, and from which he graduated in 1872, in the literary department, with the highest honors. In June, 1873, he opened his law office in Little Rock, and immediately rose to success. He found time, however, to edit and compile the Arkansas Justice, a work that has been so useful and of such great worth, that a second edition has been issued. Perhaps his services with the Arkansas Justice and his future success, while dreaming of the flights of oratory of Demosthenes and Cicero, was due to the charms of Cupid, for it was in these years that he was captured in matrimonial bliss, marrying a charming, sensible wife, to whom seven children have been born, only two surviving. In 1884 he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for county judge, was elected by a large majority, and during his first term of office, built the Pulaski County jail. He was re elected in 1886, and during his second term commenced the erection of the fine county court house, now just completed, having purchased the ground for the same during his first term at $5,500, which is now valued at $15,000. Judge Hill gave such satisfaction, that in 1888 his name was placed on the Union Labor ticket, as well as on the Democratic, and his election was unanimous. The finances of the county have undergone a radical change since Judge Hill's introduction to his office. When he was first elected, county scrip was worth 85 cents on $1. The June following his taking office, he published a notice, calling in all of the county scrip, and paid it at par, and has been rated at par value ever since. Again, when he entered office, the county had a total debt of $450,000. Judge Hill paid it off and reduced it to $360,000 out of the taxes of 1886. He issued 360 $1,000 bonds, and went north to sell them, so that he might fund the debt. At Chicago he was laughed at, and at New York he met with success hardly better. He was plucky, however, and bound to succeed, and finally sold them to the Boatmen's Savings Bank of St. Louis at par. He then paid off the judgments against the county, and has since paid two installments of interest on the bonds. The bonds were quoted, after the first installment of interest was paid, at 10 per cent above par, and are now worth 15 per cent above par. Judge Hill certainly deserves a great deal of credit for this master stroke in the direction of county finances. In the five years of his administration, he has built about fifteen miles of turnpike, and about 100 bridges, the county being almost destitute of them when he went into office. His expenditures for public improvements have aggregated almost $250,000, which amount has been saved out of the ordinary county revenues, with no increase of taxes. In the city, property has doubled in value, and is greatly increased in the surrounding country in the county. In February, 1888, the county court established a convict camp for the making of county roads, by criminals convicted of other than penitentiary offences, and this has become a permanent institution. In the spring of 1889, Judge Hill was an independent candidate for supreme judge of Arkansas, and received a vote of 40,962.

P. O. Hooper, M. D. The Hooper family, or rather that branch to which the subject of this sketch belongs, were early settlers of Arkansas, Alanson Hooper being the first one of the family to locate here. He was born in the "Bay State," in 1787, and after reaching manhood removed to Louisiana, where he espoused Miss Magdaline Perry, a native of that State; and a few years following the celebration of their nuptials, they removed to Arkansas, where the mother died in 1877, at the age of seventy seven years. The father died in 1850, aged sixty-three. Dr. Hooper, their son, was born in the State in which he now resides, in 1833, and received his literary education in Little Rock and in Nashville, Tenn. After attaining a suitable age, and being imbued with a desire to study medicine, he entered the Jef

ferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Penn., from which he graduated in 1856. Upon returning home, he practiced his profession until the opening of the Civil War, then joined the Confederate army, and was appointed president of a board of examining surgeons, and in this capacity served faithfully all through the war, being at the time of the cessation of hostilities in the State of Louisiana. After peace was declared, he returned to his home in Little Rock, where he found ample scope for the development of his talents, and soon became one of the acknowledged leaders of his profession, not only in his own, but also in adjoining States. Great credit is due to him for the establishment of the State Insane Asylum, and to him, with a few others, almost wholly belongs the credit of its establishment. He was president of the board of trustees of the asylum until 1883, when he accepted the superintendency in order to see that all his plans were carried out relative to the building, grounds and methods of treating the inmates. After several years of arduous labor, he can now look upon the result of his many weary days of toil with pardonable pride and pleasure, for the institution is a model of its kind and is conducted in an admirable manner. Dr. Hooper is one of the physicians who helped to organize the Medical Department of the Arkansas Industrial University, and was dean of the faculty for some time, and still often gives lectures in the college on mental and nervous diseases. He was president of the American Medical Association that met at St. Paul, Minn., in 1883, and now belongs to the State Medical Society and the New York Medico Legal Society. He has shown his approval of secret societies by joining the Masons and the I. O. O. F. He was married in the State of Arkansas, in 1859, to Miss Georgie Carroll, a native of Alabama, and by her has three sons and two daughters: Katie (wife of Samuel J. Churchhill), Bernie, Perry, Philo and George.

Col. John W. Hopkins, a prominent real estate dealer and farmer, of Mabelvale, was born in Rowan County, N. C., in 1820, and is a son of James F. and Lucy (Henly) Hopkins, both natives of the same State, who moved to Tennessee when John was but five years old, and from there to Tippah County, Miss., where the father died about the year 1841, at the age of fifty five years, his wife following him in 1877. James F. was the son of Richard Hopkins of Scotch and Irish descent. The maternal grandfather of Col. John W. was Darby Henley, of Scotch, Irish and English descent, who died in Rowan County. Col. John W. Hopkins was the third son of four sons and three daughters, and received a somewhat limited education in his youth, almost all of his schooling being had by his own efforts, owing to the poor school facilities to be found at that time. He was married in 1840, in Tippah County, Miss., to Elizabeth Craig, a daughter of John and Susan Craig. Mrs. Craig died in Tennessee when her daughter was very young, and the father married again and removed to Tippah County, Miss., where he resided until his death. He was a soldier in the Creek War, and fought with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. His father was James Craig, of Scotch and Irish descent, who was also in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Hopkins was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., and has been the mother of five children, of whom two are still living: James Franklin and John T. (the latter is one of the leading lawyers of Little Rock.) Col. Hopkins resided in Tippah County, Miss., and carried on a successful real estate business until 1855, when he moved to Memphis, Tenn., and continued in the same business, as well as merchandising. In 1862 he gave up his business at that point and moved to Little Rock, where he opened up a large produce and grocery store, but his main business was dealing in real estate. In 1874 he settled on his present farm at Mabelvale, where he owns 500 acres of valuable land, with about 200 acres under cultivation. Altogether he owns between 20,000 and 30,000 acres of land in Mississippi and Arkansas, and before the war his prosperity was even greater, owning at that time about 125,000 acres, and being worth probably half a million dollars, all of it being made by his own tact, shrewdness and enterprise. The Colonel was sheriff of Tippah County, Miss., for two years, and held the office of mayor of Little Rock for fourteen months, when the

office was taken charge of by military authority in 1867. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but since the war has always voted the Democratic ticket. He was a Union man and strongly opposed to secession. Col. Hopkins has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for a great many years, belonging to the Royal Arch Chapter, and with his wife attends the Christian Church. His son, James F. Hopkins, by profession a civil engineer, was born in Tippah County, Miss., in 1845, and was educated at the public schools of Memphis, Tenn., until the outbreak of the war, when he was then instructed by his father. In 1864 he joined Capt. Nowland's company of Anderson's battalion, and served until the end of the war, being paroled at Little Rock in June, 1865. He took part in the fight at Pilot Knob, and operated through a good portion of Missouri (the Trans Mississippi Department), also accompanying Price in his raid through Missouri. In October, 1866, he entered the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., and graduated captain of Company B, in 1870, and after leaving the college he went into the real estate business with his father, continuing with him ever since. He has also done considerable surveying in Pulaski and adjoining counties, and in 1872 was elected county surveyor of Pulaski County, but failed to get the office. He is a Democrat, politically, and in secret orders is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and a college fraternity called E. N., which he organized while attending college, in 1869, and which has extended to various colleges in the North and South, and now has a membership of over 2,000. He is also a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and in religious faith is a Presbyterian, as is also his wife. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Jennie A., daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Barclay, of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, but who have resided in Lexington, Va., for the past forty five years, where Mr. Barclay is a prominent merchant.

Hon. Joseph W. House, an attorney, of Little Rock, and prominent at the legal bar of this locality, was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., June 12, 1847, and is one of four children born to Archibald House and his wife, who came to White County in 1858. His ancestors were of Scotch and Irish extraction, and immigrated to America in a very early day, being one among the original settlers of Tennessee. Joseph W. received his education in the subscription schools of the locality in which his boyhood was passed. When sixteen years of age, he entered the Confederate army as a private, and served in that capacity until the close of the hostilities, being with Price on his raid, and as far as active engagements were concerned that ended his war career. After the war he returned to his home in White County, and attended school, afterward teaching. In the meantime, he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1870, shortly after commencing the practice of his profession in Searcy, where he remained until November, 1885. The enviable reputation which he rapidly achieved, only less than his recognized ability, led to his appointment as district attorney at that time, and he filled the office until April, 1889, when the change of administration induced him to resign. He was a delegate on the new constitution in 1874, and in the fall of the same year was sent to the senate from Faulkner and White Counties. Mr. House was among those who had the honor of casting an electoral vote for Cleveland, in 1884. He was married in February, 1882, to Miss Ina Dowdy, and they are the parents of four children. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. In enterprises tending to the advancement of educational and other worthy movements, Mr. House is liberal, exerting considerable power in his county, and aiding by his means and influence toward the general progress of his adopted home. Since his retirement from office, he has devoted himself to his profession, and in this, as all of his other undertakings, he has attained substantial success.

W. S. Hutt, one of the leading grocery merchants of Little Rock, Ark., is a native-born resident of this city, and a man whose honesty and integrity is unquestioned. He attended Commercial College in Lexington, Ky., and soon after the war he and his father engaged in business in Little Rock. Although the father died but recently, the business has been in W. S. Hutt's name, and great

ly under his control, since that time. He does an extensive business, and is a young man in whom all the people of Little Rock place implicit trust. This is the oldest retail establishment in the city, and one of the most prosperous. The building, of two stories, is 150x25 feet. W. S. Hutt is the son of A. J. and Francissa E. (Gaines) Hutt, both honored and respected citizens. The father was born in Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va., and when a young man went to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he remained until about 1837, and then came to Little Rock. He saw true pioneer life in Little Rock, and many a time has he hunted game over the present location of the city. He had amassed considerable money up to the time of the breaking out of the Civil War, but lost considerable during that eventful period. He was a man respected and esteemed for his sterling integrity, sober, sound judgment, broad intelligence and liberal progressive ideas. He was married in Little Rock, and reared a family of several children. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, is still living, and resides in Little Rock. Mr. Hutt became well known all over the State, and was Grand Master of the I. O. O. F. of the State. He took an active interest in political affairs, and held many positions of trust and honor in the city of Little Rock, of which he served as mayor.

William P. Hutton, the popular district manager of R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency, at Little Rock, was born in Tennessee, and is a son of William M. Hutton, who was one of the proprietors of the Memphis Appeal early in the 50's, also one of the founders of the Memphis Avalanche. The subject of our sketch was reared in Tennessee, and spent the greater portion of his life in Memphis, up to within eleven years ago, when he became connected with the R. G. Dun & Co.'s mercantile agency. About five years ago, he was selected to take the management of the territory contingent to Little Rock, having an experienced and trained mind, a thorough knowledge of the wants of trade and a genial nature, besides possessing a character of sterling worth, which was at once recognized by his patrons. The business in Arkansas, under his management, has prospered and developed to a large degree. Mr. Hutton is a man of untiring energy and devoted to his work, and the popularity he enjoys among business men is mainly due to their recognition of his ability in handling the delicate question of credits. He has established a branch office at Fort Smith, and presides over one of the most prosperous branches of the great system of R. G. Dun & Co. in the Southwest. His territory is rapidly growing, and the agency he represents is the oldest and largest, whose information is valued by all merchants, financiers and business men in general, who recognize it as the leading authority on credits. Mr. Hutton assists in making the patrons of this great institution appreciate its importance in Arkansas as it is appreciated elsewhere.

John Ingram. The earliest evidence of the history of this illustrious family is obtained from family annals, kept from generation to generation and handed down from father to son. About the year 1680, Sir Nedom Ingram appears as a prominent citizen of Worcestershire, England. He was pure Scotch blood, and belonged to that sturdy, old and honored historical religious sect called "The Waldenses." An active advocate of the Protestant reformation, he was among those who (at that time) courageously encouraged, both in word and deed, the dissemination of that light which was first manifested under "Crammer's", preaching, he who has been aptly styled "The Morning Star of the Reformation." Sir Nedom Ingram, it seems, was twice married, and had four sons, two by his first wife, Emanuel and Joseph Ingram, and by his second wife, Nedom and Thomas Ingram. At a later day, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, Joseph and Thomas emigrated to the colony of North Carolina, in North America, settling first near Raleigh. Joseph Ingram is reported as marrying a Miss Rains, and had several children, among whom where two boys named Nedom and Shadrach Ingram. In time both married, and Shadrach Ingram had four children: Nedom, Joseph and Shadrach, and one girl, Elizabeth Ingram. Shadrach Ingram, who was the grandfather of John Ingram, the subject of this sketch, was born in Edgecombe County, N. C.,

about the year 1767, and married Miss Elizabeth De Loche, who was also born in the same county in the year 1765. Her ancestors emigrated from France about the year 1590, to escape Catholic persecution, and settled in the colony of Virginia. After Shadrach Ingram's marriage, he settled down to farming with slave labor in that county, his good old father having left him, and all his other children, a moderate competency. Soon after the beginning of the present century, he moved to the Territory of Tennessee, and located near Lebanon, in Wilson County, where he continued farming on an extensive scale for that day and time. He served faithfully through the War of 1812 against Great Britain. Some time between 1830 and 1834, he (Shadrach Ingram), like many other good hearted, but unfortunate men, became the security of a friend, and the result was financial ruin. All his little fortune was swept away, leaving him and his family almost homeless and penniless. Soon after, leaving Wilson County, Tenn., he moved to Washington County, Ark., in 1836 or 1837, where he again opened a farm and did the best he could, though in the latter years of his life he and his good wife were cared for by their youngest son, Shadrach Ingram, Jr., until their death, which occurred between the years 1855 and 1859. A true and noble man, sincere and honest, none ever lived who loved his wife and children more devotedly and affectionately. Although his ancestors were Scotch and he was a native American, his love for the old land, as well as an ardent and devoted advocacy of educational and religious training, were among the most prominent traits of his character. He had eight children, four boys and four girls. All of them are now deceased, except three: Shadrach, Dilley (Sherry) and William Ingram (the father of John Ingram). William Ingram was born near Lebanon, Tenn., March 16, 1815, and remained with his father until seventeen years of age, when he went to the State of Illinois, near Carrollton, where, in his eighteenth year, he became a member of the church (Old School Baptist). There he also met and married Miss Elizabeth A. Pearson, of Puritan stock, March 6, 1833. She was born April 17, 1817, in Gibson County, Ind. Early in the September following their union they started for the Territory of Arkansas, arriving at Fayetteville in October, and settling near that (then) small village, where Mr. Ingram commenced farming and preaching. Arkansas was then a wild and dreary wilderness, and when he went out to preach he could do no better than some of his earliest predecessors, go out without scrip or purse, because wild meat and honey were plenty, and both proved an acceptable diet in those days. On the night of November 10, 1833, Mr. Ingram and wife went out on the mountain (four miles from town) to sit up with old Uncle Johnnie Miller, who was quite ill, some eight or ten persons also being present. During their night watch, and about 2 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 11th, the whole heavens were singularly a light by an immense blaze, which, upon discovery, was found to proceed from a great meteoric shower; this occasion of "the falling stars" has ever been a matter of historical comment. In their extreme anxiety many kneeled and prayed to God to preserve them from a burning world, though others, and the more curious, watched the proceeding until its close. Rev. Mr. Ingram and his wife are both living and well, still residing near Fayetteville, at the age of seventy-four. He is as regular in his devotions to the ministry and the service of his Divine Master, as he was in starting out fifty five or fifty six years ago, and indeed more so, the trust which he once had having been found by experience to be the only sure dependence, the beauty of which increases with years. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are the parents of seven children, four boys and three girls: Mrs. Mary Davis (the eldest, living in Washington County), John (subject of this memoir, in Little Rock), Miss Elizabeth A. (died in 1864), Jones P. (a successful farmer near Waveland, in Yell County), Miss Irena (lives with her respected father and mother), Sandy O. Ingram (also a farmer in Washington County) and Albert J. Ingram (the youngest). The parents reside on the family homestead, and Albert J. is a successful farmer, well-to do, and it is under his roof that the old people (his parents) and his youngest sister find a home of cheerful welcome, loving care, and

all the needed comforts in their declining years. His father, now seventy-four years old, whose ministry runs back to his eighteenth or nineteenth year, is one whose life has been well spent, like Samuel of old, a servant of the most high God. Not only may he look back upon a life well spent in his efforts to call others to repentance, but he can and does sincerely enjoy the proudest heritage of all mankind, that of knowing that his ancestors, for several centuries back, have been prominent in supplying servants and soldiers for the Cross of Christ. John Ingram, son of Rev. William Ingram, was born near Fayetteville, Ark., May 3, 1836. He remained with his father on the farm and attended the schools of the county, until about fifteen years old, after which he was employed in the circuit clerk's office, under Presley R. Smith, who was a native of Fayetteville, Tenn. Remaining there and also attending school at the Arkansas College (then under the superintendence of Rev. Robert Graham, president) for some time, he subsequently taught a country school about one year, and at the end of that period was tendered and accepted a clerkship in the large and extensive wholesale and retail dry goods and grocery house of Wallace Ward & Co. At the time of this offer to him, the firm name was Ward & Southmayd, Van Buren, Ark The year 1861 still found him at this place, but he soon left it to enter the service of his native State, in the great contest for constitutional liberty. In eight or ten months the troops were transferred to the Confederate cause, which cause he served faithfully until the last of May, 1865, when he was paroled with others by Gen. Canby. He arrived here in June, 1865, and has made this his place of residence ever since. Soon after his arrival Mr. Ingram was married to Mrs. E. A. Broughton (formerly Miss Calhoun), who had one child, Mollie Broughton; the latter married Col. A. S. Fowler, a prominent citizen and highly cultured gentleman of this city, who is doing a most extensive and profitable life insurance business. Mr. Ingram has three children: Sue Ayliff, Charley Calhoun and Carrie Eugenia.

Roscoe Greene Jennings, M. D., of Little Rock, Ark., was born in Leeds, then Kennebec, now Androscoggin County, Me., June 11, 1833, of English ancestry, who settled in Salem, Mass., in the early Colonial period. His great grandfather, who was a man of wealth, held an office under King George III at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, and from this circumstance, probably, connected with his reverence for royalty through his early training, he became an ardent advocate and follower of the fortunes of the crown of England. In the struggle of the American Colonies for their independence, his lands and property were confiscated, himself and family scattered; and, in order to preserve their lives, he and some portions of his family buried themselves in the wilderness of the eastern territory which afterward became the State of Maine. The subject of this sketch first saw the light of day in a humble cottage on the banks of the Androscoggin River, where he was reared on a farm on which he, when quite young, worked assiduously during the summer months, and attended the country school three months each winter. When he had reached his seventeenth year he had so zealously applied himself to his studies, that he was recommended for and assumed control of the village school he had formerly attended, and as a compensation received the, then to him, magnificent sum of $14 per month and boarded himself. The success of this undertaking stimulated him to renewed efforts, and with the money he had thus earned he paid his expenses the next fall in attending school at Wayne Village, under O. O. Howard's instruction, who has since become a distinguished general in the United States army. Thus by strict economy he managed to attend the Monmouth Academy and the Kents Hill Seminary at Reedfield, Me., several terms in the fall months, by teaching school each winter following, to obtain the necessary means to enable him to pursue this periodical course of study. July 25, 1851, his father died, and this event changed his plans of entering Bowdoin College, for which he had nearly prepared himself, and which design he had ever contemplated with all the fervor and ardor of youth. Up to this date he had never traveled farther than Augusta, the capital of Maine, some twenty five miles distant,

and the adjacent towns of Hollowell and Gardner. An almost irresistible desire now took possession of him to travel and see for himself how the people and the country looked in other States. He therefore induced his elder brother, Florus, to loan him $100 (about the amount due him from his father's estate), the biggest sum of money he ever had in his pocket, or had ever handled. He, in company with a young companion, who had had some experience in traveling, and who had been to New York City previously, left home for Portland, where they remained a couple of days, and then went to Boston on a steam vessel. After spending a week in Boston, they proceeded by steamer to New York City, spent two weeks in sight seeing here and in visiting the first World's Fair in America. The Crystal Palace and its contents were wonders to him almost beyond conception. From New York he wandered into New Jersey, visited Easton, Penn., staged it over the mountains to Lambertsville, Boardentown, and other places of interest in that section of the State, and finally found himself in Still Valley, Warren County, with the small sum of $2.50, with no future prospect of anything to do before him. After a night of agonizing, sleepless worry and fevered rest, he determined to make an effort to secure a school. So, bright and early that morning, he tramped twenty two miles to a place called Port Golden on the Lehigh coal canal, where, after an energetic effort, he succeeded in inducing the school trustees to employ him to teach the school at this point at $100 per month. There had been no regular school taught here for several years, and he afterward learned that the trustees had given it to him with this unusually large salary, believing that he would follow the fate of all other teachers in a few days, and be thrown out of the window; as the pupils, who were hard customers, and who during the summer drove the mules on the canal towpath, were denominated "canal and New York wharf rats," attended school only for devilment in winter. He easily passed the examining board for the same reason, and when he stated that he weighed 117 pounds, they all laughed and winked at each other, as much as to say, let him have his fill; it will last but a few days. It was a ground hog case, admitting of no delay. He precipitated the inevitable struggle for supremacy on the second day, before they had fully organized, winning a complete victory, and made the school of over 100 pupils a grand success, ending it after four months' work and exhaustion of the school's surplus finances. It was while engaged in this school that he determined on the profession of medicine as his future career, and he accordingly commenced the study under Dr. William Cole, a most estimable gentleman, whose special kindness did much toward inducing this course. Closing his school, Mr. Jennings returned to Maine and entered the office of Dr. Alonzo Garcelon, of Lewiston, becoming a member of his family, with whom he remained the balance of his pupilage, attending his first course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, N. H., and two other courses at the Medical School of Maine, from which institution he graduated with honor in June, 1856. Very soon after graduating, Dr. Jennings determined to follow Greeley's injunction and "Go West." He accordingly gathered his little effects together, and a few days thereafter was again in the "Hub City." He had formed no positive objective point to go to, but was inclined to turn to the then Territory of Kansas. While stopping at the American House, Boston, he was approached by a person who represented himself as an agent of a large emigrant company, who were going to Kansas to settle there, in the interest of anti slavery. He was offered a fine repeating rifle, accoutrements, ammunitions, etc., and a free railroad ticket to Leavenworth. This offer seemed so extraordinary to Dr. Jennings, and possessing very limited means, he did not feel as though he should decline it without a better and fuller understanding of the sub strata object and principle involved in so subtle a proposition. The farther he investigated and the more he saw, he became convinced that to accept this offer with all the binding restrictions encircling it, he must renounce his independence and political manhood forever. Up to this period of his life he had paid very little attention to politics, and did not consider that he had received that amount of educa-

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tion in this, to him, comparatively unknown wilderness, as far as he knew anything of the economic and problemic political doctrines. In local politics he had voted just as he felt disposed to favor the candidates, wholly without regard to the party they represented. He therefore followed out the design previously formed, and went to Albany, N. Y., where, by accident, he met a distant relative he had never seen before—a Mr. Robert Jennings—with whom he remained a week, enjoying the hospitalities of his relative, a rich pork packer. From here he went to Buffalo, and was also very agreeably entertained by John A. Pitts, the great threshing machine manufacturer, who had married a sister of Robert. Thence to Niagara Falls, where he spent another week contemplating the beauties of this wonderful cascade; thence through Canada to Detroit, where he met other distant relatives, nephews of the Albany Robert Mr. William H. and Ward H. Jennings—the former a resident of Rochester, and the latter of Lapeer, Mich. Here he was prevailed upon to go to Lapeer and practice his profession. He did so, and remained there the balance of the year 1886 and nearly all of 1887. Dr. Jennings soon secured a very good practice in Lapeer and the new and fertile country around it. Here he met Gen. L. Cass, and had the pleasure of dining with him on several important occasions. He also formed the personal acquaintance of several other inviduals, who afterward rose to marked distinction, politically, and through other channels, viz.: Zach. Chandler, Moses Wisner, Col. A. C. Baldwin and others. While in Michigan he formed the acquaintance of many of the afterward celebrities of the two, yes, all political parties, viz.: John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, W. H. Seward, of Albany, N. Y., and many other political speakers, who visited Pontiac and Detroit during the memorable canvass of this period. Although his practice was rapidly increasing in Lapeer, and he was surrounded with every prospective encouragement for advancement in his profession, yet he still yearned for other scenes and surroundings; and accordingly, late in December, 1887, he concluded to go south, and so "pulled up stakes" and went to Chicago. Here he met Dr. A. S. Frye, with whom he had studied medicine and attended lectures together, a bosom friend and companion, a brother of Senator W. P. Frye, of Maine. They held a regular reunion for a few days, when, bidding him good-by, Dr. Jennings went direct to Cairo, Ill., over the Illinois Central Railroad, and took passage on the Great Republic, a magnificent Mississippi River steamboat, for New Orleans, La. This journey seemed enchantment itself. All was new; boat, people, everything he saw seemed wonderful and picturesque in the extreme, and none less to him than the peculiarities of the negroes, or colored people. The great majestic river seemed alive with all sorts and conditions of boats and barges, and scarcely half an hour would elapse without passing or meeting some craft or other, and at night, the beauty of the spectacle seemed a thousand times enhanced and deepened; so much so, that sleep was out of the question, until the eye and ear were satiated, and nature had become wearied with this grand and ever changing vision. Such was the impression made upon the Doctor, that, although years, long, weary, eventful years have since passed, the vision has never faded. The commerce and travel of this mighty river were then the pride and glory of the people everywhere in the South, and the ties that this character of social travel occasionally formed became often as lasting as the lives of the parties who were thus limitedly thrown together. At the Crescent City, the Doctor again met a distant relative, Capt. Lote Jennings, whom he had never met before, and other friends who soon seemed like old acquaintances. Remaining here a few days, he embarked on a steamboat for Camden, Ark., and thence by stage to Washington, where his eldest brother, Hon. Orville Jennings, resided. Here he at once entered upon the practice of his profession by forming a co partnership with Dr. Benjamin P. Jett, an old and highly respected physician of this place. In 1860 Dr. Jennings purchased Dr. Jett's drug store, and ran it in connection with his practice until he disposed of it and entered the Confederate army, as surgeon of the Twelfth Arkansas Regiment, Col. E. W. Gantt commanding, to which he had been appointed and duly commissioned. This regiment

was organized at Arkadelphia, and after being in camp at this place for about a month, moved from there to Little Rock, thence to Des Arc, and there took transportation boats for Memphis. In marching through Little Rock, Dr. Jennings was so much pleased with the place that he immediately wrote his brother, that should he be so fortunate as to survive the struggle then commencing, he should certainly go there to live the remainder of his life. The regiment was encamped throughout October, 1861, on the Raleigh road, about three miles from the city of Memphis, where it suffered immensely from measles; 950 out of about 1,100 men had this disease. On November 1, the regiment was sent to Columbus, Ky., arriving there a few days only previous to the battle of Belmont. In December following, it was transferred to New Madrid, Mo., where it remained throughout the winter of 1861 62. In March following, the fort at this place was captured by Gen. John Pope's army, the regiment escaping to the Kentucky and Tennessee side of the Mississippi River. The night of the evacuation, Dr. Jennings was ordered to accompany all the sick and wounded men at the fort by steamboat to Memphis, turn them over to the post surgeon there, and return to his command, if possible, after discharging this duty. The boat succeeded in passing Point Pleasant, twelve miles below, without observation, where a Federal battery had been stationed to prevent the escape of the Confederate forces, and arrived at Memphis with 150 odd sick, wounded and disabled. Here Dr. Jennings found the hospital excessively crowded, and without any room for others. He was accordingly ordered to proceed with his boatload of sick, wounded and disabled men, and also take charge of another steamboat, with about the same number of sick, to accompany him, and to proceed to Helena, Ark., and thence to Vicksburg, and establish Confederate hospitals there, remove the sick to them, employ civil physicians and surgeons to attend them, and on completion of this duty to return to his command. This duty was performed as rapidly as possible, notwithstanding that the authorities at Vicksburg had not made the least preparation for their reception and care. Dr. Jennings then returned to Memphis by rail, and, as soon as possible, to his regiment on a gunboat from Memphis, where he arrived just in time to participate in the abandonment of Island No. 10, and the capture of his regiment, or almost the whole of it. April 7, 1862, at Tiptonville, near the mouth of the Obion River, Dr. Jennings was taken with the balance of the command, but in the darkness of the night got separated and wandered about in the woods nearly two weeks before he could effect his escape. He got hold of a Butternut suit of clothes, which he put on over his uniform, and visited the Federal camp going on board a gunboat as a "swamp native;" his unkempt appearance from scudding under bare poles and sleeping in the bottoms, served greatly to strengthen this personated individual. He found an old boat one day, and thought he could calk up its numerous cracks and crevices, so that a dark night he could pass the Federal fleet, and make his way in this frail craft down the "Father of Waters." He worked faithfully on the old boat with such implements at his command, viz.: an old knife and an old shirt, and thought he had succeeded admirably, but had never tested it for want of opportunity and limited time. So the first dark night he managed to drag it to the edge of the water, the river then being excessively full with overflowed banks, and with an old board rudely shaped as a paddle, he wormed his way through the thicket of willows that skirted its border, and boldly struck out into the deep, dark waters of this mighty river. Nothing could be seen but the distant lights of the great fleet of boats comprising the Federal navy of conquest, and to pass them the frail little craft, Dr. Jennings alone commanded, must hug the opposite or Missouri shore closely, or it would be observed and brought to. He struck the current, and sensibly felt the little craft spin and whirl like a kite played in the wind, but the situation and the novelty of the undertaking gave zeal and courage to the occasion. It was momentary, for a change in the motion of the boat became painfully perceptible, and conveyed an impression of weight, as though it would overturn at once with difficulty of maintenance of equilibrium.

His feet and legs felt wet and cold, and putting down his hand he found the skiff was full of water, and liable to founder in a moment. The head of the skiff was now turned toward the shore it had left but a few minutes before, and propelled with all the energy human skill could exert: the effort was successful, and in a moment, none too soon, the rapidly sinking boat reached the willows again, and as luck would have it, the side of a hugh forked tree anchored to the shore was felt, and in a moment more Dr. Jennings was straddle of it, and soon had his boat drawn partially upon it, where wet, weary, and completely exhausted, he patiently waited the first gleam of the dawn of day, to see how to extricate himself from the unfortunate dilemma he now found himself in. Relief came in time, and with light he found his way back to firm land again. Nothing daunted by this failure, he the next day made an arrange ment with a fisherman to carry him across Redfoot Lake in his skiff, giving him a $10 greenback note, all the money he had except a few Confeder ate notes. The lake was over ten miles wide at this point. The next morning early they started, pushing away from the Federal picket gradually, until they got behind some cypress treetops, when they struck out through the various channels among the cypress trees, great numbers of which were standing, and presenting a truly wonderful appearance with their boughs extended, some places way above the water, and at others in it. This lake was the result of several earthquakes, and an actual volcanic eruption in the Mississippi River on the New Madrid side, when a lake south of this point was raised up, and a cypress swamp on the Tennessee side sank down correspondingly, and became known afterward as Redfoot Lake, with these trees left standing at varying heights, with their dead branches presenting a weird and ghostly appearance; and to add to this unnatural scenery they came upon two rafts, on which two or three decomposing dead bodies of soldiers, who had endeavored to escape over this same route, were lying, and in the dead branches of the cy presses were quite a number of vultures who had been feasting upon them. The sight was sicken ing in the extreme, and they hurriedly passed by them and landed near a little place called Wilson. Dr. Jennings then footed it to Troy, carrying his surgical instruments in an old gunny sack. Here he lodged over night, and in the morning tramped on his way along the track of the railroad to the Obion River. Here the bridge had been burned, and he succeeded in crossing it on a raft, nearly losing his life in the effort. He went on through Trenton to Humboldt. He found an engine with a few box cars nearly ready to leave. He jumped aboard and went on to Jackson, thence to Grand Junction and into Memphis, where he found quite a remnant of his regiment. After a couple of days' rest he went to Corinth, Miss., and reported to D. W. Yandall, M. D., medical director of Gen. Beauregard's army. In a few hours thereafter, Yandall was superseded by Surgeon Ford, who ordered Dr. Jennings to report to Brig. Gen. John R. Jackson. This order was dated April 28, 1862. Gen. Jackson's brigade of Gen. J. M. Wither's division, consisted of the Seventeenth, Eight eenth, Twenty first and Twenty fourth Regiments of Alabama, and Fifth Regiment of Georgia. After the Farmington engagement, which follow ed in the earlier portion of May. Dr. Jennings was attacked with camp fever, entered the hospital at Corinth, and upon receipt of an indefinite sick leave, went to Lafayette Depot, thirty three miles east of Memphis, to Col. C. D. McLean's plantation, in accordance with a previous promise made Mrs. McLean, who, on account of personal atten tion to her sick son William, desired to reciprocate favors in case of his sickness. Dr. Jennings re mained at her house for several months, very dan gerously sick; and though recovery was deemed so extremely doubtful that every preparation was made for his burial, he survived with a partial paralysis of the left half of his body, from which he did not fully recover for a long period. In August following he was able to travel, although on crutches, and was conveyed in a buggy to Holly Springs, Miss., thence by rail to Jackson, Vicksburg and Monroe, La., and thus on to Camden and Washington, Ark., which he reached some time in November, 1882. At this place he grad-

ually improved, and in the spring thought himself sufficiently able to return to his command. He traveled from Washington, Ark., to Jackson, Miss., alone on horseback with this object in view, but on completing the journey from Vicksburg to Jackson in the rain, he was again, at that latter place, attacked with acute rheumatism, which, as soon as he was able to travel (resigning his commission and passing an examining board), he slowly rode back over the same road to Washington, Ark., where he remained weak and feeble, until he (through permission) came into Little Rock, Ark., where he arrived on March 17, 1864. When he entered Little Rock, he was nearly naked, his clothes were ragged, and he did not have means enough at his command to purchase himself a very common meal of victuals. He found friends here that offered him immediate assistance, and he at once entered as a contract (or assistant army surgeon) in the United States army, being first given the Twelfth Michigan battery, then the Fifth Ohio, and then the garrison at Fort Steele (which fort had just been completed), and in a short time the officers' hospital at the Woodruff building, and thence service at the St. John's general hospital. In 1865 four assistant army surgeons, who had been assigned consecutively to the small pox hospital, each contracted the disease, and as none of them had recovered sufficiently to return to duty, Dr. Jennings was ordered to take charge of it, which he did. After the St. John's hospital was discontinued, Dr. Jennings was given the Freedmen's hospital. When this latter was closed, Dr. Jennings, who had, notwithstanding his varied official positions, done a limited private practice, now devoted himself exclusively to it, and soon acquired reputation and standing in all his relations with the profession and citizens. When the Brooks Baxter embroglio occurred in April, 1874, he sided with the cause of Gov. Baxter, and was appointed surgeon general of his forces. He served faithfully through this trouble, but through some neglect or carelessness of the general officials, is the only officer of this renowned State that was never mustered out of service. In reality, therefore, he is the only surgeon general of Arkansas to day, as none other has since been appointed. Dr. Jennings has, therefore, been in the practice of his profession in the city of Little Rock almost twenty six years. He has been intimately associated with the city, county and State medical organizations, in which he was one of the original movers, and has served as secretary and president of each society. He was also one of the founders of the Medical Department of the Arkansas Industrial University, and still acts as the secretary of the faculty, which he has done since its organization, in 1879. He is therefore well known throughout the profession of the State, and through his long membership in the American Medical Association, which dates from 1869, among the leading members of the profession throughout the United States. In April, 1869, Dr. Jennings married Miss Gertrude E. (daughter of William A. Elliott) of Camden, Ark., by whom he has had three children: Octavia, Orville and Elliott Crews. He still practices his profession in the city of Little Rock.

C. Jennings, M. D., is a faithful laborer in the cause and advancement of the science of medicine, and is recognized as such by his fellow men. He is a native of Hempsted County, Ark., born in 1857, and in his early days received an excellent literary education, being a graduate of St. John's College of Little Rock. He began his medical studies in the University of Louisiana at New Orleans, graduating in 1883, and afterward entered Charity Hospital of that city as a resident student, having the advantages of that institution for two years during his medical course. From this he also graduated in 1883. Returning to his home in Little Rock, by sterling worth and skill, he became quickly recognized by the people of Little Rock as a leading member of the medical fraternity, and in the few years of his residence here has built up a practice which he only expected to secure after years of arduous labor. He belongs to the Pulaski County Medical Society, also the State Medical Society, and in his religious views is a member of the Episcopal Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Jean M. Venor, was born in Tennessee, and by Dr. Jennings is the

mother of one child: Edwin R. The Doctor is a son of Orville and Julia P. (Black) Jennings.

J. B. Johnson, a prominent merchant and one of the principal farmers in Pulaski County, was born in Crockett County, Tenn., on January 15, 1865, and is a son of W. E. and Pearilee (Wells) Johnson, the former a native of Missouri who moved to Tennessee in 1864, and the mother a native of the latter State. The parents had seven children born to their union, of whom J. B. was the third. The father fought through the Civil War in the Confederate army, and left the struggle with a brilliant record gained on the battlefield. His death occurred in 1887, but his widow still survives him, as does also the paternal grandfather, at the age of seventy six years. J. B. Johnson was reared in Crawford County, Tenn., until his sixteenth year, when he moved to Pulaski County, Ark., and commenced farming. On his arrival he had almost nothing in the way of wealth, but he has set an example since then that might well be followed by many young men of the present day a career which would win for them also the respect and high position that he enjoys. He is now one of the leading men and representative citizens of his county. In 1887 he entered into partnership with Mr. Burton Mainard and established a business at Roland, in which they carry a stock of goods worth from $1,500 to $3,000, and have control of a patronage that is as large as it is lucrative. Aside from his business interests he owns 300 acres of valuable land, and has placed thirty five acres under cultivation, all of it being the result of his own enterprise and good management. In September, 1887, he was married to Miss Millie Oglesby, by whom he had one child; and the hardest blow that has come to him was the loss of both mother and child. In politics he is a Democrat and a strong supporter of that party. He was elected constable of Roland Township in 1886, and in 1888 re-elected to the same position. Mr. Johnson is a straightforward, outspoken man, of a kindly, but fearless disposition, and is very popular with the citizens of Roland Township.

Gen. Daniel W. Jones, formerly attorney general of Arkansas, but now one of the leading practicing lawyers in Little Rock, was born December 15, 1839, in the then Republic of Texas. He is a son of Dr. Isaac N. Jones, of Granville County, N. C., a physician of note while residing in that State, but who at the time of Daniel's birth was a member of the Texas Congress. In politics the elder Jones was a Whig, and a leader of his party. Shortly after the birth of his son he removed to Arkansas and purchased a large plantation in Lafayette County. The greater portion of his time was spent in Washington, Ark., but while at his plantation inspecting the machinery of his gins and presses, a boiler in one of the gins exploded and killed him instantly. This occurred February 11, 1858. His wife before marriage was a Miss Elizabeth W. Littlejohn, of Oxford, N. C. The issue of their union was eight children, of whom seven lived to maturity and five yet remain. The mother died January 27, 1867, at the age of sixty-two years. Daniel W. was reared in Hempstead County, and received a good education at the high school of that place. When twenty years of age he commenced the study of law with the late Judge John R. Eakin, of the State supreme court, but the Civil War commencing in 1861 interrupted his studies. He enlisted in Gratiot's regiment of State troops, and remained with them until after the battle of Oak Hills when the regiment was then disbanded. Mr. Jones then raised a company of his own, of which he was made captain, and that body was mustered in as Company A, of the Twentieth Arkansas Confederate troops. At the battle of Corinth he was severely wounded by being shot through the body. At that time he had been promoted to the rank of major, but upon his recovery, in December, 1862, he was made colonel of the regiment and served in that rank until almost near the close of the war, when he was given command of a brigade. Gen. Jones was married on February 9, 1864, to Miss Margaret P. Hadly, of Ashley County, Ark., and shortly after the war had ended resumed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in September, 1865. He commenced practicing in the same year at Washington, Ark., and in January, 1866, was appointed prosecuting attorney without any solici-

tation on his part, his appointment being made by Gov. Murphy on recommendation of members of the bar of that county. After his time had expired, the General continued his practice until 1874, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Ninth judicial circuit, serving one term. In 1876 he was presidential elector for the then Second Congressional district, for Tilden and Hendricks, and in 1880 was a presidential elector at large in Arkansas for Hancock and English. In 1884 he was a candidate for attorney general before the Democratic convention. He was nominated and elected in September of that year, and in 1886 was a candidate for re election and had no opposition. Since his retirement from office (January 18, 1889), he has continued in the practice of law, but has made his home in Little Rock since 1885. Gen. Jones is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities and also of the State Bar Association. He is also a stockholder in the Little Rock board of trade. In religious belief he belongs to Grace Episcopal Church. Seven children have been born to him and his wife, of whom five are yet living, two daughters and three sons: Claudius (who was married to Miss Gabie Beauchamp, by whom he has a daughter named Virginia), Elizabeth W., Bobbie N., Daniel W., Jr., and Howard H. Mrs. Jones and the remainder of the family are also members of the same church.

Hon. John T. Jones, State senator from Little Rock district, and a prominent planter of Pulaski County, was born in Albemarle County, Va., in 1842, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah E. (Bunch) Jones, of the same State. The parents remained in Virginia until John T. had reached the age of about five years, and then moved to Hinds County, Miss., where the father died in 1866, and the mother in 1871. The elder Jones was a successful and wealthy planter. None of his riches were inherited, but all made through his own industry and good management. He was a Whig in politics, and a strong Union man, but when the Civil War commenced he remained true to the soil that gave him birth, and cast his fortunes with the Southern States. He also fought in one of the early Indian wars, and, although his services in the last great struggle were with the Lost Cause, his name deserves a place in history for his bravery. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., and a prominent man in both the Masonic order and in public life. Reuben Jones, his father, was also a soldier in some of the earlier wars of this country, as was also Benjamin Bunch, the maternal grandfather of John T. Jones. John T. was the second child in a family of four sons and two daughters, and was educated in the subscription schools of Mississippi. When the Civil War commenced he joined the Twelfth Mississippi Infantry, and served through the entire period in the army of Virginia, taking part in the battles of Bull Run, Seven Days' Battles around Richmond, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, being captured at the latter place. He was taken prisoner to Washington, D. C., and confined in the old Capitol Prison for awhile, and then transferred to Point Lookout, Md., and kept until November, 1864, when he was exchanged and returned home. Soon after this he joined Wirt Adams' Company, in Gen. Forrest's army, and went to Selma, Ala., where he was engaged in several hot skirmishes until the war was ended. After the surrender he returned home and took charge of his father's farm, as his oldest brother had been killed in the Confederate army, and the father was then in feeble health. In 1869 he was married to Miss Martha E., a daughter of Lewis and Martha E. Bell, by whom he has had six children, two sons and two daughters yet living: Ida (wife of George Prothro), Thomas P., Minnie and Fleming. In 1872 Mr. Jones moved with his family to Pulaski County, and settled in Maumelle Township, where he purchased two farms of 400 and 160 acres, comprising some of the best land in Central Arkansas. Since 1885 he has resided in Little Rock, where he has bought a comfortable home, in order to properly educate his children. In 1868 Mr. Jones was elected sheriff of Smith County, Miss., and served two years. Upon his arrival in Pulaski County he was elected justice of the peace, and served until 1882, when he was elected to the lower house of representatives, and in 1884 re elected. In

1886 he was elected to represent the Tenth district (Pulaski and Perry Counties) in the State senate for four years, and during the Cleveland administration was also deputy United States marshal for the Eastern district of Arkansas. During his first term in the legislature he was chairman of the committee on public roads and highways, and a member of the committee on elections. He has been chairman several terms of important committees, and a member of agricultural, public charities and various other committees. In politics he is a Democrat and a leader in his party, his intellect, shrewdness and influence making him a valuable friend and a formidable enemy. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel and the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Mount Moriah Lodge, Mississippi, since 1866. Mrs. Jones was a devout attendant of the Baptist Church from her fourteenth year until her death, and was a very charitable Christian lady. She died in May, 1886.

Judge Eben W. Kimball is a native of New Hampshire, and was born in 1839. His ancestors on his father's side, came from England in 1626, and settled in Watertown, Mass., but his father's mother was born in Ireland. On his mother's side they are traced from Scotland and Wales, and he thus unites in one stream the blood of the four quarters of the Isle of Great Britain. Eben was educated in Massachusetts at the Salem Latin school, the first public school in the country, and afterward entered Harvard College, and read law in Salem, where he practiced his profession for several years with signal success. He was elected to the legislature of Massachusetts before he was twenty-one years old, and served with much honor and credit. Becoming settled in Indianapolis, he took a leading rank among the bar of that State, where he won his full share of credit against such opponents as Harrison, Hendricks and McDonald. In 1874 he moved to Little Rock, where he now resides. His practice is largely in the United States courts, and he has been remarkably successful in litigation concerning county and municipal bonds, and in suits against corporations generally. He is the attorney of all the leading insurance companies, and of foreign investment companies, as well as of the First National Bank, the Arkansas Industrial Company, Gas Light, and many other large corporations. He is said to be the best cross examining lawyer in the State. Judge Kimball has always been a strong Republican, and when in Indiana he stumped the State with Gov. Morton in his famous race against McDonald, Gov. Morton pronouncing him to be among the foremost of political orators. He stumped Western Missouri with Col. Van Horn, for Grant in his last presidential campaign. His political affiliations, however, do not deter him from entering heartily into every movement for the improvement of Arkansas, and the fact that he is not in accord politically with the majority in his State, is never thought of when brains and energy are needed. He, however, manages to keep out of office, and is among the foremost dozen men now bringing Arkansas to the front. He has been special judge many times in various courts, and is a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States. Everybody calls him "Judge" Kimball, and when asked how he came by that title he replied: "Some men are called 'Judge' because they happen to be elected such, others because they are judges of the law. I don't belong to the former class." He has been twice married. The present Mrs. Kimball is a beautiful and charming lady, and has displayed more than ordinary skill and talent in painting on china and in oil. They have two attractive young children; his eldest daughter is the accomplished wife of George B. Rose, Esq., of Little Rock. The eldest son, Horace Kimball, is a rising young lawyer, who inherits much of his father's brilliancy and good judgment. Judge Kimball is a great organizer, and any movement in which he is interested runs smoothly and systematically, the work being all carefully planned beforehand, and men to carry out each portion of it selected with rare good judgment; as a consequence, great results are accomplished without friction or undue disturbance. The late State exposition of the resources of Arkansas and State Immigration Convention, are illustrations in point. Judge Kimball was the president of the exposition, and the master mind behind the

immigration convention, the most unanimous and generally approved movement that has ever taken place in the State, the constitution of which was written by him. Judge Kimball is an ideal companion to men who value that sort of refined and strong speech which made Dr. Johnson so attractive. He possesses a quickness of conception and an aptness of illustration that at once silence the conversational bore and win admiration from men of keen intelligence. His marked gentleness of manner, and the sympathetic play of his wit, invite friendship and confidence. He never wounds a friend, and there are no dregs of bitterness in the rich draught of his mirth. Judge Kimball is now engaged in the practice of law, in which it is needless to say, he is more than successful. He is a director in the Arkansas Insurance Company, which he organized, is president of the Little Rock & Choctaw Railroad, of the Layman Safety Car Coupler Company, of the Arkansas Abstract Company, and is largely interested in the development of the minerals in Northern Arkansas. He is one of the most eloquent of "after dinner" speakers, and his response to the toast "The Commercial Traveler as a Factor of Civilization," at the great banquet of the Travelers' Protective Association at Little Rock, in 1889, is pronounced one of the most brilliant speeches of his life. No higher encomiums can be passed on him than by simply calling attention to the positions he has held with such honor and credit, and the respect and unqualified esteem that is given him throughout the country. His is a record that the rising generation should at least try to follow.

J. W. Knott, proprietor of one of the leading restaurants of Little Rock (under the Capital Theater), is a native of Middle Tennessee, and was born in Maury County, near Columbia, July 17, 1844. He is a son of William M. Knott, also a native of the same county and State. When sixteen years of age Mr. Knott enlisted in Capt. Rucker's company in Twentieth Tennessee Infantry, and served in that regiment until the battle of Murfreesboro, where he had a brother killed. Then joining the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, he served under Gen. Forrest, until the battle of Chickamauga, where he was made a prisoner, and held as such, until June 5, after the war closed. He then returned to Tennessee, and was engaged in trading for some time, following which he entered the Railway News and Dining room business, in 1876. He came to Arkansas in 1880, and successfully conducted the Railway News and Dining-room business, until 1886, at which time he sold his railway business. In 1885 he purchased the confectionery stand adjoining his present place of business, and two years later opened up a restaurant that business now receiving his attention. He has built up a large and profitable patronage. Mr. Knott comes of one of the best Tennessee families, and by strict integrity, fair dealing and close attention to business affairs, he has won the confidence and respect of all good people. Mr. Knott is a member, in good standing, in the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor lodges, and is an upright and useful citizen.

Fred Kramer, Jr., member of the firm of Raible & Kramer, wholesale candy manufacturers at Little Rock, was born in that city, and is a son of Mr. Fred Kramer, a prominent German citizen of Arkansas. The latter served as mayor of Little Rock for eight years, and inaugurated most of the improvements that are now being put in operation in that place. His wife, who was a Miss Adeline Richards before marriage, was also a native of Germany. They were the parents of five living children; of these, Fred, Jr., was reared in the city of his birth, there receiving a good education in the public schools. Fred is assistant foreman of one of the companies of the Little Rock fire department (No. 4), and also belongs to the order of American Firemen of Arkansas. He is a young man of fine business ability, and has charge of the office work and also the foreign order department of his firm. In religious belief he is a member of Christ Episcopal Church.

Martin L. Kumpe is a native of Alabama, but has been a resident of Arkansas for over thirty years. He is a son of John Kumpe and Lucinda (Maples) Kumpe, natives of Germany and Tennessee, respectively. John Kumpe, a well known citizen of Little Rock for over thirty years, came originally from Hessen County, Germany (where

he was born April 6, 1807) to America, when eighteen or nineteen years old. He was a gardener by trade, and for the first three years spent in this country he was employed in the Botanical Gardens at the city of Washington. He then went to Huntsville, Ala., and some time afterward to Tuscumbia, Ala., where he was engaged in the confectionery business, and where he was married. In 1846, disposing of his interests, he commenced farming, continuing until 1859, when he sold out and moved to Little Rock, where he resumed the confectionery business. In 1872 his son, Martin L., purchased this outfit, and Mr. Kumpe retired from active business life. He erected two large brick buildings in that year, and a couple more in the following two years. Mr. and Mrs. Kumpe were the parents of fourteen children, nine of whom are living: Mary (wife of John Drehr), Edward E. (who is a resident of the Indian Territory), Ann (wife of Thomas Parsel), Martin B. (the subject of this article), Elizabeth (wife of J. W. Carden), Charles, Gertrude (now Mrs. Scharer), Carrie (now Mrs. Haley) and Henry P. Mrs. Kumpe is still living, and is in her seventieth year. In the year 1862 Martin L. Kumpe (our subject) went into his father's store as clerk, in which capacity he continued until 1872, when he bought out his father and continued the business up to 1879, his brother Charley then becoming proprietor. In 1881 he was on the police force, and served for about eight months in this capacity, after which he went into the sewing machine trade. Mr. Kumpe has been twice married. First in June, 1872, to Miss Parsel, who died the following year. His second union, on September 8, 1875, was to Drucilla Dale. They were the parents of one child, Fannie, now thirteen years old. Mrs. Kumpe is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Kumpe belongs to Damon Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias.

W. J. Landrum, traveling salesman for Thomas W. Baird, successor to Baird & Bright, dealers in machinery, Little Rock, Ark., is a native of Mississippi, and was born in Holly Springs, Marshall County, in 1852. His father, John F. Landrum, was born in Tennessee in 1832, and up to the breaking out of the late war was a well to do farmer, but, like many others, suffered serious losses. He was married, in 1850, to Miss Mary A. Edmonson, of Virginia, and the daughter of Sidney and Lucy C. Edmonson. Mrs. Landrum was born in 1833, and was an attractive and interesting woman. To the union of Mr. Landrum and wife a family of seven children were born, only three of whom are now living: W. J., B. F. and Lucy C. (the wife of John C. Skelton.) John F. Landrum immigrated to Arkansas from Mississippi, in 1855, and located in Des Arc, Prairie County, where he purchased land in the woods and built a log house, soon having the place in cultivation. He served in the late war, first going out in the cavalry, in 1861, but after a short time he was appointed manager on the Confederate side of the Atlantic Hospital, where he remained until 1863. He was then taken ill and died soon after. His wife married again in 1865, her second choice being Mr. Samuel Wagoner, a native of Kansas, and by whom she had one daughter, now deceased. Mrs. Wagoner died in Little Rock, in 1867, in the full faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. W. J. Landrum began life for himself in 1872, engaging as fireman in the employ of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, which position he held for two years. He then worked at the boiler and machinist business at Little Rock until 1885, at the expiration of that time accepting the position of traveling salesman for Baird & Bright, in which he has since successfully remained. In 1875 his marriage with Miss Emma C. Davis, of Little Rock, was consummated. Mrs. Landrum was born in Murray County, Ga., in 1859, being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, natives of Indiana, who moved from that State to Georgia, in 1863, and located in Murray County. The father died in 1872, and after his death Mrs. Davis emigrated to Arkansas and settled in Pulaski County, where her death occurred in 1873. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Landrum five children have been born, only two now living: Ora C. and Oscar S. Mr. Landrum owns eighty acres of good land in Izard County, Ark., and also eighty

acres in Pulaski County. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and a stanch Democrat. Mrs. Landrum is an earnest worker of the Methodist Episcopal Church and, with her husband, enjoys the esteem and universal respect of the community. Mr. Landrum is one of the oldest commercial travelers on the road in point of experience, and is a courteous, affable gentleman, enjoying an extended acquaintance.

Isaac Lawrence made his first visit to Arkansas in the winter of 1847 48, as a commercial traveler for a mercantile house in the East. He remained two and a half months, during which time he traveled 1,600 miles in the State and Indian Territory, more than half the distance on horseback and without weapons. His birthplace was in Connecticut, and his natal year, 1814. Trained to mercantile pursuits, he began business at the age of twenty in his native county, going thence to New York in the same business, and when so engaged made his acquaintance with Arkansas, as above stated. In 1858 he came to the State to reside, first in Washington, Hempstead County, in 1865 removing to Little Rock, where (and in Washington until business was broken up by the war) he continued trade until 1873. Soon afterward he embarked in the real estate business, which he still pursues, handling a large amount of property in the city and country for resident and non resident owners, besides personal transactions, building up in the meantime a substantial record for honesty and business ability. He made a profession of religion in his native State at the age of twenty-five, and has been an active member of the Old School Presbyterian Church since his removal from there. He married Miss Lucinda Kallem, of Searcy, Ark., her birth having occurred in Monroe County in 1841. Her parents were from Ohio. Mr. Lawrence's father, Josiah Lawrence, married Phœbe (Lawrence) Faxon, widow of William Faxon and daughter of Nathaniel Lawrence, son of Daniel Lawrence, Jr. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Jonas Lawrence, his father being Capt. Isaac Lawrence. The latter was born in Groton, Mass., about 1704, and was one of the early pioneers of Western Connecticut, where he and most of his family spent their days. The old homestead is still in possession of descendants, and among the family relics preserved is a loom made from the oak tree where he (Capt. Isaac) and his family camped the first night when they came to the place where they settled (northwest part of Litchfield County) in 1738. The family have a somewhat extensive genealogy of the different branches, two different books of it having been written some years ago.

Robert W. Lemastee, the popular postmaster at Halstead, and also a prominent merchant and farmer of that place, was born in Spartanburg, S. C., in 1829, and is a son of Wesley and Orpha Lemastee, of the same county and State, born in 1806 and 1812, respectively. The father resided in Spartanburg County all his life, and is buried there, while the mother passed the remainder of her days in Georgia, where she died in 1856. Her husband was a prominent farmer and a son of Richard Lemastee, of Virginia, who died in South Carolina over one hundred years old. His father was George Lemastee, who emigrated from England to America, and served in the Revolution two years, after which he settled in Virginia and then in South Carolina, where he became a wealthy farmer and an influential citizen of his adopted country. Robert was the second child in a family of six sons and one daughter, and like many of the self made men of the present day, he received a limited education in his youth. One reason for this was on account of the scarcity of schools, and then the father died when Robert was only eleven years old, thus throwing the main support of the family upon him. In 1853 he moved to the State of Georgia, and was there married to Lucinda, a daughter of Coleman and Nancy Hames, of South Carolina. Mrs. Lemastee's parents left their native State and settled in Georgia, where the mother died, and the father, who is a prominent farmer, still resides. Mr. Lemastee remained in Georgia until 1866, spending four years of that time in Philipps' Legion of Georgia troops in the army of Virginia, and fighting under Gen. Longstreet at Chattanooga, Bull Run, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Antietam,

Mission Ridge and a great number of other engagements, also serving part of the time as a member of the pioneer corps. In April, 1865, he surrendered with Gen. Lee at Appomattox and returned to his family in Georgia, where he remained until 1866, and then moved to Yell County, Ark., where he settled for four years. In 1870 he moved to Pulaski County, and proceeded to clear up a tract of land in the woods. He now owns 160 acres, and has seventy acres under cultivation. Besides his farming interests he has established a general merchandise store, and carries a fine stock of goods, and since 1886 has been the postmaster of Halstead, his present prosperity coming to him through his own enterprise and industry. In politics Mr. Lemastee is a Democrat, and in secret orders he is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Alexander Lodge No. 353. Himself and wife, who is a devout Christian lady, have attended the Methodist Church for over forty years.

James H. Lenow, M. D., occupies a chair in the Medical Department of the Arkansas Industrial University, his branch being the diseases of genito-urinary organs and syphilis. The only son in the family of James and Indiana (Leake) Lenow, he was born in Memphis, Tenn., on February 18, 1850. James Lenow died at Louisville, Ky., June 9, 1850, while en route to Virginia to pay a last visit to his aged mother. His estimable wife survived him until July 17, 1865. They were the parents of one daughter, Josephine, whose birth occurred in Fayette County, Tenn., in 1844. She was twice married, first to Mr. Frank T. Cochran, who died in 1872, and the second time to Dr. John A. Watkins, of Tennessee. She died April 25, 1886, leaving two sons, one by each husband. Dr. James H. Lenow was educated in the Kentucky Military Institute, graduated from that institution in June, 1870, and received the degree of A. B., and in 1876 the degree of A. M. Having determined upon the practice of medicine, he immediately began its study in New York, and after a thorough course was graduated with high honors in the class of 1872, from the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. In 1872 he located in Little Rock, and since that time has been actively occupied in the profession of his chosen occupation, administering carefully and with personal interest to the wants of suffering humanity. For seven years he was the physician in charge of the State penitentiary, and also held the position of city and jail physician for a number of terms, only resigning the position of city physician to accept a chair for two terms in the city council. In 1877 Dr. Lenow was health officer of the city, and is now medical examiner for both the Mutual Equitable and Manhattan Life Insurance Companies, of New York. In November, 1883, he was married to Mrs. Ella D. Fones. Two children have been born of this union: Jamie and Horace. The Doctor is liberal, and contributes largely to anything that tends to the advancement of Little Rock.

R. W. Lindsey, M. D. In Union County, Ark., April 11, 1846, R. W. Lindsey first saw the light of day. He is the son of Caleb Lindsey, originally from Christian County, Ky., who was born in 1807, and came to Arkansas in 1818, settling in Lawrence County. After a few years' residence here he moved to Little Rock, and then to Saline County, with his father, Caleb Lindsey, Sr., the latter dying in 1826, in Saline County. His son, Caleb, was married in 1837, to Rebecca Brillhart, of Lawrence County, Ark., and they became the parents of seven children, only three of whom attained their majority. At the present two are living: R. W. and H. B. Some years after the father's death (which occurred in 1856) Mrs. Lindsey married Mr. Cornelius Cralock, and is now residing in Ashley County. Dr. R. W. Lindsey received an excellent education in youth, and lived on a farm in Ashley County until January, 1863, when he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Louisiana Cavalry, for a war experience. After serving until the close of the war, or rather until the news of Lee's surrender arrived at Alexandria, La., the command was disbanded, and he returned home. He was in several skirmishes, but none of particular importance. In 1868 Dr. Lindsey began to wade through the dry and ponderous volumes of medical lore, but subsequently came off victorious. He studied with Dr. William Thompson, in Little

Rock, and remained with him for two years, following which an attendance upon the lectures at the University of Nashville (where he graduated in February, 1872) ably qualified him for a professional career. He first hung out his modest little sign in Plum Bayou, a village in Jefferson County, Ark., and though it would scarcely attract the passer by, his reputation as a competent physician soon became recognized, for he enjoyed a lucrative practice for nine years. In 1881 Dr. Lindsey came to Little Rock, and has built up an enviable practice, where he has remained ever since. He is a good citizen, generous and enterprising, and contributes liberally to all public movements. He was married in Little Rock, December 31, 1874, to Miss Fannie Hensley, a native of Cabell County, West Va. Their offspring consists of two boys: Caleb Wright (born August 18, 1876) and William Edwin (born October 11, 1878, at Plum Bayou, Ark.). They are aged respectively thirteen and eleven, and both healthy, well developed children.

Capt. Felix G. Lusk, one of the leading members of the Arkansas bar, and a practical farmer, was born in Sevier County, Tenn., in 1829, and is a son of Maurice R. Lusk and Jane Matthews. M. R. Lusk was born in Buncombe County, N. C., in 1801, and his wife in Sevier County, Tenn., in 1807. They were married in the latter county, and in 1826 removed to Newmarket, Ala., where the mother died in 1840. In 1842 Mr. Lusk was again married, and in the same year moved to Lewisburg, Ark., and in 1846 they again changed their location to a point near Malvern, Ark., where both died in 1856. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and was very much interested in military matters, being captain of militia in Alabama. He was a son of Joseph Lusk, of Irish descent, who fought in the Revolution with Gen. Marion; and Joseph Lusk's father was John Lusk, one of seven brothers who came from Ireland to America at a very early period of this country's history, and who separated at Jamestown, Va., each going to a different State. Jeremiah Matthews, the maternal grandfather of Capt. Felix G. Lusk, was of Irish descent and born in Virginia. He was a courier during the Revolution under Gen. Marion, and afterward settled in Tennessee, where he resided a great many years, and was one of the pioneers of Sevier County. Capt. Lusk was the third child of six born to his parents, and received a good common-school education. He commenced farming for himself when sixteen years old, remaining at it one year, when he was apprenticed to the tannery business for three years. After that he followed the trade of carpentering until the war, when he enlisted in Company K, First Arkansas Infantry, having come to Arkansas in his boyhood, and was appointed orderly sergeant, in which capacity he served until 1862, when he was promoted to a captaincy, thus serving for three years; he was seignior captain, hence the oft mentioned colonel. He took part in the first battle of Manassas, the engagements of Shiloh, Farmington (Miss.), Perryville (Ky.), Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and all the Georgia campaigns in which Joe Johnston and Hood commanded up to the fall of Atlanta. Immediately before the latter, he was sent into the State of Arkansas on detach duty to hunt up deserters, which was then a dangerous mission to perform. He continued in that capacity until April 2, 1865, when he was captured at South Bend, just after crossing the Arkansas River, and imprisoned at Little Rock until after the general surrender. He was captured three times during the war, but made his escape by a daring break for liberty, never remaining a prisoner longer than ten months, except the last time, and was wounded in two engagements, slightly. After the war he settled in Little Rock, and commenced his trade as carpenter, also dealing in real estate. In 1884 he moved to Mabelvale, and continued practicing up to 1888, when he changed his location to his present farm, one and one half miles southwest of Mabelvale, where he has eighty acres in one tract and forty six acres in another, besides owning land in Saline and Lonoke, all of which the Captain has accumulated by his own shrewdness, good business ability and energy. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always voted that ticket, having been appointed deputy clerk of Hot Spring County, and for a period served as constable and deputy sheriff of Columbia County.

He was afterward deputy clerk in Little Rock, and justice of the peace in Prairie County for about one year. In 1866 he was married to Mrs. Martha L. Lee, a charming widow, and a daughter of John and Lucinda Quindley, of Tennessee and Georgia, respectively. This wife died July 16, 1878, and in January, 1879, he was married to Mrs. Mollie A. Kimbrough, a pleasant and agreeable widow lady, and a daughter of Nathan and Catherine Morgan.

H. D. McCowan, superintendent of the Eagle Ginning & Cotton Pickery, Little Rock, was born in that city on February 15, 1858, and is a son of Gabriel McCowan, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland. The father was a prominent Mason who had attained the thirty third degree, and was an associate of Gen. Albert Pike, Albert Mackey and Judge E. H. English. He came to America in 1849, and located at Little Rock where he established himself in business and resided until the year 1871, when his death occurred. He was engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business, and also operated the first tannery ever erected in Arkansas, in partnership with Mr. Alex George, now deceased also. He was also a director and stockholder in various other enterprises in Little Rock and was one of its most widely known and influential business men. The elder McCowan was married to Miss Elizabeth Mandel, a native of Hanover, Germany, their nuptials taking place at the city of Port Gibson, Miss. Five children were born to this union of whom four are yet living, as is also the mother who resides with her son, the principal of this sketch. H. D. McCowan was reared during the greater part of his earlier life in New York City, and received his education at Eastman's business college in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. While living in New York City he was employed by one of the leading varnish firms, and that, coupled with his commercial training received at Poughkeepsie, made him thoroughly efficient to enter into business on his own account. After leaving college he came to Little Rock, and for the first four years of his arrival was cashier of the Arkansas Gazette. He afterward went into the machinery business with Messrs. R. L. Cobb & Co., and remained with that firm until they went out of existence, and for the past five years has been employed by the present firm, whose business has been greatly enlarged and prospered under his able and efficient management. The entire establishment is in Mr. McCowan's charge, and his entire time is devoted to the large volume of business that they command. In secret societies he is a member of Lonoke Lodge No. 8, Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to the order of American Firemen and is vice-president of the Council. Mr. McCowan belongs to and is secretary of the Pat Cleburne Fire Company No. 1, and has been connected with the Little Rock department for nineteen years. He was married on December 7, 1881, to Miss Ida Lewis, a niece of S. Navra, a prominent merchant of Little Rock. Three children have been born to this marriage, of whom two are yet living: Clifford and a baby boy.

Dr. M. J. McHenry, a prominent physician and surgeon and dealer in drugs, chemicals and sundries at Jacksonville, is a native of Shelby County, Ala., and was born in 1843. His parents were M. H. and M. M. (Moore) McHenry, the former born in Virginia in 1804 and dying at the home of his son in Pulaski County in 1888. The father moved with his parents to Alabama while in his boyhood, and there attained his maturity and was married. In 1847 he moved with his wife to Union County, Ark., where he resided until 1874, and then came to Pulaski County. He became a very prosperous planter, and was a noted politician in both Alabama and Arkansas, having served in the Alabama legislature for one term, and several times elected sheriff of Shelby County, in that State. He was a Democrat and an influential man with his party as well as an enterprising citizen. His wife was born in Georgia in 1816, and died one year before her husband at the home of her son in Pulaski County. They were the parents of nine children, of whom seven grew to maturity and five are yet living, one residing in Texas and the remainder in Arkansas. Two of the sons gave up their lives for the Confederate cause during the last war. Dr. McHenry was the second child of this family, and was reared principally in

Arkansas and educated in the public schools of that State. His chosen profession was medicine, and he took one course at the New Orleans Medical College, afterward graduating from the University of Maryland at Baltimore in 1870. He first commenced practicing in Columbia County and then moved to Jacksonville, Ark., in 1871, which place he has made his home and practiced ever since. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate army and served almost four years, becoming, when Capt. Wallace's company was organized in Union County, a member, and being actively engaged for the remainder of the war; entering as a private, he was promoted to first lieutenant and finally took command of the company, his promotion being won solely on his merit as a gallant soldier. In 1872 he was married to a Miss Scott, of Louisiana, a daughter of Col. Thomas Scott, and by this union had one son, Garland H., who resides with his father. The Doctor lost his first wife in 1874, and four years later he was married to Miss Estelle Teague, of Alabama, by whom he has had four children. Dr. McHenry has been in the drug business ever since his arrival in Jacksonville, and carries a very select stock of goods. He is one of the leading physicians of Pulaski County, and is recognized as standing at the head of his profession, his large practice and wide popularity fully attesting to that fact. He owns 109 acres of valuable farming land, and has an interest in some 280 acres of mineral land containing lead and silver, which, from present prospects, will yield him a fortune in the near future. He is a Democrat in politics and a strong supporter of that party, and has served one term in the legislature to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. The Doctor is a courteous and pleasant gentleman in every way, and his many good qualities have won him a host of friends. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as was also his first as well as his second wife.

Angelo Marre (deceased) was a native of "Sunny Italy" and was born in Genoa, in 1842. When about twelve years old he came to America with his parents, and when the war broke out entered the army in the defense of the rights of Tennessee, the State of his adoption. He served throughout the entire war with the courage and ardor of America's own sons, and after that was employed on the detective force in Memphis. In 1872 he left Memphis and came to Little Rock, where he engaged in the liquor trade. In this business he was very successful, amassing a large fortune, but after a time he retired from the active conduct of business interests and turned his attention to city and county politics. He served several terms as alderman from the second ward, and a realization that he was in any position or office was assurance of the careful and successful discharge of the duties intrusted to his care. For one term he was a member of the board of public affairs, and at one time was selected by the Republican party as their candidate for sheriff. At the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1889, he owned a large interest in, and was president of, the Edison Electric Light Company of Little Rock. At the Catholic Church of Little Rock, in 1877, Mr. Marre was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Bacigalupo, a daughter of Vincent and Mary Bacigalupo. They were the proprietors of the Crystal Palace, of Memphis, Tenn., and were victims of the yellow fever plague of 1878, dying within a few days of each other. The obituaries written at the time of their death spoke of them in unqualified praise. Mrs. Marre survives her husband, and is a charming lady, and a great favorite in her large circle of friends. Little Rock owes much to Mr. Marre for, ever alert for any enterprise that was conducive to the building and growth of that city, he spared neither money nor labor to accomplish the desired results.

Dr. M. C. Marshall, one of the most prominent dentists in Little Rock, was born in Maysville, Ky., where his father, Dr. Hammond Marshall, practiced dentistry for a number of years. The elder Marshall was a native of Maine, and was well known throughout New England and the Northern States as the inventor of the galvanized sheet-iron burial casket, which took the place of the old cast iron and lead caskets then in vogue. He was afterward engaged in the manufacture of

these at Cincinnati, Ohio, but on the outbreak of the Civil War moved his entire plant to Nashville, Tenn. The blockade at this point prevented his obtaining any galvanized sheet iron, and being in sympathy with the Confederacy, he converted his establishment into a factory for manufacturing shot, shell and sabers for that Government. At the fall of Fort Donelson, he left Nashville within a half hour's notice, and went to Atlanta, Ga., and soon after removed part of his machinery to that place to re establish his factory, remaining in Atlanta until the day of his death, in September, 1874. Dr. Hammond Marshall was at one time a resident of Fayetteville, Ark., from 1854 to 1860, and while there took out a patent on his celebrated burial cases. He was married to Miss Mary Mad dox, a native of England, who came to America when in her second year. Dr. M. C. Marshall was only four years old when he came to Fayetteville with his parents, and before he was fourteen years old he was a member of Gov. Joe Brown's militia, and served six months in that body. After the war he felt the need of a more thorough education than he had, and attended night school, paying his own way through. He then entered a large general supply establishment and remained with the firm until his twenty second year, when he removed to Oxford, Miss., and commenced studying dentistry under the instruction of his elder brother, Dr. W. H. Marshall. After a few years' study he began the practice of his profes sion, and in 1877 was married to Miss Alice Kit trell, of Black Hawk, Miss. Here he met with a great sorrow, as he lost his young wife ere they had been married a year. Afterward he went to Philadelphia and graduated in the College of Dentistry, in the class of 1880, following which he returned to Mississippi, where he was again married, in 1883, to Mrs. Cora Wilkings. Removing thence to Little Rock, Ark., he has since resided here, and has now reached the top round in the ladder of his profession. His success is assured, his practice one of the largest, and his comfortable offices at 501 Main Street, in the Watkins Block, are well arranged for comfort and convenience. The Doctor is secretary of the Southern Dental Association, and also fills the same position for the State Dental Examining Board. He is inter ested in all the affairs of his profession, and assisted in the organization of the State Dental Association, being president of that body in 1888. Before leaving Mississippi he was appointed a member of the first Board of Dental Examiners, under the laws of that State, and elected presi dent of that body. In secret societies he is a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, and of the Masonic fraternity.

James A. Martin, one of the most prominent civil engineers and surveyors in Arkansas, residing at 607 West Fifth Street, Little Rock, was born in Pulaski County, Ark., and has made Little Rock his home almost all of his life. His father was Jared C. Martin, a native of what was then the Cherokee Nation, in Georgia, who was a son of John and Elizabeth (Allen) Martin, of Ireland. The grandparents removed from Georgia to Cape Girardeau, Mo., by wagon, at an early period, where their son, Jared C., was reared, and remained until his fifteenth year, when he came to Pulaski County to join a brother, Hutchison Martin, who had preceded him about three years. The brother was living at that time on the river front, opposite the foot of Main Street. The site has long since been washed away, and the Arkansas River now flows where his house stood. Jared operated a ferry boat for his brother for some time after his arrival, and then carried the mail for two years from Little Rock to Arkansas Post. He was subsequently engaged in farming, and followed that calling for the remainder of his life. He represented Pulaski County in the State legislature two terms, and was then appointed to fill an unexpired term of Gen. John Hutt, who was removed from the office of State treasurer, and at the expiration of that term was elected for the succeeding one. His death occurred on November 7, 1857, at the age of fifty-one years. His wife before marriage was Miss Mary Douglass, of Sumner County, Tenn., who was born in 1809. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom five are yet living, four sons and one daughter: James A., William A., Mollie D. (wife of James J. Martin, of Little Rock), Jared

C., Jr., and Henry G. (also civil engineers at Little Rock.) The mother died February 14, 1877, at the age of sixty eight years, and both parents are buried on the old homestead in Fourche Township, Pulaski County. They were members of the Christian Church, and devout Christian people. James A., the principal of this sketch, was reared on the homestead farm, and received the best education offered by the schools of that period. His father at one time erected a school house himself, and employed the best teachers to be found, but afterward sent James to Sumner County, Tenn., where he attended school for one year. After his return to Arkansas he commenced farming, and when twenty-two years old, he was married to Miss Huldah Tracy Toncray, of Memphis, Tenn., a daughter of Silas T. and Orpah (Hansbrough) Toncray. After his marriage he continued farming for one year, and then purchased his present residence. Mr. Martin studied surveying with a man by the same name, but no relation, and in the fall of 1853, he commenced surveying for the Government, remaining at that occupation for six years. He put in four years as deputy State treasurer, under treasurers John Quindley and Oliver Basham, and was appointed treasurer on the death of the latter, who was killed at Pilot Knob, Mo. During the last two years of the war he was a member of Capt. Watkins' company, in Hawthorne's regiment, and served as clerk in the adjutant's office, under Gen. Fagan most of the time. He subsequently served in the same capacity under Gen. Hawthorne, and spent the last four months of his service in the Topographical Bureau of the engineer's department, at Shreveport, La. Since the war he has been engaged in engineering and surveying over the States of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Indian Territory, and assisted in locating the Cairo & Fulton Railroad (now the Iron Mountain), and the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway, also the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, the road from Monticello to Texarkana, also from Van Buren, Ark., to Arkansas City, Kas. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin, of whom four are yet living: Silas C. (a civil engineer, of Little Rock, who was married to Miss Fannie E. Martin), Mollie O. (wife of Charles Fowler, in charge of the city trade for C. F. Penzel & Co.), Frank Douglas and James Cook. The entire family are members of the Christian Church, to which Mr. Martin has belonged since 1848, and has been connected with the Little Rock church of that denomination since 1853, holding the office of elder. He is also a member of the Arkansas Society of Surveyors and Engineers.

Capt. James R. Miller, one of the best known men in Arkansas, and president of both the Street Railway Company and the Arkansas Industrial Company, two of the largest corporations in Little Rock, though a wealthy man, is devoid of the pride and arrogance of the semi millionaire. On the contrary, he is of a jolly, social disposition, open, free-hearted, and the acme of hospitality. The following tribute to his worth, as a man, was written by his life long friend, Opie P. Reed, editor of the Arkansaw Traveler: "One of the best known men in Arkansas is Capt. James R. Miller. He has never sought notoriety, has never attempted to place himself in the line of the public at large, but the public turned about, bowed and smiled upon him. At the close of the war he was a moneyless boy, his only capital being the half forgotten rudiments of the printer's trade. He did not go over to the shady side of the street, where the boys sat upon goods boxes, telling war stories and spitting through their teeth, but went out into the sunshine of conflict. The printer's trade was not progressive enough for him, and he threw it aside. His quick eye and unerring judgment soon enabled him to get a foothold, and in a wonderfully short time he began to be mentioned as a rising man. The tide of fortune flowed his way; his perceptions grew keener and his judgment ripened; the fruit of tireless work was growing yellow on the tree of enterprise. He was now what the world terms a rich man, but his work was only begun; he had made his own fortune, and now he would assist in making the fortunes of others. He left Memphis, the scene of his early operations, and went to Little Rock. He did not go to speculate as a non producer, but to build the largest cotton seed oil mills in the world. One day an old negro stopped a

citizen on the street and said: 'Look yere, didn' you call dat w'ite man gwine long yander Cap'n Miller?' 'Yes.' 'Wall, is he de man dat's got all dese yere oil mills and street kyars an' sich?' 'He's the man.' 'Wall, I nebber know'd dat befo'. W'y, he's de man dat gin me er dollar one day w'en I wus haungry. I didn' know who he wus, an' I went up to him, I did, and says, "Look yere, boss, I'se haungry. Ain' you got er loose dime erbout yere cloze?" He look at me, he did, an' I thought sho' he gwine hit me; but he rushed out er dollar an' says, "Here, you d n raskil!" I didn' stop to argify wid him bout not bein' er raskil, I tell you.' Capt. Miller is especially the friend of the young man who is trying to rise; and he has the satisfaction of knowing that he extended the first helping hand to many young men who are now becoming prominent in Arkansas. He is now at the head of the street-railway system of Little Rock, which, under his management, has grown to be the most perfect system in the South. Capt. Miller has an elegant home, a handsome and brilliant wife, and one of the most beautiful little girls in the world."

Dr. L. W. Millett, prominent and popular as one of Little Rock's dentists, is from Maine, having been born in that State September 19, 1859. He is the son of Thomas and Elmira (Day) Millett, both of whom were natives of the Pine Tree State, but of French descent, their parents having come to America at an early date. When quite young Dr. Millett, having been left an orphan, went to live with an older brother. He attended school at Gorham's Seminary and Westbrook, and later began the study of his profession with Dr. French, of Portland, Me., completing his course at the Boston Dental College. He then practiced for five years in Farmington, Me., and in November, 1884, came to Little Rock, establishing his office at 315½ Main Street, where he has since been located. Dr. Millett married in 1882. His wife is a very charming lady, her maiden name being Inez G. Davis, and a daughter of Charles E. Davis, of Farmington Falls, Me. They are the parents of one bright little lad, Roscoe C. (born in September, 1884.) Mr. and Mrs. Millett are members of the Congregational Church, and the former is a member of Damon Lodge No. 3, K. of P. He is also a member of the Arkansas Dental Association. The Doctor has occasion to feel proud of his extensive practice, which, in comparison with that of older established dentists, is certainly an extraordinary one.

H. F. Mons, manager of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, at Little Rock, Ark. This thorough-going business man was born in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, in 1831, grew to manhood there, received a thorough education and afterward followed mercantile pursuits until he emigrated to America, in 1857. He landed in New York City, and although not familiar with the English language soon picked it up and remained in that city until 1859. He then went with an over land train to the West, crossed the plains with an ox train, and was here engaged as clerk for some time. In 1860 he returned to the East, invested his money in various kinds of business in the city of St. Louis, Mo., and there remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Union Army, the Fourth Missouri Reserve Corps, Company L, commanded by Gov. Brown, and was in service four months. He then re enlisted in the Twelfth Missouri Infantry, and remained until the close of the war, occupying the position of regimental quartermaster. He participated in the following battles: Bentonville, Pea Ridge, attack on Vicksburg, Canton, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. After cessation of hostilities Mr. Mons embarked in the general mercantile business at South Point, Mo., and remained there six years, when he started a wine farm in Franklin County, Mo. About three years later he returned to St. Louis and engaged with Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, where he remained until 1883, when he was appointed to come to Little Rock and establish the present brewing agency. By his marriage, which occurred in Franklin County, Mo., to Miss Mary Krotzsch, a native of Louisville, Ky., born in 1839, were born two living children: Julius E. and Leo Arthur. Mr. Mons' father, Julius Mons, comes of a long line of German ancestors. He was cook for King Frederick

III, of Prussia. H. F. Mons is a pleasant, social gentleman and a man held in high esteem for his honesty and integrity. He is a member and adjutant of the G. A. R., and in his political views affiliates with the Republican party.

Col. E. B. Moore, president of the Famous Life Association of Little Rock, Ark., and one of the best-known citizens of that place, is a native of Tennessee, and was born on January 23, 1842. He is of Scotch Irish descent, his maternal great grandfather coming from Ireland, and his paternal grandfather from Scotland. William Ward Moore, his father, a native of Halifax County, N. C., was a tailor by trade, afterward a prominent merchant and justice of the peace in White County, Tenn. He was married in the latter place to Miss Isabella Bryan, daughter of Maj. William Bryan, one of the leading farmers of that county. In 1858 Mr. Moore went to Fayetteville, Ark., where he was engaged in merchandising and operated a saw mill. During the war he went to Clarksville, Tex., where he dealt in cotton and traded on a considerable scale with Mexico, but later on he returned to Fayetteville, where he opened up and kept a first class hotel. His death occurred in that city, while his wife died in Eureka Springs, on May 5, 1880, at the age of sixty five years. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church. Nine children were born to their marriage, of whom Col. E. B. Moore, the principal of this sketch, is the third. E. B. Moore was educated at the excellent private schools of Sparta, Tenn., where he was also reared, but obtained the most of his literary knowledge at the "cases" in the printing office of the Arkansan, at Fayetteville, which paper was edited by Pettigrew & Bondinot. He entered that office in the spring of 1859, and the following year was appointed postmaster of Fayetteville by President Buchanan, being reappointed to the same office by the Confederate Government, when the Civil War commenced. In March, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the first company raised for the war in Washington County (Capt. Bells), being a part of the Third Arkansas State Regiment under Col. Gratiot. On the organization of the company he was appointed second sergeant, and shortly afterward was made orderly sergeant. On the organization of the regiment, in 1861, he was made regimental commissary with the rank of captain, holding this rank until the disbandment of the State troops four months later, and their enlistment in the regular Confederate service, where Mr. Moore's gallant actions in the field won him rapid promotion still further in the ranks. During his army career he took part in the battle of Oak Hill, on August 10, 1861, where he was so severely wounded by a minie-ball entering the right thigh and coming out through the right hip, that he was confined to his bed for nine months, and was forced to walk on crutches for four months more. After partially recovering from his wound, he left home once more and became a member of Capt. Palmer's company of Confederate scouts, and operated for about ten months in Northwest Arkansas, taking part in the battle at Fayetteville, and a number of others. The exposure connected with this service caused his wound to break out fresh, and at one time he was at the point of death, forcing him to rejoin his father's family, who had refugeed to South Arkansas. From there they went to Clarksville, Tex., where Col. Moore remained four months, and against the earnest persuasion of his family, once more entered the ranks in Cabell's brigade, where he remained until the final surrender, taking part in the battle of Mark's Mill, and a number of hard skirmishes. Col. Moore was reared by an old line Whig, his father, but in politics he has always been a stanch Democrat. In 1874, 1876, 1878 and 1880 he served as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and in 1878 was elected as a representative from Washington County to the State legislature, being re elected in 1880 and 1882, and is the only man who was ever elected three consecutive times from that county to the State legislature. In 1868 he purchased and commenced the publication of the Fayetteville Democrat, successfully continuing as the editor of that paper until 1884, when he was nominated by his party and elected as secretary of State. He served four years in this office, but before his time had expired he was elected to his present position in the insurance association, and on July 1, 1889,

was made president of the Arkansas Collecting, Detective and General Intelligence Association of this city. Col. Moore is also a prominent stockholder in the Gazette Publishing Company. In secret societies he is a member in high standing of the Odd Fellows, and in 1879 was unanimously elected Grand Master of the State Grand Lodge. He is also prominently connected with the Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias fraternities. Col. Moore was married at Fayetteville, on February 9, 1869, to Emma J., a daughter of Col. George W. North, of Harper's Ferry, Va. Mrs. Moore is a descendant of Lord North, King George III's prime minister, who was so intimately connected with the Revolutionary history of this country. She is a woman of intellectual and Christian character, endowed with a pleasing manner and great social attainments. But in spite of her large circle of friends by whom she is loved, and the attractions necessarily a part of her life as a leader of Little Rock society, she is a devoted wife and mother and makes her home one of the brightest in that city. Col. and Mrs. Moore have four children: Fred. W., Cora E., George W. and Sallie Bell.

Bernard Murray, retired, Little Rock, Ark. This much-respected and honored citizen was originally from County Kildare, Ireland, where his birth occurred in 1818, and where he remained on the farm with his parents until thirty years of age. He then married, and in order to throw off the burden of allegiance to the British crown and gain the advantages offered by our vigorous republic, he and wife came to America. He left Dublin, Ireland, in April, 1846, and twenty-one days later arrived on American soil, where he pursued his trade, that of painter and grainer. They located first in Lowell, Mass., and being a very skillful workman he had no difficulty in finding employment at his trade, and soon had accumulated considerable money. Then desiring to see more of the United States, and knowing that his skill as a workman would secure him employment in any of the principal cities of the new country, he concluded to travel, and he and wife first went to New York City. There they remained for some time and then went to New Orleans, thence up the great Father of Waters to St. Louis, and from there to Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Murray found employment to suit him, and a pleasant home. Here he applied himself assiduously to his trade, gaining a wide reputation for his skill as a workman, and was upright and honorable in all his dealings. While in Louisville, the Mechanics' Institute offered a diploma for the most skilled workman to be found in his business, and though there were many competitors, Mr. Murray was rewarded with the diploma. He remained in Louisville from the spring of 1850 to 1857, when he came to Little Rock, Ark. Although the past record of Mr. Murray had been such as to reflect the highest credit upon him as an adept in the art of painting, and although he had earned goodly sums of money, yet, by some mysterious process, the "filthy lucre" always slipped from his hands and found its way back into general circulation instead of filling his private coffers, and when he arrived in Little Rock he was without a cent and in debt. But thrift and skill never yield to adversity, but smile at poverty. He went to work with a determined spirit, employed other men to do the rougher work, while he himself put on the finer touches, and by thus pushing his business was soon on the high road to prosperity. He worked in Little Rock, contracting, etc., from 1857 until 1883, and can now spend his declining years in ease and comfort. He has made many friends in the city, and is universally respected. He and wife have been blessed with a large family of children, all of whom are living: Mrs. Margaret Jarrett, Mrs. Sarah J. Harding, Noah, B. J., Ed. C., Frank J., Joseph and Mary. The mother of these children died at the age of thirty nine years. Mr. Murray and family are all members of the Roman Catholic Church.

C. E. Nash, M. D. In recording the names of the faithful practitioners of medicine in this locality, that of C. E. Nash will always be given a prominent and enviable position. There are two ways to gain a reputation, one by the influence of friends, and the other by individual application and true worth. The latter applies to Dr. Nash, who has certainly reached the top round of the

ladder in that most noble of all professions. He is a native of Missouri, and was born in St. Louis in 1826. His father, John T. Nash, was born, reared and educated in Virginia, and graduated with honorable distinction from a medical college of that State. He was exceptionally well read and delivered many lectures that received favorable comment in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Penn. In 1812 he moved to the State of Missouri, and although wealthy, he became an active medical practitioner simply for the love of the science. He owned a valuable plantation near old Jamestown, and also possessed considerable land on which the site of St. Louis is now situated. Reverses overtook him while in the zenith of prosperity, and he was compelled to resign all his property, his lands being sold at 10 cents per acre. He sold his wedding suit, and even lacked $15 of paying his debts; his death occurring while in the prime of life, and when about forty five years of age, one hundred miles from home and during a visit to a patient. His demise was deeply lamented by his many warm friends. His wife, Anna (Bland) Nash, was born in Prince Edward County, Va., of Scotch origin, her father having emigrated to America at an early day. She was a cousin of Robert Lee's mother, also being closely related to John B. Randolph, and a number of the old families of the Old Dominion. Hon. Richard Bland, of Missouri, is a very near relative of Dr. Nash, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Nash was left destitute with four children to care for, and nobly did she perform the duties imposed upon her. Dr. C. E. Nash was her third son, and at his home in Alabama she died, in 1863, at the age of seventy two years, the Doctor at that time having charge of a hospital in that State. C. E. Nash's early youth was spent with his brother in-law, Robert A. Watkins, with whom he made his home after attaining his eighth year. His early educational advantages were excellent, as Mr. Watkins was the first secretary of the State of Arkansas, holding the position four years, and thus favored the Doctor with an excellent knowledge of business affairs in his office. The records of that time are in his handwriting, and his instructions were received from Mr. Watkins and Gov. Conway. Having had a desire to study medicine, he entered the drug store of Dr. R. L. Dodge with the intention of making that science a study, and after becoming thoroughly prepared became a student at the University of St. Louis, from which institution he was graduated in 1849 as a regularly qualified physician. The remainder of the year, and until 1858 he practiced in Helena, Ark., and at the same time attended to his plantation in Mississippi, just across the river. Upon this he moved in the last named year, keeping up his practice on the west side of the river in the meantime. During the war he had charge of the Confederate Marine Hospital, located at Salem, Ala., but after the cessation of hostilities and upon returning home he found all the buildings and fences on his plantation a complete wreck. He borrowed money, paid off debts that he had contracted before the war, and continued to manage this farm until 1882, when he sustained heavy losses from overflow. In 1884 he returned to Helena, and in 1886 settled in Little Rock, where he is now following his profession. Dr. Nash's residence is situated on Scott Street, and besides this he owns considerable property in Helena. He was first married to Miss Mary Frances Epps, who was born in North Carolina, and died in 1880 at the age of fifty one years, having borne eight children: John T., Alexander E. and Charles E., all deceased, the first two dying at home and the latter in Memphis, Tenn., of yellow fever. The daughters are Mary E. (wife of William B. Lindsey), Anna, Virginia, Shirley (deceased) and Sarah E. His second wife was Miss Fannie Mosley, who was born in Georgia. She is the daughter of Capt. Mosley, who was a well known and prominent citizen of Jackson, Miss. Mrs. Nash and her sister Mary organized and successfully conducted a female college at Jackson, Miss., for a number of years. They are ladies of culture and refinement, and were very popular as teachers as well as favorites in society, as they now are. Dr. Nash, on his paternal side, is a relative of Francis Nash, of Revolutionary fame, and related to Francis Nash, a soldier in the War of 1812, and also to

Judge Nash, of North Carolina. The Doctor is, as he well deserves to be, a popular gentleman and physician, and those who are fortunate enough to secure his services when necessary realize that his coming means the alleviation of their suffering. In social circles he is equally popular, always being surrounded by an attentive and appreciative company, who thoroughly enjoy his sparkling wit, interesting episodes and brilliant repartee.

Col. Thomas W. Newton, ex postmaster of Little Rock, was born in 1843, on a farm now known as the Hobbs Place, about one mile from Little Rock The first public position held by him was in the year 1858, when he was appointed rodman for the State civil engineer, George W, Hughes. In 1859 60 he served as delivery clerk at the Little Rock postoffice under Postmaster T. J. Churchill, and in the latter year, though only seventeen years of age, he was appointed captain of Company B, Thirteenth Arkansas Militia. About one year later he entered the Confederate army as second lieutenant of a company known at that time as the "Bob Toombs' Rifles" in Hindman's Legion, and at Pittman's Ferry, near Pocahontas, Ark., this legion was converted into two regiments known as the Second Arkansas and Third Confederate. Lieutenant Newton's company entered the latter regiment under Col. John S. Marmaduke, and soon afterward was promoted, and served two years as captain of his company. When Gen. Marmaduke was transferred to the Trans Mississippi department, Capt. Newton was promoted to the rank of major in the adjutant general's department, and assigned to duty as assistant-adjutant and inspector general on Gen. Marmaduke's staff, serving as such until the close of the war. Left penniless and with no profession in life, he began service as a steamboat pilot on the upper Arkansas River, between Little Rock and Fort Gibson, and followed this for one year as a licensed second class pilot. In 1866, when Mr. Thomas H. Walker was elected clerk and recorder of Pulaski County, he tendered Maj. Newton the position of deputy clerk, which was accepted. In 1868 every Democrat was reconstructed out of office, and during the following year Maj. Newton turned his attention to farming. His operations in this direction were very successful, his plantation being one of the largest and finest on the Arkansas River. It is situated near the mouth of the Little Maumelle, about ten miles above the city, and composed of some of the most productive soil in Central Arkansas. In 1874 Maj. Newton was elected secretary of the Constitutional Convention, which framed the present constitution of the State, and in the same year was also elected secretary of the State senate, and in 1877 he was elected chief clerk of the house of representatives, and during the same year elected clerk and recorder of Pulaski County to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Thomas H. Walker, caused by that gentleman's death. Maj. Newton was re elected to this office in 1878, and again in 1880, and at the close of this term was asked to run for the office of circuit clerk, but declined to do so. In 1883 he was again elected clerk of the house of representatives, and also in 1885. One year previous to that he was appointed by the Democratic State convention as the presidential elector for the Fourth Congressional district, but the question being raised by the Democratic State central committee as to his elegibility on account of being clerk of the house of representatives, and therefore a member of that body, he generously withdrew. He was appointed postmaster of Little Rock by President Cleveland, and served three years and six months of his term, giving general satisfaction as a model postmaster to all parties. He was succeeded by Mr. R. A. Edgerton, whom he had previously succeeded himself. Maj. Newton is well and favorably known throughout the State, and has always been regarded as one of its most honorable and trustworthy men, an opinion that has been strengthened by his untarnished political career.

Thomas J. Oliphint, conceded to be a prominent member of the legal fraternity of Little Rock, was born near Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 22, 1842. In 1844 his parents moved to West Tennessee, and to White County, Ark., in 1854, where he was given excellent educational advantages, which he improved to the utmost, as is clearly demonstrated by his brilliant career as a

subsequent practitioner of the law. Entering the Confederate service as a volunteer in 1861, he served until the close of the war, Gen. Pat Cleburne being his first colonel. After the battle of Shiloh he was transferred, and joined the Trans Mississippi department of the cavalry service, and was lieutenant in one of the most dashing companies in the service. He was with Price on his famous raid through Missouri, where he was captured, then becoming imprisoned at Little Rock until the close of the war. Being left destitute, in common with so many of his comrades at that time, he pluckily went to work and learned the photographer's art. In the meantime he read law, and was licensed to practice, which he successfully followed in White County for two years, when in 1875 he located in Little Rock, where he has since resided. He now carries on a general practice, but makes a specialty of railroad cases. As to his prominence and standing as a lawyer, it is only necessary to state that on the present circuit court calendar (October, 1889), there are 278 cases, of which he has twenty eight, besides a fine practice in the chancery, supreme and United States court. The fact is presented in its full significance when it is known that there are about seventy five resident and practicing lawyers in Little Rock. Mr. Oliphint does not especially pride himself on his practice, for, as monuments to his untiring industry, are Oliphint's "Digest of the Supreme Court Reports." He now has ready for the press Oliphint's "Revised, Rearranged and Annotated Edition of Rose's Digest," for which there is a great demand among the profession. In addition to his other works, he has in preparation a supplementary digest, covering the ten reports subsequent to Oliphint's, and for which he has a large list of subscriptions in advance of its publication. He loves law books above all others, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he possesses one of the finest libraries in the State. One of his peculiarities is, that he makes it a rule to expend a certain amount for books each month, and as this amount is never less and often more than $20, it is seen that the collection in a few years must certainly be a very fine one. Being thoroughly imbued with the love for his profession, never tiring in his labors, he enjoys the fruits of an extensive and lucrative practice, and the confidence and esteem of the bench and bar of the State. The year 1867 witnessed his marriage to Miss Georgia Maxwell, of Searcy, White County, who was the daughter of the Hon. David Maxwell. David Maxwell was prominent for many years in State politics. For nine years Mr. Oliphint was happy in his wedded life, but Death, the grim detroyer, robbed him of his beautiful wife just in the zenith of their happiness. A few years later, he met and became acquainted with Miss Eva Kimberling, of Point Pleasant, W. Va. The acquaintance ripened into an engagement, and their marriage was celebrated, in July, 1878. In his marriage relations Mr. Oliphint is exceedingly happy and fortunate. Olive branches numbering five boys have blessed their union, four of whom are living; and of his boys he is perhaps prouder than all else in this world. The oldest is ten, and the youngest one year old. His aspiration is to live long enough to educate and transmit to them his profession and his library. He is a member of the Eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his habits are such as any young man would do well to, at least, endeavor to imitate. Pleasant and genial in his manner, never intentionally wounding a friend, he is a gentleman whom one always likes to meet, nothing but pleasure resulting in such a privilege.

E. J. Owens, recognized as among the prominent business men of Little Rock, was born in the Emerald Isle, his birth occurring in Moagham County, in 1841. At the age of thirteen he began to learn the tailor's trade from his father, who was a boss tailor. After completing that calling he worked in various places, among them being Glasgow, Scotland, and in 1863, turned his face toward the land of the free. Here he was employed in large establishments in Philadelphia and New York, and in 1864 accepted a position as first cutter in an extensive house in Pottstown, Penn. After returning to Philadelphia (where he remained for a few months) he went to the oil regions, and

during the seven months with that firm he built up their trade about three times larger. At this successful point of his career his health failing him, necessitating an immediate change of climate, he went to Hot Springs, where a great improvement followed, and after a short stay he again embarked in the mercantile business, which proved very successful. Following a residence in Hot Springs for nineteen months, Mr. Owens came to Little Rock in 1871, and the trade that he has, by his own exertions, built up to its present dimensions, is indeed encouraging. In fact the establishment is second to none in the city; from 1873 to 1881 he employed more men in his business than any one house of a similar nature in the State. In 1877 Mr. Owens was married to Miss Margurete O'Connor, and to this union four children have been born, three now living: Mary E. (one of the best musicians and scholars of her age in the school of the city), Catherine M., Margurete and Edward Francis (who died when quite young). Mr. and Mrs. Owens are devout members of the Catholic Church, and are all to the front in giving their aid to worthy enterprises. Mr. Owens is an original thinker, and in his political views, though formerly a stanch Democrat, since the Union Labor party came into existence, he has supported the principles of that party. In 1888 he was elected and seated as a member of the State legislature.

Esten Peloubet, a lumber dealer of Central Arkansas, and also a manufacturer of yellow pine lumber, was born at Boonton, N. J., in 1848, and is a son of Asa B. and Caroline B. (Van Winkle) Peloubet, of Athens, N. Y., and Powerville, N. J., respectively. The parents were married in New Jersey, and resided in that State until the year 1860, when they moved to New York, but shortly afterward returned to New Jersey, where the wife died. In 1868 the elder Peloubet was again married, and moved to what is now Alexander, Ark., where he established a lumber business, which he conducted very successfully until his death, in 1882. He was a son of L. M. F. C. De Peloubet, a native of France, and Elizabeth Alcott, of Massachusetts, U. S. A. His father was forced to flee from France, owing to a part he took in the French Revolution. Subsequently he received an imperial pardon from Bonaparte. Esten Peloubet was the second child of three sons and three daughters, of whom only himself and one sister are yet living. He received a first class high school education in his youth, and in 1882 went into partnership with his father. The business previous to that had been Peloubet & Pierce, but in 1882 it was changed to Peloubet & Son, and so continued until the father's death, when Esten conducted it alone. In 1872 Mr. Peloubet was married to Miss Amanda Cook, of New Jersey, who died in 1879, leaving three sons. In 1885 he was married to Jennie E., a daughter of William Philips, formerly of Springfield, Ill., where Mrs. Peloubet was born, and has one daughter by this union. In politics he is a strong Republican. He owns valuable land, with a fine saw and planing mill property, and has established a large patronage by his methods of doing business, being a man of integrity, and one in whom confidence can be placed with every degree of safety. Mrs. Peloubet is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is well known for her kind and charitable nature.

J. S. Pollock, cashier of the Exchange National bank, and one of Little Rock's best known citizens, was born in Erie County, Penn., fifty one years ago, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Wallace) Pollock, of the same State. Both parents lived and died in Pennsylvania. J. S. Pollock was reared and received a good common-school education in his native State, and when nineteen years old went to St. Louis. In 1858 he made a trip to New Orleans down the Mississippi River, in order to learn the duties of a steamboat clerk, and on his return trip his boat, the "Maj. Crosman," burst her boiler when opposite New Madrid, and burned to the water's edge. Mr. Pollock escaped by jumping into the river, and remained in the water for two hours. He was an expert swimmer, but his powers of endurance were about to succumb when he was happily rescued by reaching out and securing a plank that was floating by. He was found in an unconscious condition lying across the plank, and was afterward confined to his bed for some time, owing to the shock to his system,

but finally recovered. In the summer of 1858 he obtained a position as second clerk on the "D. A. January," and during the same fall obtained a position as clerk in the St. Louis postoffice, having once before occupied the same position for fifteen months in his native State. He remained in this place until the fall of 1862, and then moved to Memphis, Tenn., to take charge of the chief clerkship of the postoffice in that city, after it was captured by the Federal forces. He remained in Memphis for thirteen months and then, at the request of Postmaster Gen. Montgomery Blair, he went to Vicksburg to take charge of the postoffice there as a special agent. In June, 1864, under the directions of the postoffice department he came to Little Rock, to take charge of the postoffice here as special agent, and in the spring of 1865 was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, but his commission was signed by President Johnson (President Lincoln having been assassinated in the meantime). In the fall of 1870 he was removed from the postoffice in favor of James L. Hodges, but in the fall of 1871 Mr. Hodges was removed and Mr. Pollock reappointed, serving until the spring of 1875, when he entered the First National Bank as teller, and later promoted to the office of assistant cashier, remaining in that capacity until February 1, 1882. About that time Messrs. J. H. McCarthy and W. P. Homan, railroad contractors and partners in business, concluded to start a bank and came to Mr. Pollock, asking him if he would accept the office of cashier. He agreed to do so, and resigned his position from the First National Bank, and immediately helped to organize the one he is with at present. The board of directors of the First National Bank, together with the president, Col. Logan H. Roots, gave Mr. Pollock a fine testimonial upon his retirement. In 1870 Mr. Pollock was married to Miss Lizzie Knight of Little Rock, a daughter of Col. J. E. Knight.

T. B. Rayburn, a leading photographer of Little Rock, has been a resident of the city nearly all his life. He was born in Clark County, and coming here when only ten years of age, commenced learning the photographer's business with B. S. Alford, then a prominent artist in the city. After remaining with him for over four years, and being in the employ of several others up to 1885, he formed a partnership with M. C. Davies, entering into business for himself, under the firm name of Davies & Rayburn. In April, 1889, the firm dissolved partnership, and Mr. Rayburn opened up a gallery at his present well known location. Since embarking in this calling, he has spent three years at Indianapolis, Chicago, and other northern cities, in learning all modern improvements in his profession, and now is able to do as fine work as any artist in the South. Mr. Rayburn enjoys the distinction of being the first photographer in the State to make celluloid portraits, or retouching by chemical process; to take first photograph by electric light in the State, also the first photograph by magnesium light, and was the first artist to photograph the well known caves near Batesville. He is one of the leading artists in Arkansas, and enjoys a large patronage, being especially chosen by theatrical people to do their work.

Irving and Ben F. Reinberger, prominent attorneys of Little Rock, are natives of Missouri, and the sons of John M. and Ricka Reinberger, who were originally from Prussia. John M. Reinberger came from Rawitz (Prussia) in 1853, and the mother from Krotoshin (Prussia), in 1852, both beginning life in the land of their adoption in New York City, where they were married in 1854. They remained in New York for some years, but residing in St. Louis at the time of Irving's birth, which occurred in 1860, and Ben's in 1864. After a short time another change of residence found them in Cincinnati, where they lived for twelve years. Lexington, Ky., was subsequently their abiding place, and six years later they came to Little Rock, Ark., where they now live. Irving's first school days were passed in the public schools of Cincinnati, and afterward in the Kentucky University in Lexington, where he was one of the brightest and most favorite of pupils. At the age of sixteen, he learned the cigar maker's trade, giving this his attention for twelve years, and after coming to Little Rock, he was occupied in the manufacture of cigars. Notwithstanding that his time was nearly all taken up in the close

application he gave his business, he found time to study law, and after a strict and rigid examination before the supreme court of the State of Arkansas, which he passed with honor, was given carte blanche to practice his profession where he chose. In 1884, at Lexington, Ky., he was married to Miss A. McCormick. Ben, as he is known by his friends, attended the same schools as his brother, and his early youth gave promise of his oratory powers, which have come up to the standard of excellence. His oratorical inclinations naturally led him to turn to the law for relief, and while a salesman in a dry goods store he began his studies, to be continued under the direct supervision, and in the office of George H. Sanders. These studies he continued for two years, and at the end of that time he passed his examination before the Chief Justice Cochriel, and by him was admitted to the bar. Both brothers have a shrewd and highly commendable spirit, and by their untiring industry have achieved their present enviable position. They are young men of push and enterprise which, added to their recognized ability, will make for them prominent places among the bar of Little Rock. They are members of the Jewish Church.

R. Richardson was born in Watertown, N. Y., March 20, 1835. He removed from there with his parents to Aurora, Ill., in 1843, and resided there until the breaking out of the war, enlisting in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and serving during the war. He was engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds at Montgomery, Ill., until 1874, and then became connected with C. J. L. Meyer, of Fond du Lac, Wis., and Chicago, in the same business until 1880, when he associated himself with R. McMillen & Co., of Oshkosh, Wis., in the same business. In 1886 he located in Little Rock, in a general manufacturing and lumber business under the firm name of Richardson & Rutherford, their place of business being Sixth and Centre Streets. The value of the plant is $50,000, and the capital stock paid up is $40,000. About forty men are employed, with an outlay of $100,000 a year. The trade, which is rapidly increasing, is both wholesale and retail, and consists of all kinds of building material. Mr. Richardson was married at Elgin, Ill., in 1858, to Miss Eliza Akeis. Three children have blessed their union: Charles R. (connected with the Stock Exchange Telegraph of New York), William A. (cashier of sash, door and blind house of Palmer & Co., Chicago), and Harry (a young lad). Mr. Richardson is a Mason of the thirty-second degree; also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

Prof. J. R. Rightsen, the efficient and popular superintendent of the Little Rock city schools, is a native of Illinois, where his youth and early manhood were passed. He comes from "warriors bold" on both the paternal and maternal sides of the house. His grandfather Rightsen was under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and his grandfather Waddell was a British officer in the same engagement. The latter was conquered in more ways than one, for soon after the close of the war he resigned his commission and came to America, transferring his allegiance to one of America's daughters. The Professor's early education, the foundation of his future career, was received in the graded schools of Mattoon, Ill. Completing the course there, he entered the Normal school, from which he graduated with high honors, in 1868. The following year he was engaged in teaching, and having been elected to the principalship of Peabody school, he came to Little Rock, reaching there the first week in 1870. In December, 1871, he was chosen city superintendent, and has held that position ever since. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in the city, during the years of 1874 and 1875 he taught, and in connection with his duties as superintendent, assumed the principalship of the high school. Under his able management, the schools have grown from demanding a corps of twenty teachers, teaching in ten different places (the school rooms in churches and store buildings), to about fifty teachers, occupying good modern buildings. Prof. Rightsen is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, pleasant and agreeable in his manner, yet impressing one with the decided dignity and strength of his character. No higher encomiums of praise need be passed on him than

the simple statement that for nearly twenty years he has held the most important position in educational circles in the State of Arkansas. In his marriage relations he is singularly fortunate. The only thing that mars the happiness of himself and wife is the death of their only daughter, Mary Clyde, whose departure has left a break in the family circle that the two boys, Richard and Willie, are naturally hardly able to fill. Mary died February 7, 1885, lacking but a few days of her eleventh birthday. Prof. Rightsen's wife is the brilliant and accomplished daughter of Chief Justice Wilshin. Their marriage was celebrated August 29, 1871.

Maj. P. K. Roots. Among the well-known and highly esteemed citizens of Little Rock, Mr. Roots, cashier of the First National Bank, stands preeminent. He comes of a good old New England family, the founder of whom was Josiah Roote, who first settled on American soil in 1634. The descent is traced in a direct line down to the principal of this sketch, Mr. P. K. Roots, who was born in Wilmington, Tolland County, Conn., in 1838. When quite young, his father moved to the State of Illinois, where he was reared and received a thorough training in the English branches of education. When seventeen years of age, the desire to enter upon a career of his own was too strong to permit of his remaining at home, so he joined a corps of engineers on the New Orleans & Ohio Railroad, with whom he remained until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he was employed by the United States Government as civil engineer, and was engaged in maintaining and constructing the railroads managed by the military authorities. When these duties were no longer called for, he served as United States deputy surveyor general in Nevada, and from there came to Arkansas, where, in 1871, he was appointed chief engineer of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad. He held this position until the consolidation of that line with the Iron Mountain Railroad, when he accepted the position of cashier of the National Bank of Western Arkansas, located at Fort Smith. By a judicious and conscientious discharge of his duties, his talents as a financier were so well shown, that in 1880 he was tendered the post of cashier of the First National Bank at Little Rock, which position he accepted and immediately assumed the duties of that office. His success has justified the trust reposed in him, and with his brother, Col. Logan H. Roots, the president of the bank, he takes a justifiable pride in keeping that institution in the rank it holds as the principal bank in the State. Maj. Roots is a gentleman of social worth and business integrity. In commercial life he has prospered through his legitimate methods of doing business and keenness of judgment. He has always been economical, the basis upon which all successful men have laid the foundation of their fortunes, yet is ever willing to lend a helping hand to the needy and distressed. Those generous sisters, Charity and Benevolence, find continuous lodgment in his breast, nor is their call ever unheeded. His tastes are strongly domestic, and he finds his only true comfort in the society of his interesting family. Maj. Roots was married in 1866 to Miss Fannie M. Blakeslee, a native of Laona, N. Y., and they are now the proud parents of three children, two sons and one daughter: Willard H. (the oldest, was born in 1867, and is now attending the Institute of Technology at Boston, Mass.), Logan Herbert (born in 1870, is attending Harvard College) and Mary Emily (the youngest, born in 1873). She was attending school in Utica, N. Y., but has been obliged to give up her studies on account of prostration, resulting from overwork, and is now recuperating at home.

Logan H. Roots, youngest son of Prof. B. G. Roots, the famous educator of Illinois, was born on a farm in Perry County, Ill., March 26, 1841. He was early taught that thoroughness and industry were the keys to success. During his school days he managed to earn a very considerable portion of the amount necessary to his maintenance, and graduated at the Illinois State Normal University with the first honors of the class of 1862. Immediately after his graduation he joined the Federal army, and serving therein to the close of the war, made a most creditable military record. He was with Gen. Sherman on the march to the sea, and after participating as an

officer on Gen. Sherman's staff in the grand review at Washington, in May, 1865, he came west with that General and was ordered on duty in Arkansas. He formed an attachment for the State and bought a cotton plantation before the acceptance of his resignation as an officer of the army. Though never an office seeker, he has both held and declined many important official positions. He was the youngest member of the XLth Congress of the United States, was re elected and also served through the XLIst Congress, which closed on the 3d of March, 1871. He introduced the first Congressional bill that named the great Southern Trans Continental Route, the Texas & Pacific, and with skillful ability he introduced, promoted and materially aided in securing the passage of many measures of special practical importance in the development of prosperity in the South. The thrift of his youth has attended his manhood, and since his peremptory refusal to accept any political position his success in accumulating wealth has been both rapid and continuous. He is always engaged in enterprises of development. After falling under his energetic management, the telephone was introduced more rapidly in the Southwest than in any other part of the nation, and from this enterprise the Colonel is reputed to have reaped a golden harvest. He has been active in promoting the building of railroads in the South, and has devoted both time and money liberally thereto. He has extensive interests in cotton seed oil, lumber and other active manufactories, and is president of the Lumberman's Association of the State of Arkansas. He is president of the Arkansas Loan & Trust Company, which has been an efficient agency in the introduction of capital for developing enterprises. He is president of the First National Bank of Little Rock, which has always been notably liberal in the encouragement of manufactories and corresponding enterprises, which bank stands to-day, not only the oldest National bank in the State, but unexcelled and unquestioned, the leading bank of this section of the country. These statements, while indicative of the character of his investments, do not embrace anything like an enumeration of the enterprises in which his controlling voice and capital produce success. He is so much a Republican that last year the party State convention unanimously elected him a delegate to the National convention by acclamation, and a person of such universally recognized energy and ability that a convention of as intelligent and enterprising men as ever assembled in the State, four fifths of whom were Democrats, unanimously made him the president of the Arkansas State Bureau of Immigration, in connection with which movement he has given liberally of his time and means toward making known the wonderful resources of Arkansas. He is an active promoter of numerous humane and benevolent movements, being the largest contributor in the State to each of many systems of philanthropic efforts. And although so busily occupied with divers matters that he never seeks office, he is constantly pressed into official positions connected therewith. He is now president of the Arkansas State Sunday school Association and also of the executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of the State of Arkansas. Is treasurer of the diocese of the Episcopal Church of Arkansas, and one of the deputies chosen by the diocese of Arkansas to the general convention of the Episcopal Church. He has been Grand Master of Freemasons of Arkansas; Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Illustrious Grand Master of the Grand Council, and is now Grand Commander of Arkansas Knights Templar. He is a cultured gentleman who has traveled extensively over the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe. With a lovable family he enjoys a charming home in Little Rock, noted for its hospitality.

Judge U. M. Rose, one of the leading attorneys of Arkansas, and a man whose brilliant attainments have made him one of the central figures in the Arkansas bar, is a native of Kentucky, and was born March 5, 1834. He is a son of Dr. Joseph Rose, of Virginia, but afterward a noted physician of Kentucky, in which State he had settled at an early period, locating in Marion County, where he died in the spring of 1848. The mother, before her marriage, was a Miss Nancy Simpson, of that State, where she also resided until her

death, September 10, 1847. Judge Rose was the fourth child of this union, and as evidences of a legal inclination were perceptible even in his early youth, he was given to Mr. R. H. Rowntree, of Lebanon, Ky., one of the leading lawyers of that section, to be trained in the intricacies of law. He began the study of that profession in Mr. Rowntree's office, and subsequently attended the Transylvania Law School at Lexington, graduating from that institute in 1853. In the fall of that year he was licensed to practice by the court of appeals of Kentucky, and on December 1, 1853, moved to Batesville, Ark., where he practiced until the year 1860, when he was appointed chancellor of the Pulaski County chancery court by Gov. Conway, and held that office until the close of the war. Since then he has been residing in Little Rock, engaged in the practice of his profession. When Judge Rose first located in Little Rock he entered into partnership with ex Chief Justice of Arkansas, George C. Watkins, under the firm name of Watkins & Rose, but for the last five years he has been practicing with his son, George B., the firm being known as U. M. & G. B. Rose. Judge Rose has contributed considerably to current law literature. In 1865 he compiled and published "Rose's Digest of Arkansas Reports," which has been widely quoted among the legal fraternity. He is a member of three different bar associations, the Arkansas, American and National, and is vice president of the last named association for the Fifth United States judicial circuit, embracing the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Missouri. His marriage occurred October 25, 1853, to Miss Margaret T. Gibbs, of Kentucky.

C. E Rosenbaum, one of the best known men in business circles at Little Rock, was born in St. Louis, Mo., and is a son of Jacob and Caroline (Obert) Rosenbaum, natives of Germany. The father came to America at an early period and settled in St. Louis, which he made his permanent home, and resided there until his death in 1865. The mother is still living and resides in that city. Charles E., their son, was reared in St. Louis and attended the city schools until his thirteenth year, when he was compelled to leave his studies on account of his father's death. He then assisted his older brother in maintaining the support of their mother and sister, and for three years was in the employ of the city government, part of this time being in the city collector's office, but for the greater period being in the weighing department. He then entered a St. Louis business house as office boy at $20 per month, and remained with the same firm for three years, being one of their chief book keepers when he left. He next entered into the employ of the Union Pressed Brick Works as cashier and book keeper, remaining with that firm for eighteen months. About that time the Atlas Engine Works of Indianapolis, Ind., opened up a branch house in St. Louis, and Mr. Rosenbaum was engaged by them as cashier and book keeper. He held this position for several years, and was finally induced by the firm to go on the road as traveling salesman. He filled the position until the branch house was closed up, and the machinery taken by the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, Mr Rosenbaum remaining to take charge of the Atlas Engine Works' interests in that house. In 1883 he came to Little Rock, and now represents both the Atlas Engine Works of Indianapolis and the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, for the State of Arkansas. Mr. Rosenbaum has the exclusive interests and trade of both firms in this section, and enjoys their fullest confidence, making his business a profitable and pleasant one. In secret societies he is a member of a St. Louis Lodge, Knights of Honor, and Damon Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias as also Magnolia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Union Chapter, Royal Arch Masons and Hugh de Payne Commandery No. 1. Mr. Rosenbaum was married on June 28, 1877, to Miss Ida M. Havlin, of St. Louis, by whom he has had one daughter, May (now eleven years old). Mr. and Mrs. Rosenbaum both attend services at the Congregational Church, and are liberal in their aid to all worthy enterprises. He has recently erected a cosy residence on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Louisiana Streets, which is a model of neatness and home comfort.

Fred Rossner, the leading confectioner and ca

terer of Little Rock, whose place of business is the center of all that pleases the taste of Little Rock's elite, is a native of Germany, and was born May 12, 1849. He is a son of Johann Gottfriedt Rossner of Saxe Altenberg, Germany, a prominent contractor and builder in his native country, where he died, in 1874. His wife before marriage was a Miss Christina Mueller by whom he had twelve children, three of whom came to America: Frank (is a prominent marble dealer at Fond du Lac, Wis.), Minna (is the wife of Mr. Henry Mennerick, a harness dealer at Sioux City, Iowa) and Fred (the principal of this sketch). The mother died in her native land about the year 1870. Fred Rossner was eighteen years old when he came to America, and landed in New York on May 31, 1867. He had previously learned the stone and brick mason's trade, and immediately went to Sheboygan, Wis., where he found employment on the court house that was then being erected. The following year he went to Fond du Lac, but in the fall of the same year returned to Sheboygan. His brother Frank followed him to America the year after and joined him at Sheboygan. On account of the long and severe winters in the North, Fred left that city and went to New Orleans, where he worked at his trade for some length of time, and then went to St. Louis. In September, 1870, he was engaged by the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad to assist in completing a bridge across Piney Creek, but was taken sick and brought to Little Rock, where he was confined in bed for six months. When able to work he was employed by Mr. G. Thom in the cigar and confectionery trade, and remained with him until March, 1873, when he went to work for Mr. A. Kasselberg. He remained with this gentleman until September 1, 1878, and then purchased the stock and trade of the Boston confectionery at 107 East Markham Street. He continued in that way until the year 1884, when he bought out the business of Currell & Grisbel, and in 1884 85 operated two stores. During the latter year he discontinued business on Markham Street, and removed his interests to Main Street. In 1886 he erected the Rossner building, 53x140 feet, composed of brick and three stories high, on the corner of Third and Main Streets, and in March, 1887, moved in his new building. Mr. Rossner manufactures candies and confections for his own retail trade, and also charges nearly all the soda fountains in the city. Besides this he is caterer to weddings, balls and parties, and his trade in that line is the most extensive in Little Rock. In season his ice cream and oyster parlors are the resort of Little Rock's fashionable society, and in addition to this he turns out delicious bread, rolls, buns, pies, etc. Mr. Rossner employs altogether about fourteen men, and the principal reason of his great success lies in the fact that he gives his personal attention to every detail of his business. In secret societies he is a member of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Arkansas Turn Bezirk, embracing the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Alabama. He is also secretary of the Defiance Hook & Ladder Company, and is also a member of the Little Rock Athletic Club. Mr. Rossner was married August 14, 1878, to Miss Minnie Wendt, of Little Rock, but lost his wife, who died after having borne him two children. He was again married, August 7, 1883, to Miss Lou Heitman of Columbus, Ohio, by whom he had four children. The children by his first marriage are Edna and Fred, and by the last marriage, L. (is the only one now living). Mr. and Mrs. Rossner are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

William H. Rowan, a prosperous and well known farmer and stock raiser, of Pulaski County, was born in Saline County, in the year 1845, and is a son of Thomas and Ruth (Rowland) Rowan, of Alabama, in which State they were reared and married, and in 1836 moved to Arkansas, when it was yet a Territory. The parents settled in Saline County, where the father died about the year 1848, when William was only two years old. The mother was afterward married to Obediah Snow, who died in Saline County, and passed away herself in 1887, in Pulaski County. She was a daughter of Amos Rowland, of Alabama, who fought in the Revolution, and was under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He afterward moved to Saline County, where he resided a great many years, and

finally died there at an advanced age. William H. Rowan was the eighth of nine children, and was reared principally in the wilds of Saline County, and, owing to the impossibility of finding schools in that section during his youth, his education was somewhat limited. When only fifteen years old he joined Company E, First Arkansas Infantry, and served twelve months, when he was discharged on account of his youth. In that time, however, he operated through Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi, and took part in a great many battles, Shiloh being his most notable engagement. After his discharge he returned home, but soon afterward joined Col. Logan's regiment of cavalry, and did dispatch and scouting duty, until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Benton, Ark., in 1865. He was captured at that place, in 1862, and kept a prisoner for two weeks. In 1866 he was married, in Saline County, to Miss Cynthia Scott, of Mobile, Ala., a daughter of Patrick Scott, who died in that State. Mrs. Rowan died about one year after her marriage, leaving one son, Walter, who resides with his father. Mr. Rowan is about the oldest settler in his vicinity, and owns 200 acres of land near Alexander, with 100 acres under cultivation, besides eighty acres near Little Rock, all of which he has accumulated by his own industry and enterprise. He is a stanch Democrat.

J. H. Sannoner, a prominent cotton factor of Little Rock, Ark., was born in Alabama as the son of Ferdinand and Frances (Holt) Sannoner. The father was a native of Florence, Italy, and by occupation a civil engineer. He served under Napoleon I (as such) from the time he was twenty years of age until the age of twenty three, when he came to America. He arrived in the United States highly recommended by authorities in Europe, and received an immediate appointment as deputy surveyor general of Alabama, which position he held nearly all his life. He supervised the surveying of the whole State of Alabama. His appointment as surveyor was received under Gen. Coffee. After an eventful life, he died at the age of sixty five years. J. H. Sannoner was reared in Tennessee, and when the Civil War broke out he joined the Confederate army and served as lieutenant until after the battle of Shiloh, when he was commissioned captain, serving in that capacity the rest of the war. He was in all the principal battles fought east of the Mississippi River, was at Columbus, Ga., at the time of the surrender, and in a battle after Lee had surrendered, but before the news had reached them. After the war Mr. Sannoner engaged in business at Saulsbury, Tenn., continuing there twelve years, and then moved to Memphis, Tenn., where he remained but a short time in the commission business, until the time of the severe yellow fever epidemic. In May, 1879, he came to Little Rock, Ark., and has since been prominently identified with the cotton business of the city. He also does a retail and wholesale grocery and feed business, in fact all that would fall naturally under the head of a general commission business. He is located at Nos. 607, 609, 611 and 613 Main Street, and the superficial dimension of the building is 100x150, probably the largest commission house in the State, having handled over 6,000 bales of cotton the past year. Mr. Sannoner has been before the public for ten years and enjoys a constantly increasing trade. He was married in North Mississippi, near Holly Springs, to Miss Nannie Bailey, a native of the State of Mississippi, and the fruits of this union are six children: Sue, Elois, James, Mamie, Rory and Birdie. Mr. Sannoner is a member of the Board of Trade, Little Rock; is a stockholder in the Bank of Little Rock, a Knight of Honor, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

J. G. Scarborough, M. D., has been practicing in the city of Little Rock, Ark., since 1870, and from that time has carried the majority of his cases to a successful issue. He was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., in 1835, and in 1842 was taken by his father to South Carolina, where he grew to manhood and was educated, graduating with degree of A. B. from the South Carolina College, at Columbia, in 1855. The three following years of his career were spent in instructing the young and reviewing collegiate course, obtaining, therefore, the degree of A. M. from South Carolina College; during this time he began the study of medicine. After attending college he graduated as an M. D.

in the class of 1859 60, and located almost immediately in the town of Fayetteville, Ark., but only practiced a short time, when he offered his services to the Confederacy, and was surgeon of a company of cavalry. The year 1863 he spent in Greenwood, Sebastian County, Ark., but the latter part of the war he acted as assistant surgeon of Jamison's regiment. Upon the proclamation of peace, he located at Washington, Ark., and during his four years' residence at that place, in addition to practicing his profession, he was engaged in the drug business, his establishment being the second one of the kind in the place. Upon his arrival in Little Rock, he established a drug store, but gave this up to the management of his son, and now devotes his time exclusively to alleviating the sufferings of the sick and afflicted. Dr. Scarborough has been one of the State Board of Examining Physicians and Surgeons for years, and has also been long connected with the American Health Association. He is a man of high literary attainments, is scrupulously conscientious, and wields a wide spread interest among his fellow men. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Gaines, was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., but shortly after the birth of our subject, she passed to her long home, and her son was reared by his grandmother. Upon her death bed she told her nearest female friend that she desired her son to be reared a Christian, and years afterward, when he had grown into a man, he found the request written by this friend in an old autograph album, and signed "His mother's best friend." So great an impression did this make upon his youthful mind that he immediately united with the church, and has ever since remained a consistent Christian. He was married in Tennessee, in 1857, to Miss E. J. Inge, and of a family of nine children born to them, five are yet living: W. Inge, John Strother, May, Earl and Guy. W. H. Scarborough, the father of the Doctor, was a Tennesseean, born in 1810. He was a natural artist, and received his instruction under the celebrated painter of New York City, Inman, and had he lived, would have became famous, but death closed his career while in the prime of life. The paternal grandfather was a native of England, and was an early pioneer to the State of Tennessee, being a resident of that State when the first steamboat ascended the Cumberland River. The maternal grandfather was John S. Gaines, a cousin of Edmund P. Gaines, and his wife was Letitia (Dalton) Moore, a relative of Lord Dalton, of England. She was a native of Virginia, and lived to be nearly ninety years of age, as did also her husband. The latter was a planter, and owned Holston Springs, on the north fork of the Holston River. Great grandfather Gaines was a Tennesseean, and was very highly educated, and wrote a valuable treatise on astronomy.

Prof. W. U. Simons, United States Signal Service sergeant, and observer for the territory of Arkansas, Northeast Texas and the Indian Territory, residing in the suburbs of Little Rock, is a native of St. Louis, Mo., and a son of John and Virginia (Deck) Simons, of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. The parents resided in St. Louis for a great number of years, where he was engaged in mercantile life and steamboating very extensively until his death, in 1853, from yellow fever, while on a steamboat from New Orleans to Memphis. The mother is still living, and resides at St. Louis. Prof. Simons was reared in that city and educated at the public schools, and also at the McKendrick College, at Lebanon, Ill. In 1872 he entered the Signal Service department, and went direct to Washington for instruction. He was first stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., where he remained from August, 1872, until January, 1876, and was then transferred to Smithville, N. C., remaining there fifteen months. During the summer of 1877 he was stationed at Philadelphia, and next at New Orleans, from 1877 to February, 1879. San Diego, Cal., was his next station, where he remained for one year, and at the last two places mentioned Prof. Simons had entire charge of the Signal Service. In the spring of 1880 he came to Little Rock, and took charge of the station established in 1879. At that time reports were received from three other points only by telegraph, Little Rock being the only station in the State. Now there are forty nine stations, of which thirteen in the district report by telegraph, and each county in Arkansas

reports daily by mail. Indications and warnings are sent out by telegraph to about twenty different points in the district. In 1882 Prof. Simons recommended the establishment of the Fort Smith station which is now in full operation. When he took charge of the work he was the only salaried man in that district, but now there are seventeen, and a monthly paper has been operated for the last two years in the Signal Service, called the Arkansas Weather Review. Prof. Simons has been authorized by the department at Washington to make predictions daily twenty four hours ahead as to the state of the weather, and during the first month of this new arrangement (July) his predictions were verified by a percentage about equal to the one at Washington, 85 per cent. Prof. Simons was married in St. Louis to Miss Caroline Schick, who died from yellow fever at New Orleans in 1878. He himself suffered from this scourge at the same time, and was stricken down for a month. Three children were born to their marriage, of whom two are yet living: Justain E. and George A. His second marriage occurred in New Orleans, in 1880, to Miss Mittie E. Crawford. In secret societies, Prof. Simons is a member of Capitol Lodge No. 49, K. of P., at Little Rock, and is Chancellor Commander of his lodge, having been the first regularly elected officer to that position after the organization of the lodge, and when he had only been a member of the order two months.

W. N. Slack, the well known and popular land agent for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, whose headquarters are at Alexander, was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1846, and is a son of Robert E. and Lucy J. (Love) Slack, the father a native of Kentucky, and born in 1826, while the mother was born in Tennessee. The parents were married in Nashville, and in 1847 moved to Little Rock, Ark., where the mother died in 1863. The elder Slack was again married in 1870, and moved to the State of Texas, where he commenced farming; his occupation previous to that was contracting and building, in which he made an excellent reputation at Little Rock. During the war he served in the Confederate army, and was assigned to the quartermaster's department at Little Rock. He afterward joined a Texas squadron, and some time later was transferred to an Arkansas regiment, and while in Ashley County, was captured and taken to Little Rock, where he was confined until May 5, 1865. His father was John Slack, of Virginia, and of Irish descent, who died in Logan County, Ark., where he was also a carpenter and builder by occupation. Mrs. Slack's father was Benjamin Love, of Virginia, who fought in the War of 1812, and died in Cleburne County, Ark., at an advanced age. W. N. Slack was the oldest child of five sons and one daughter born to his parents, and was reared and educated in Little Rock, attending private schools altogether. At the age of seventeen years he joined Company A, Tenth Arkansas Infantry, and took part in the battles at Mark's Mill, Mount Elba, Jenkins' Ferry and many others, as well as accompanying Gen. Price in his raids through Missouri. He was captured in Kansas and held a prisoner for seven months in the Gratiot Street prison at St. Louis, at Alton and the prison at Rock Island, Ill. At Lewisburg, Ark., he was severely wounded in the hip, but recovered and lived to return to Little Rock to enjoy the peace he had well earned after passing through nearly all of the most stirring scenes of the Rebellion. While at Little Rock he was employed in a clerical capacity for two years, and afterward went into the cigar and tobacco business for himself, at which he continued for three years. He then moved to Alexander, where he commenced farming, but since 1876 has been more actively engaged as real estate agent for the Iron Mountain Road, a business that he is well fitted for. He still looks after his farm, however, and owns about 340 acres, of which he has placed 100 acres under cultivation, and owes all of it to his own enterprise and good management. In 1867 he was married to Angie, daughter of John and Sarah B. Ross, of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Slack was born in Newton County, Ark., and lost her father in 1856, the mother surviving him for thirty years. Eleven children were born to this union, of whom two sons and four daughters are still living, and Mr. Slack is determined that they shall obtain the best

education obtainable. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and has served two years as deputy sheriff. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Alexander Lodge No. 353, and was Master for several terms, and also belongs to Royal Arch Chapter of Little Rock. Mr. Slack is one of the earliest settlers of Pulaski County, and has watched the city of Little Rock grow up from a small town into its present proportions, and it would only be justice to add that it is to men of his enterprise and character that the county owes its prosperity.

James H. Southall, M. D. The name of this gentleman is one of the most influential in Little Rock, and he is highly esteemed and liked in private life, as well as in his professional capacity. His birth occurred in Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Va., in 1841, but his youth and early manhood was spent in Norfolk, Va., where he acquired a good education in academies of that city, and others in the States of Virginia and North Carolina. He received his medical instruction under the able auspices of Dr. Robert Tunstall, of Norfolk, Va. In 1859 and 1860 he attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1860 and 1861 he attended medical lectures at the University of Louisiana, graduating in the latter school March 1, 1861. He almost immediately, thereafter, entered the Confederate service as assistant surgeon of the Fifty fifth Virginia Infantry, and was promoted to surgeon of the above command in 1862, in which capacity he served until the final surrender. He returned to Norfolk, and practiced there until December, 1865, when he came west to Memphis, Tenn., and shortly after located in Crittenden County, Ark., coming from there to Little Rock in 1872. He assisted in organizing the Medical Department of the Arkansas Industrial University in 1879, and until the season of 1886, he occupied the chair of physiology, since which time he has filled the chair of theory and practice. Dr. Southall is foremost in his profession, and a man whose personal appearance will at once indicate his intelligence in whatever society he may appear. He is very popular outside of his profession, and in his studies he does not lightly skim the surface, but dives to the bottom of all subjects, no matter how profound. He was married in Memphis, Tenn., to Miss Gertrude Murphy, a native of that city, and daughter of Maj. J. J. Murphy, and his wife, Mrs. Mary (Mitchell) Murphy, old and respected citizens of that city, their union taking place in 1869. They have two children: Alice and Edith. The Doctor is a son of Turner and Alice A. (Wright) Southall, the former a native of Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Va. He was a physician and surgeon, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced in his native county all his life, and died there when about forty-five years of age. The grandfather, by name James Barrett Southall, was a Virginian by birth, and the first of the name to settle in the Isle of Wight County, Va. There he married a Miss Whitfield, the grandmother, on the paternal side, of the subject of this biographical sketch. The parents of James Barrett Southall were Daisey Southall and Edith (Vandervall) Southall; the former of whom was born in the North of England, and was the first of the name settling in Virginia in the early Colonial times. They were residents at that time of what is known as the Peninsula of Virginia (which it is needless to say, was then, as now, of historic fame; in or about that collegiate center of subsequent years, the borough or town of Williamsburg). On his mother's side, Mrs. Alice Ann (Wright) Southall, (who was born in the City of Norfolk, some eighty two years ago, the place of residence of her parents), we find that he is a descendant of Col. Stephen A. Wright, of Revolutionary fame, and his wife, Mrs. Abbey (O'Connor) Wright. Mrs. Alice Ann (Wright) Southall was the mother of seven children by her husband, Dr. Turner H. Southall, all of whom, with the exception of two, died in infancy.

Oscar M. Spellman, United States marshal for the Eastern district of Arkansas, residing at Swan Lake, Jefferson County, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 17, 1844, and is a son of Henry P. and Mary (King) Spellman, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. The father was a successful farmer by occupation, who moved from his native State to Hancock County, Ill., in

1845, and there resided until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he settled in Alexandria, Clark County, Mo., and while there organized a Home Guard of six companies, being commissioned by Gen. Lyons for that purpose. After the battle of Athens, in August, 1861, he entered the volunteer service, joining the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and served until the war was ended, when he was mustered out as a major of that regiment. Maj. Spellman then came to Arkansas and resumed his former pursuit of farming, which he has continued to follow with success. Both parents are at present residing at Sugar Loaf Springs, in Cleburne County. Six children were born to their marriage, of whom four are yet living, and all residing in Arkansas except one daughter, who lives in Warsaw, Ill. Oscar M. was an infant when his parents removed to Illinois, and was there reared and educated, attending the public schools of that State. He was only fifteen years of ago when the Civil War commenced, but, nevertheless, enlisted in the Home Guards, and subsequently as a private in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, in which regiment he served until the war was over. At the battle of Lone Jack, Mo., he was wounded, and when the First and Seventh Missouri Regiments were consolidated he received a first lieutenant's commission in Company I. On April 25, 1864, he was captured at the battle of Mark's Mill, and taken to Texas, where he was held as a prisoner of war for seven or eight months, but on December 4 of that year he made his escape and returned to the Union lines. After the war he came to Arkansas and turned his attention to farming, also dealing in general merchandise. In politics Mr. Spellman is a stanch Republican, and was appointed to his present office by President Harrison for his efficient services and loyalty. In secret societies he is a member of the Knights of Honor at Pine Bluff. He was married August 3, 1869, to Mary, daughter of James L. Johnson, of Swan Lake, Ark., by whom he has had six children, three of them yet living: G. L., Carl and Emma.

L. R. Stark, M. D., is one of the leaders of his profession in Little Rock, Ark., and a physician, whose practice is among the largest in the city. He was born in the "Palmetto State," in 1841, and was a student in the military school of his native State at the time she seceded from the Union, and with a detachment of cadets was ordered to Morris Island, they being the only available troops South Carolina had at the time of secession. Dr. Stark was appointed one of the cannoneers, and was one of the men who fired on the "Star of the West," which act was the immediate cause of the opening of hostilities between the States. As soon as the regular troops of the State had time to organize, the cadets were sent back to school and Dr. Stark graduated from the same in 1862. Immediately after this event he joined Ferguson's battery as lieutenant of light artillery, but resigned this position shortly after the battle of Mission Ridge, and re-entered the service as adjutant of the Tenth South Carolina Infantry, remaining such until the close of the war. He was wounded once at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. After his return from the war, he took up the study of medicine, and for some time studied under a preceptor, R. F. Michel, M. D., in Montgomery, Ala.; then he entered the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and after graduating from the New Orleans School of Medicine, located in Morehouse Parish, La., and practiced his profession there until his removal to Little Rock, in 1878. He is filling the chair of gynæcology in the medical department of the Arkansas Industrial University, and is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the Little Rock Medical Society. He is also a Master Mason. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Cannon, a native of Arkansas, has borne him four children, one of whom, named Mary, survives. The Doctor is a son of Thomas T. and Caroline (Raoul) Stark, the former being a physician and a graduate of South Carolina College. The grandfather was born in that State, and was an attorney at law. The maternal grandfather, Jean Louis Raoul de Champmanoir, was born and educated in France. After graduating in medicine in Paris, he was forced to leave his country, on account of his devotion to the Bourbon cause. The maternal grandmother was also of French extraction, being a Huguenot.

C. E. Stephens, one of the best known business men of Little Rock, and junior member of the large machinery manufactory of D. R. Wing & Co., is a native of New York State. Mr. Stephens has been acquainted with the duties and workings of machinery since his youth, having learned the wood working and machinist's trade when quite young, in the city of St. Louis. He was afterward employed by various railroad companies, in different parts of the South, his last headquarters in that line being at Selma, Ala. In 1873 he came to Little Rock, being twenty seven years of age at the time, and for the following two years was connected with the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad. He then became associated with Mr. D. R. Wing, in the machinery and repair work line, which business has steadily grown under their able supervision, until it has reached its present proportions, Mr. Stephens having full charge of the office and trade. He is a thorough business man, shrewd, an able manager, and very popular in commercial circles.

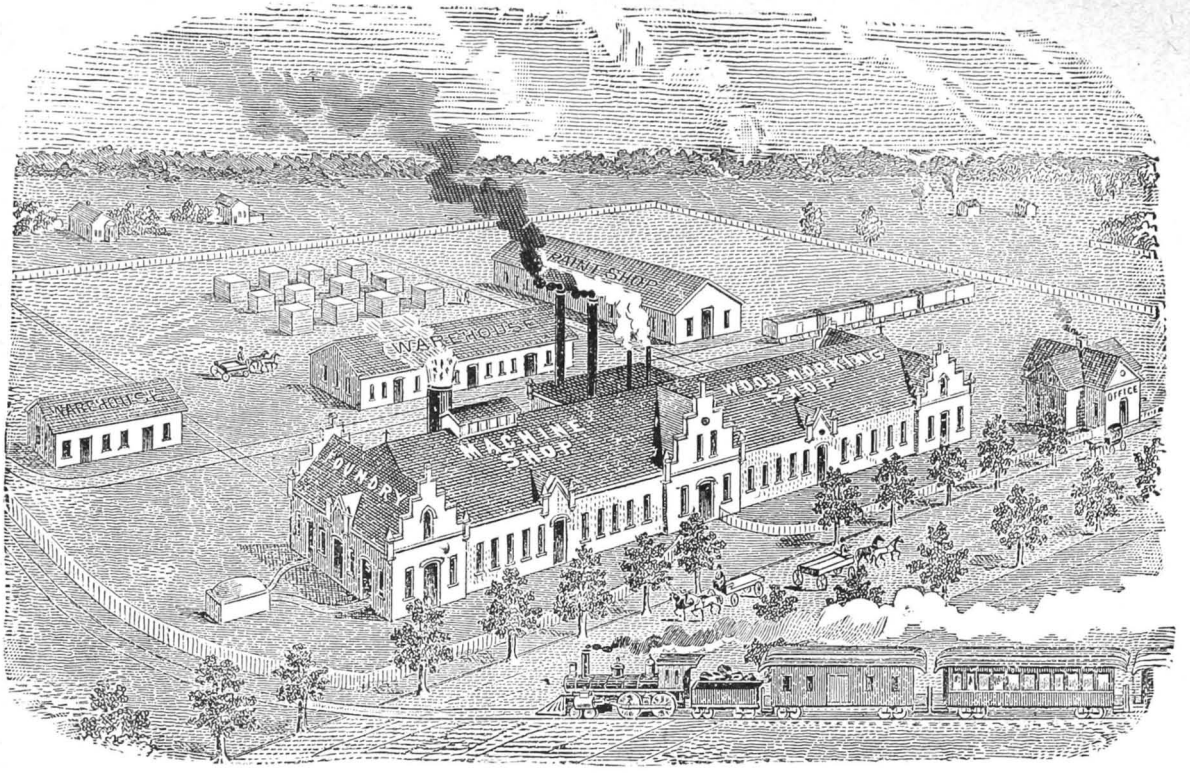
Mancil Stone, an enterprising farmer, merchant and proprietor of grist mill and cotton-gin, in Pulaski County, whose various industries and business interests have given him an enviable reputation, is a native of South Carolina, and was born November 3, 1824. He is a son of Abner and Jane (Langston) Stone, of the same State, who were the parents of three sons. After the mother's death, the father again married, and had eight children by his second union. Mancil was the eldest child of the family, and was reared and educated in the State of his birth. His schooling was somewhat limited in his youth, owing to the difficulty in being able to attend at that period. In 1853 he moved to the State of Arkansas, and was married the following year to Miss Mary V. Ferguson, who was born in South Carolina in 1831, and, later on, moved to Arkansas with her parents, who have since died. This union gave them five children, two sons and three daughters, four of whom are living: E. C. (a partner in the merchandise business with his father), M. A. (president of a well known commercial college, at Little Rock, and one of that city's most intellectual men), Martha R. and Anna L. The oldest daughter departed this life in 1864. Mr. Stone first established a general merchandise store in July, 1881, with a stock of goods valued at $3,000, and placed his son in partnership with him. Previous to that he built a flour and corn mill, which is now one of the best paying industries in that section. In addition to this, he owns 160 acres of land, with 115 acres under cultivation, which is situated about fourteen miles northeast of Little Rock, and on some of the finest land in Pulaski County. The farm has three excellent wells, and is well stocked with everything that is necessary on a first-class place, and is valued at $3,000. Before the war Mr. Stone was elected justice of the peace, and served one term. In politics he is a strong Democrat, and a valuable man to that party; while in religious belief he inclines to the Baptist Church.

Prof. M. A. Stone, president of Little Rock Commercial College, is a native of Prairie County, Ark., and was born on September 18, 1861. He supplemented his common-school education by an academic course, graduating at about the age of nineteen years, after which he became a student in Little Rock Commercial College, serving as teacher of telegraphy in the institution from which he had previously graduated. He remained in this capacity until December 28, 1885, when he purchased the institution and became its president. His first effort was to do away with the old routine method of book keeping, and to introduce regular office work into the school. In order to succeed in this he was obliged to become author of a new series in book keeping, and this contains many admirable changes which students from other commercial colleges are obliged to learn from actual experience, after having completed a regular course. In order to accommodate his students, Prof. Stone has greatly enlarged the capacity of his school, and has added to the regular commercial course a classical course. The enrollment of students for the scholastic year of 1880-89 was 465. The Professor was married in Little Rock, in 1887, to Miss S. E. McAlmont, and the result of this union was one child, Leona. Prof. Stone is the son of Mancil and Mary V. Stone, of Pulaski County [See

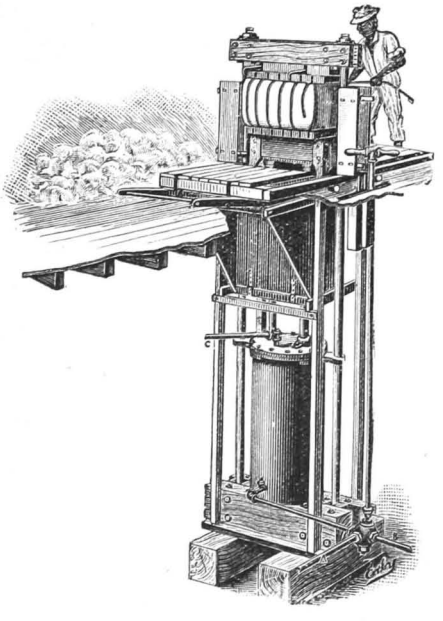
sketch of Mancil Stone]. Little Rock Commercial College is the only college of the kind in the State, and is patronized from several different States. The history of the institution is about as follows: It was founded in 1874 by Prof. Aaron Bales, who began on a comparatively small scale, but success attended him in all his efforts. Aided by a strong corps of teachers, which included the present president, he built up a large and flourishing school. Foreseeing what might be its future needs, he made wise and liberal provisions for the growth of the college by securing for its use the pleasant, convenient quarters it now occupies, in one of the finest buildings in the State. On January 1, 1886, Mr. M. A. Stone purchased the property of the college, and was elected president by its board of directors. The school had already acquired a good standing all over the Southwest, and annually prepares a large number of young persons for the duties of the counting-room. To his advantage, the new president was familiar with the course of study pursued and the methods of instruction when he assumed the management, and was consequently able to take up and continue the work without interruption. The faculty is: M. A. Stone, president and superintendent of the course of instruction; E. M. Chartier, teacher of penmanship, book keeping and mathematics; E. G. Johnson (assistant secretary of State), commercial law; W. J. Terry (Little Rock bar), civil government and political economy; George M. Hodges, telegraphy and electrical sciences.

Dr. George W. Sutton, a self made man, and one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Pulaski County, was born in Sampson County, N. C., in 1831, and is a son of Edmond and Polly (Craddock) Sutton, natives of the same county, where they resided until George was about eight years old, and then moved to the State of Louisiana, where the mother died. After a three years' residence in that State, Mr. Sutton returned to North Carolina with his son, and remained there until his death in 1863. The father of Edmond Sutton was also a native of North Carolina, and was named Thomas Sutton. He served with six other brothers in the War of the Revolution, and afterward died in the State of Louisiana. His father emigrated from Scotland to America when very young, and Dr. Sutton's grandfather, Thomas Craddock, was born in North Carolina, where he was a very prominent farmer. Dr. Sutton first commenced the study of medicine in Arkansas, when there was no physician in his section of the country, and seeing the necessity of there being one, he applied himself to that profession with so much diligence and zeal, that, after graduating, he became the leading physician, as well as one of the earliest in Pulaski County; he has lived in the neighborhood of his present residence thirty-three years, and has been practicing medicine for over twenty years. He served about three years in the Confederate army, belonging to Company B, Thirtieth Arkansas Infantry. After the fall of Corinth, he was granted a furlough and returned home; but inactivity was the bane of his existence, and he was soon in the ranks again, this time becoming a member of Col. Newton's regiment of cavalry, in which he served until the surrender at Rockport. The Doctor has always been one of the most enterprising citizens of which Pulaski could boast. He takes a deep interest in educational matters as well as all affairs that in his judgment will improve and advance that county. He was formerly a Whig, but since the war has always voted the Democratic ticket, and is a strong supporter of that party. Dr. Sutton has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for over twelve years, belonging to Mary Williams Lodge No. 307, and with his wife has been attending the Missionary Baptist Church for about twenty five years.

Ben S. Thalhimer, proprietor of Southwestern Mule and Horse Market, Little Rock, Ark. This enterprising and wide awake business man is a native of Wittenberg, Germany, born in 1850, and at the age of seventeen years, he left the old country and came to the United States, landing in New York City without friends, money, and without a knowledge of the English language, though with a firm determination to make a success of life. His first work was to peddle goods, but he soon secured a situation in a tobacco house in Philadelphia, where he remained for one year. After this he

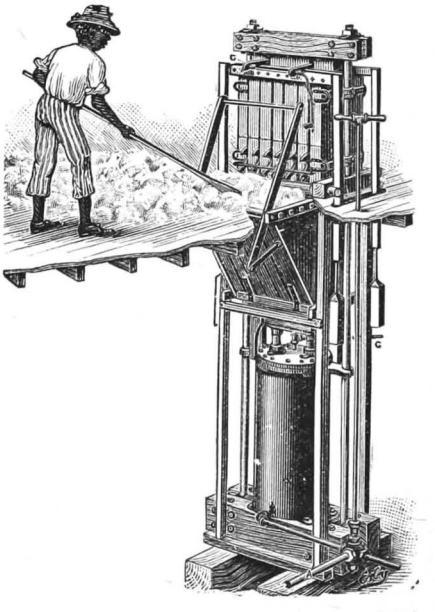



# THOMAS COTTON PRESS WORKS,



## LITTLE * * * * * ROCK,

## ARK.



went to Illinois, and there established a hide, fur and whisky business for himself. Subsequently he engaged as a salesman with a wholesale house in Burlington, and after continuing there for some time he came to Arkansas, where he embarked in the hide and fur business in Little Rock. He then purchased a boat, traded up and down the Arkansas River and its branches, and finished by doing a freight business with his boat. After this he sold the boat business and entered into the grocery business at Little Rock, but later went to Prairie County, Ark., where he ran two general mercantile stores. In this enterprise he lost nearly all the money he had previously made, by doing a too extensive credit business. He made his last move to Little Rock, from Prairie County, about 1884, and established the Southwestern Horse and Mule Market. He formerly had a partner, but bought him out, and is now sole proprietor. In this capacity he has thrived beyond his most sanguine hopes, and now handles more than 2,000 head of mules and horses annually. He is an enterprising man and a good citizen. He was married in 1873 to Miss Fannie Mayer, a native of Germany, and four children have blessed this union: Sidney, Sally, Jesse and Abe. He is a member of the K. of H., I. O. O. B. and the K. of S. He is a Hebrew, and is a son of Jesse and Menah (Rothschild) Thalhimer, the mother a member of the famous family of Rothschild, of Frankfort and England. Mr. Thalhimer has a life policy on the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Dr. A. D. Thomas, of the Thomas Cotton Press Works, was born and spent the earlier years of his life in New York State, emigrating to Chicago in 1856, where he taught in the public schools and studied medicine. At the breaking out of the war he was one of the first to enlist, and rose to the rank of major surgeon and was mustered out of service at Post Lewisburg, Ark., in June, 1865. Here he married and engaged in planting, milling and the drug business. He was elected to the State senate from the district of which his (Conway) county formed a part, and served with credit to his district and himself. In 1883 he turned his attention to inventing labor-saving cotton handling machinery, the principal machine being the first successful self packing cotton press ever made. The outgrowth of this invention, coupled with the energy and money of D. H. Thomas, is the present extensive brick factory, 50x250 feet, with boiler room extra, also extensive paint shop. The plant covers three acres of ground, and constitutes a regular manufacturing enterprise in Arkansas. D. H. Thomas, also a native New Yorker, came to Arkansas in the spring of 1865, on a visit to his brother and liking the county so well he has since remained here. He located at the same place, Lewisburg, where he also married, and has been engaged in nearly all kinds of honorable business. In 1879, Lewisburg being absorbed by Morrillton which was only one mile distant, he moved there and erected storehouses, and went into the handling of machinery of all kinds quite extensively. In 1885 he sold out and in 1886 came to Little Rock to engage with his brother in the manufacture of the cotton press. He has been very successful in all of his undertakings, and one of the foremost in any enterprise to which he gives his attention. They are among the leading manufacturers of Arkansas, and are genial, whole souled gentlemen, whose business tact and sociability have secured for them a host of friends in their new home.

Prof. W. S. Thomas is in charge of the geological and scientific investigations of the land department of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. He is of Welsh descent, and was born in Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y. His early years, however, were spent in Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y., where he received an excellent common school education, supplemented by a thorough scientific course at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y. After completing this he made a tour of investigation for eastern parties, in 1848, through the mineral region of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and his was one of the first reports of importance ever made on the Northwestern mineral region. Upon finishing his work in that section, he went to Washington, D. C. Here he gained a high reputation for his investigations in electric forces, and was tendered by

Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, charge of the chemical apparatus that had just been presented to the institute by Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia. This offer, however, he thought best to decline, as he was too well pleased with the mineral wealth of the district he had examined in the West, and was only awaiting the proper opportunity to return there. Several electric appliances, the result of Prof. Thomas' labors, were patented. He was elected a member of the American Scientific Association, and was for many years the youngest member of the society. For two or three years before he came west again (in 1854), Prof. Thomas was connected with the newspaper press of New York City. He returned with ample capital behind him to develop the coal resources of the section around Rock Island. The mines were opened at Carbon Cliff, from which came the first coal that ever reached the Upper Mississippi River by rail, and the first ever shipped west of the Mississippi River. These mines were also the first established coal deposits in Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, and other towns in the interior. He was interested in the organization and building of the several railroads in that section, notably the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, of which he was director for many years. He remained actively connected with the coal and railroad interests of Illinois and Iowa up to 1876. In 1876, eastern capitalists, who had great faith in the judgment of Prof. Thomas, and contemplated investing in Arkansas mineral lands, induced him to go to that State and carefully examine the antimony region of Southwest Arkansas. After the completion of this examination he felt so thoroughly impressed with the natural resources and capabilities of the State, that he returned to Illinois and disposed of his interests there, and returned to Arkansas to make it his future home. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, which had just acquired from the General Government its land grant of over one and one half million acres, decided that it was best to look into the mineral resources of their lands before disposing of them for agricultural purposes. They engaged the services of Prof. Thomas, and his reports have governed the land department since that time. Prof. Thomas determined to devote his fine farm (the Gov. Rector plantation), fourteen miles southwest of Little Rock, to experimenting, with a view of determining the best agricultural products and breeds of stock for the climate of Arkansas, and the results of these experiments have been very flattering and all that could be desired.

William Thompson, M. D. In addition to some private study, which Dr. Thompson devoted to his profession, he, in 1856, graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Nashville, Tenn., and a long experience in the practice of his profession has made him very efficient and a thorough master of the "healing art." His first experience as a physician was at Thompson's Station, Tenn., but at the end of three years he came to Arkansas and settled ten miles south of Little Rock, remaining here until the opening of the Rebellion. During hostilities he was surgeon of the Ninety first Regiment of Arkansas Calvary, eighteen months of his service being in the State of Arkansas, but the regiment was disbanded in Texas. In 1865 he resumed practice at his country home, but in the year 1867 removed to Little Rock, and has since been identified with the city's interests, and is one of its oldest and most respected citizens. He is a member of the Pulaski County Medical Society, and also of the American Medical Association. His wife, Sallie (Dortch) Thompson, was a native of Middle Tennessee. He is a son of Joseph and Martha (Wade) Thompson. Both were Virginians, the former a tobacco manufacturer by occupation, who died in Alabama, in 1864. The paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, and was one of the early emigrants to the United States. Dr. Thompson was born in Virginia, in 1830, and when a child removed with his parents to Georgia, in this State growing to manhood and receiving his literary education.

Charles L. Thompson, one of the most prominent and skilled architects of Little Rock, is a native of Illinois, but chose this country as the land of his adoption in 1886. He received an excellent education in the schools of Illinois, which has been supplemented by continued study and

application in later years, so that now he is thoroughly conversant with the leading topics of the day. His ability as an architect is second to none, and the results of his labors show an originality of ideas that are very pleasing to the eye after being satiated with a sameness which so often prevails in the architecture of to day. On July 24, 1889, he was married to Miss Lillian McGann, a charming young lady, and a general favorite wherever she is known. Mr. Thompson is, and has been very successful in his chosen profession, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community.

P. H. Treadway, M. D., is not only a successful and prominent physician of Little Rock, but he is also one of its leading druggists, and as a citizen is highly respected and esteemed by all who know him. Although he was born in Maryland, and received a portion of his medical education in his native State, he also attended lectures in the West, and later was a student in the Medical Department of the Arkansas Industrial University. After leaving college, he practiced successively in Pulaski and Perry Counties, Ark., coming to Little Rock in 1887, where he has since been an active practitioner. He followed his profession exclusively until January, 1889, at which time he established a drug store at the corner of Seventh and State Streets, where, being a man of shrewdness and excellent business qualifications, he has already built up a paying trade. Dr. Treadway traces his ancestry back to his great great-grandfather, who was an English gentleman and came to the United States in 1700, settling on Bush River, Md., where he built a home and reared a family, the present generation of Treadways in this country being his descendants. Dr. Treadway's parents, Amos and Margaret (Carroll) Treadway, were born in Maryland, the father being a contractor and builder by occupation, this being his chief calling until his death, at the age of seventy eight years. Several of the Treadways served in the War of the Revolution. The Doctor's grandfather was in the War of 1812, as well as in the Mexican War.

Nathan F. Trotter, an enterprising agriculturist of Pulaski County, was born in South Carolina, in the year 1816, and is a son of Joseph and Patsey (Brook) Trotter, of North Carolina. The father was born May 14, 1792, and died in 1849 at Vicksburg, Miss. In 1830 he moved from South Carolina to Georgia, where he resided for five years, and then changed his location to Alabama, where he lived until 1848. He then moved to Mississippi, which State was the last he resided in. His wife was born in 1792, and bore him ten children, of whom seven are yet living, and all residing in Arkansas. Nathan F. was the second child of this family, and was reared in Alabama, and there educated. In 1842 he was married to Miss Jane Mitchell, of South Carolina, who was born on December 8, 1821, and this union has given them eight children, of whom six are still living: John, Benjamin B., Georgie A., Nathan, Alex. and Jefferson D. In 1851 Mr. Trotter and his family came to Helena, Ark., and in the following year moved to where he now resides. He owns 300 acres of land, and has placed over 150 acres under cultivation, and his farm is one of the best improved in the county, as well as being an excellent one for any growth. The land is also well adapted for stock raising At one time he owned 600 acres, but has generously given each of his boys a portion, and reserved 300 acres for himself. Mr. Trotter served about six months in the Confederate army, and occupied that time in gallantly defending his cause. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first vote for Van Buren. He has held the office of justice of the peace of his township and filled the office in a dignified and satisfactory manner. In connection with his farming interests, Mr. Trotter operates a cotton gin, which is one of the best in the county. His enterprise has long been a matter of admiration to the community, and his popularity is all owing to his genial and gentlemanly manner to all with whom he comes in contact, both in a social and business way. Mr. and Mrs. Trotter attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

J. B. Trotter, M. D. Among the medical fraternity of Pulaski County, no name is better known than that of Dr. J. B. Trotter. He was born in Fayette County, Tenn., December 15, 1861, being one of five sons born to J. H. Trotter and wife, and

from his earliest boyhood demonstrated that he would make his "mark" in life, which he certainly has done. J. H. Trotter subsequently moved to Lonoke County, Ark., where, for eight years, his son, J. B., lived with him. At the end of that time the latter entered upon what has proved to be a successful career. He began the study of medicine in 1880, under G. W. Morrow, M. D., of Tennessee, and in the winters of 1881 82 and 1882 83 he attended lectures at Memphis Hospital Medical College. The year 1883 witnessed his graduation from the college with honors, being the possessor of a bit of paper that licensed him to alleviate the sufferings of humanity in any part of the universe. Fortunately for the people of Galloway, he decided to locate at that place, and that he chose wisely in selecting a situation in which to commence his career is evinced by the liberal patronage that has fallen to his lot. Notwithstanding that the Doctor has had plenty to do in attending to the various demands made upon him, he found time to be captivated by a most estimable lady, and in the spring of 1887 led to the Hymeneal altar Miss Myrtle Stovall. Mrs. Trotter is the daughter of J. M. Stovall, of Jacksonville, Ark. The Doctor owns a fine farm in Lonoke County, besides valuable property in other places.

James Tunnah (deceased) was one of the pioneer business men of Little Rock. coming to that city in 1848. He was born in Dumfernline, Fifeshire, Scotland, on March 21, 1817, his parents, like most of the Scotch race, being people of great longevity. Emigrating to America in July, 1848, he landed at New Orleans, and, in the spring of 1849, with Joseph Clark, his companion from Scotland, located at Little Rock. Both of them were marble and stone cutters, and were the first to establish the marble business in Little Rock, which they carried on under the firm name of Joseph Clark & Co., until the death of Mr. Clark, in 1852, when the business was transferred to Mr. Tunnah. During the later years of his life, his son, Renton, was taken into partnership with him, and the elder continued actively in the business until his death, on October 9, 1882. He was married November 15, 1853, to Mrs. Helen McPherson Clark, widow of his former partner, but lost his wife, who died February 17, 1877, at the age of fifty five years. They were the parents of six children, of whom three are yet living: William Chester (book keeper for W. B. Whorten & Co., Little Rock), James Kirkwood (passenger conductor on the Cotton Belt Railway) and Renton. Those deceased were John Graham, John Walter and Robert Bruce. Mrs. Tunnah had one son by her former marriage, George D. Clark, who died in this city on January 13, 1881. Mr. Tunnah was a prominent Mason of Arkansas, and was Tyler of the Grand Lodge for about twenty years, and was also a representative of the Grand Lodge of Scotland to the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. He was also wharf master and city collector for about twelve years. Renton Tunnah was born in Little Rock on March 16, 1864. and received a good public school education. When old enough, he was put in his father's establishment to learn the marble cutter's trade, and in the spring of 1882, the elder Tunnah gave him an interest in the business. When his father died he left no will, and the other half interest in the business fell to Renton, who has since conducted it with success. He owns a nice little residence at No. 208 Gaines Street Mr. Renton Tunnah is deeply interested in Knights of Pythias matters, and, seeing the necessity of a paper devoted to the interests of that fraternity in the State of Arkansas, he established the Pythian Advocate, which is issued monthly at the rate of $1 per annum, and is a neat, bright and newsy paper. He is a member of Damon Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias, and is a Past Chancellor of that lodge, and representative to the Arkansas Grand Lodge. He was married February 26, 1884, to Miss Fannie A. Stevenson, of Little Rock. Three children have been born to this union: Robert K. (born November 28, 1884), Helen (born October 27, 1886) and Renton, Jr. (born December 24, 1888.) Mrs. Tunnah is a devout Christian woman, and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Tunnah is also a member of Capitol Lodge No. 25, A. O. U. W., and the Order of American Firemen. He is assistant chief of the Volunteer Fire Department of Little Rock.

Prof. M. P. Venable, principal of the classical

school of the Commercial College rooms, of Little Rock, was originally from the Old Dominion, where his birth occurred in 1846. He passed his boyhood days in that State, and graduated from the regular course in the University of Virginia, in 1869. He was then engaged in teaching school in his native town until he came to Arkansas. During the above period he gave a portion of his time to the newspaper business, and later was public school superintendent of his home county in Virginia for a number of years. He came to Arkansas in 1875 to take charge of Fort Smith high school and acted as superintendent of the same for eleven years. After this he had charge of the Paris Academy for two years, at the end of which time he came to Little Rock and established the present classical school in connection with Little Rock Commercial College. He is professor of languages and mathematics in the Commercial College also, and makes a specialty of preparing students for eastern colleges, and preparing cadets for West Point. He limits his number of students to about forty. Prof. Venable is one of the most proficient mathematicians and linguists in the South, and the student who passes from his hand may consider himself well worthy the position to which Prof. Venable has recommended him to apply. The Professor was married in his native State to Miss F. Miles, a graduate of North Washington College, Va., and is now a teacher in Arkansas Female College. Their union was blessed by the birth of four interesting children: George. Fitzhugh, Luther R. and Gertrude V. The great forefathers of Prof. Venable were Norman French, and came to England with William the Conqueror. One of them at one time was in charge of the city of Paris. The family came to America in 1852. There were soldiers in this family while in England, and there has always been one member to represent the same in the English navy. Grandfather Venable was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and is the Venable defended by Patrick Henry for killing a cow for beef for the soldiers. Venable was a commissary officer. Prof. M. R. Venable was color bearer in Ross' division of the Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War, and served three and a half years, surrendering at Appomattox Court House.

Creed T. Walker, cashier and manager of the Bank of Little Rock, and a well-known citizen of that place, was born in Desha County, Ark. His maternal grandfather, Creed Taylor, was a native of Kentucky, who came to Arkansas when it was known as a part of the Louisiana territory, and located in what is now Conway County, on June 8, 1817. He subsequently removed to Jefferson County, on June 8, 1887, having resided in the State of Arkansas for a period of seventy years, being now at the age of eighty eight years. For a long period he was in charge of the United States land office, having headquarters at Helena and Pine Bluff. During his residence here he surveyed over a large portion of the State, and was a man of energy and daring enterprise, being well known throughout Arkansas. His wife was a Miss Vaugine before her marriage, and a granddaughter of Capt. Don. Joseph Valliere, a commander of French troops under Baron de Carondelet, once Governor of the Territory of Louisiana. Creed Taylor was twice married; his first wife bore him three children, all daughters, of whom Eulalie Vaugine is the mother of Creed T. Walker, by her marriage with Robert W. Walker in 1841. Robert W. Walker was a native of Virginia, but removed at an early day to Tennessee with his parents, and was reared in Nashville. He afterward settled in Jefferson County, Ark., and had charge of the United States land office at Pine Bluff, under Creed Taylor, residing there until his death, in 1868. Creed T. Walker was reared and lived in Jefferson County, Ark., until fifteen years of age. He then attended school at Nashville, Tenn., remaining there until the Civil War commenced, when he joined Pat Cleburne's old regiment, the Fifteenth Confederate States Regiment from Arkansas, but his career in the army was cut short, by being captured at the battle of Perryville and kept a prisoner until the war ended. On being released he went to Kentucky, and at Harrodsburg obtained a position in the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, remaining there for one year. He subsequently returned to Arkansas, and engaged in

steamboating on the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers, remaining in that business four years, and in January, 1870, entered the banking house of S. H. Tucker, in Little Rock. In September, 1873, he left that firm to accept a position with George Brodie & Son, bankers, and for one year and a half he remained with them, but again was offered a position with another bank, the German Savings, which was a successor of the German National Bank, and continued with this house for fourteen years. When the scheme of opening a new bank was broached, Mr. Walker was solicited to take charge of it, and commenced as its cashier and manager, on February 25, 1889. He is also director and treasurer of the Little Rock Trust Company, and a stockholder and director of the Arkansas Granite Company. Mr. Walker is also treasurer of the Ladies' Building Association, as well as of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor. In religious faith he is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. On January 4, 1866, he was married to Miss Lizzie D. Cox, of Harrodsburg, Ky., by whom he has had six children, four of whom are living: Robert D., Mary E., Creed and Bessie. Mrs. Walker and her two eldest children also attend the same church.

Mrs. Myra C. Warner. No true history of this section could fail to make mention of this esteemed lady, whose connection with the affairs of Arkansas Female College, of Little Rock, has given her wide and honorable acquaintance. As early as 1872 a number of prominent citizens of this place began to see the necessity of establishing a school where their daughters might be educated, and at the same time be kept within the circle of home influence. The result of their efforts was the establishment of the Arkansas Female College. Twelve directors were selected, of whom Hon. G. A. Garland was president, Judge William C. Ratcliff, secretary, and Dr. J. H. McAtamont, treasurer. In order to insure the confidence of the public, the Methodist Conference was asked to take the school under its management, and make it a Conference school. Dr. Winfield, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was elected financial agent; Gen. L. M. Lewis, president of the faculty, and Mrs. M. C. Warner, principal. The president of the faculty has always been president in name, and Mrs. M. C. Warner has adjusted the school affairs. At the end of four years Gen. L. M. Lewis resigned, since which time the subject of this sketch has found all the duties incident to an institution of this kind devolving upon her. The Methodist Episcopal Conference withdrew their interest also, but Mrs. Warner has remained faithfully at her post of duty, true to the cause of education, in which she glories, and in which she is spending her life. She has seen over sixty of the daughters of many of the best families in Arkansas graduate from her school, and the alumni in the early years of the school has always been kept up the only successful alumni in the State. The successive presidents of the school board have been Hon. G. A. Garland, Maj. Blocker, Judge English and Hon. J. G. Fletcher. The person to whom the true honor of the fame of Arkansas Female College is due is Mrs. Myra C. Warner, the present principal, and the only one of the original members still identified with it. She is a native of New York State, born in 1833, and grew to womanhood there, graduating from Alfred University with two degrees, A. B. and A. M. Ten years from that time the school conferred the degree of D. D. upon her also. She came to Little Rock in 1852, taught a private school for two years, and then went North. She returned after the war, opened a private school, and taught the same until she became principal of Arkansas Female College. Mrs. Warner is a woman eminent as an educator, and in scholarly attainments has no equal in the State. She is Scotch Irish on her father's side, and on that side, too, is related to the Carrolls, of Carrollton. On the mother's side she is connected with the Huntingtons. She and her people are strict Presbyterians.

John Wassell (deceased) first came to Little Rock, in 1837. He was born in Kidderminster, England, the center of the great carpet industry, in 1814. At the age of eighteen he left England and came to America, intending to join an uncle in Philadelphia; but upon arriving at that city he could find nothing of his relative, except informa-

tion that he had gone to Pittsburgh. He then traveled to the latter place, making the entire distance on foot, and journeying over the Allegheny Mountains, but on his arrival learned that his uncle had left for Cincinnati. He made the trip to that city on foot, and there had another disappointment, for his uncle had returned to England. While in Cincinnati he apprenticed himself to a carpenter and learned the trade thoroughly, but his path, while engaged in this work, like most instances, where the apprenticeship is among rough co workers, was not smoothed with roses. He was earnest and persevering, however, and soon distanced all in his trade. His first venture was in answering an advertisement in the city paper from a man in Grand Gulf, Miss., who wanted some work done. Mr. Wassell corresponded with him, obtained the contract and left for that place with a gang of men, remaining there for one year. He subsequently made a trip in the same manner, by seeing an advertisement for proposals to do the carpenter work in the new State house at Little Rock, Ark. He secured the contract and, coming to that city, did the work. In 1837 he and Miss Margaret Spotts, of Louisville, Ky., were united in marriage; they came to Little Rock at once and went to housekeeping in that part of the State house now the Governor's office, remaining there until the building was completed. Mr. Wassell has since continued to reside in Little Rock, and during his stay has erected most of the old and substantial buildings of the city. He afterward moved to Lonoke County, where he farmed for seven years, but at the end of that time returned to Little Rock, where he became part owner of a paper called the Old Line Whig, the organ of the Whig party of this State. Some time later he concluded to go into mercantile life, and opened up a general supply and steamboat store on the levee, continuing in that business for two or three years. During this time he bought considerable land on the Arkansas River, below Lewisburg, and erected a large saw mill. This business he carried on until the country was captured by the Federals in 1863, when he sold his saw mill and returned to Little Rock. Mr. Wassell was a party in a case to be tried, and his attorney insisting on a certain line of proof contrary to Mr. Wassell's judgment, it resulted in the attorney's withdrawal from the case; and the case being called at this juncture, Mr. Wassell acted as his own attorney, by leave of the court, though he was at that time not a lawyer. Mr. Wassell gained a complete victory, much to the surprise of his former counsel. His ability of a legal kind thus displayed led his friends to urge upon him the practice of law, which after preparation he undertook, about 1870, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice; his success as a lawyer being, principally, marked by victories gained against the opinions and belief of what other attorneys viewed as the law of cases. He was one of the originators of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, the founder of the deaf-mute institute, of which he was its first president; he, with individual means, providing for the education of several deaf mutes. Mr. Wassell was also the first president of the Home Water Company, and during the reconstruction period was appointed mayor of the city by President Johnson. Under his administration the city hall was built, the first fire engine bought, the first grading of streets commenced (on West Markham and Center), and Mr. Wassell was one of four registrars appointed to register the voters of Arkansas, and was chairman of the board. He was also the representative of the Dun Mercantile Agency in Little Rock up to the time they established an agency in that city, and was also vice president of the First National Bank for a great many years. He practiced law with great success up to the time of his death, in 1881, at the age of sixty seven years. He was strictly an independent man, and attributed all of his success to industry and perseverance. Mr. Wassell was one of the founders of the Christ Episcopal Church of this city, and was senior warden of the same from its foundation almost up to the time of his death. He never used tobacco or liquor of any kind. Mr. and Mrs. Wassell were the parents of eight children, of whom four are now living: Rebecca E. (wife of William M. Randolph, a prominent attorney, of Memphis, Tenn.), Albert, Samuel S. and Herbert. The mother is still living and resides in

Little Rock, enjoying remarkably good health for one of her age, seventy four years. She is a native of Delaware. Albert, the eldest son, is a lawyer by profession, but has not yet engaged in active practice. He was married, in 1877, to Miss Leona H. McAlment, of Little Rock, a daughter of Dr. Corrydon McAlment. Four children were born to this union, of whom two are now living: Cory and Ruth. Mr. Wassell is a member of the Christ Episcopal Church, and his wife is a Presbyterian. Samuel S., the second son, is a practicing attorney of this city. He was born in Little Rock, in 1854, and was educated at Cornell University, from which institution he graduated in 1876. He then went to Memphis, Tenn., and read law in the office of Randolph, Hammond & Jordan. In 1877 the junior partner withdrew from the firm and Mr. Wassell took his place, changing the firm name to Randolph, Hammond & Wassell. The yellow fever epidemic of 1878 forced them to leave the city, and Mr. Wassell returned to Little Rock, where he was admitted to practice and has since been engaged. His office is located in the Wassell Block, a building erected by himself and brother Herbert. In April, 1878, he was married to Miss Elizabeth McConaughey, a daughter of J. W. McConaughey. This union gave them three children: Frank J., Samuel Mc. and James Bracy. Herbert, the youngest son, is engaged in the real estate business, and is also manager of his mother's property and the real estate left by his father. He is yet unmarried, and, like his brothers, is a member of Christ Episcopal Church.

Claibourne Watkins, M. D., is a descendant of one of the oldest families of Little Rock, his grandfather, Maj. Isaac Watkins, who emigrated to the State from Kentucky, in 1821, having become one of the first settlers of this city. His son, Hon. George Claibourne Watkins, was born in Shelbyville, Ky., and became the third chief justice of Arkansas. The foundation of his legal education was laid at Yale College, Connecticut. In 1837 he returned from Yale College ripe in scholarly attainments for one so young, and was immediately taken into partnership with Chester Ashley, who, in his knowledge of law, was without a peer in the State. Mr. Watkins was an arduous student, and rose in his profession with astonishing rapidity, being elected at the early age of thirty years to the office of attorney general of the State, resigning at the end of two years to make room for a professional friend. In 1852 he was elected chief justice of the supreme court, resigning this position also at the end of two years, owing to the death of his legal partner, James M. Curran. Before leaving the bench he settled many arrears in business, which he had found on taking the office, and unhesitatingly expressed his views on many important questions, many of which (according to high authority) have never been overruled. He was a zealous Confederate during the war, and three of his sons fought for the Southern cause. His oldest son was promoted from the ranks to the position of lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Arkansas Volunteers, and fought, without receiving a wound, in eighteen hard battles, but, in his twenty-second year, fell at the head of his command, in the battle of Atlanta. Judge Watkins was married, in 1841, to Miss Mary Crease, her death occurring in 1855. His second wife was Mrs. Sophia Curran, a daughter of William S. Fulton. In 1872 Judge Watkins' overtaxed energies gave way, and his friends thought it advisable to give him a change of scene. He was taken to the springs of Virginia and afterward to Colorado, being attended by his son, Dr. Claibourne Watkins, but his vital forces could not be recruited, and he died in the city of St. Louis, while on his way home, December 7, 1872. Dr. Claibourne Watkins was a son by his first wife, and was born in Little Rock, in 1844. After receiving a common school education he supplemented this by attending a college in Maryland, and would have taken a degree in letters and science but for the opening of the Rebellion. He dropped his studies to aid the Southern cause, and became a member of the Eleventh Arkansas Regiment, being captured soon after at Island No. 10. He remained a prisoner six months, was then exchanged and became a member of Price's army, but was captured a second time at Port Hudson. He made his escape from prison at New Orleans, and joined Tay-

lor's army at Mobile, surrendering at the close of the war, at Jackson, Miss., at that time holding the rank of captain, to which position he had been promoted from a private. He returned to Little Rock, and entered the Government hospital, and in 1868 graduated from the Jefferson Medical College. Since that time he has won his way to the front, and the reputation which he bears throughout the State is well deserved. His wife, who was a Miss Mildred Farley, was born in Mississippi, their union taking place in St. Louis, Mo. They have four children: Annie, Mary, Mildred and Gertrude.

J. M. Watkins, physician, Little Rock, Ark. Dr. Watkins is a young man of decided intellectual ability, is ever ready to obey the call of all classes, and is in truth a physician of thorough learning, and one who has been very successful. Originally from Izard County, Ark., where his birth occurred in 1859, he received his literary education in La Cross, Izard County, and studied medicine under his father at that city for some time. He then graduated from the well-known and far famed Vanderbilt University, in 1882, thoroughly prepared to enter actively upon the discharge of his professional duties, and located at LaCross, where he practiced six years. Going to Lee County he remained only a short time when his health failed and he was obliged to come to Little Rock. Here he has resided since February, 1889. He is a member of the Arkansas State Medical Society, Pulaski County Medical Society and other medical associations. He owns considerable real estate in Little Rock. His father, O. F. Watkins, is a native of Tennessee, receiving his education in Franklin, that State. He graduated from Louisville University, and later married the mother of the subject of this sketch, Miss Elizabeth Martin, who bore him twelve children, ten now living. The father then located in Alabama, but later came west and made his home in Izard County, where he has resided since 1844. He has been retired since the close of the war, and has given his time to farming and stock raising, being one of the largest land owners in his county. The mother is still living. Grandfather Watkins was born in North Carolina, was of Irish descent, was a farmer, and died near Nashville at the age of eighty years. He was the owner of a good property. Grandfather Martin was from Missouri, came to Arkansas and located in Izard County, where he died in 1848.

Dr. J. P. Webb, a well known citizen and prominent chair manufacturer of Little Rock, was born in Caldwell County, Ky., in 1831, and is a son of Charles H. and Cassandra (Ford) Webb, both natives of the same State. The father was one of the leading physicians in Princeton, Ky., and in fact considered one of the most skillful in that part of the State. His death occurred in 1844 at the age of fifty years, while the mother survived him until the year 1865, shortly after the Civil War had ended. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three daughters and one son are yet living. J. P. Webb was reared in his native county and graduated from the old Cumberland College at Princeton. Choosing medicine as his profession, he commenced that study in the office of the noted Dr. James A. Carr, and also attended medical lectures at the University of Louisville, Ky., from which institute he graduated in 1851, although he never practiced any but simply used his knowledge of medicine for his own benefit, and a natural desire to know the secrets of that profession. In early life the Doctor was engaged in the commission business for eight years, and afterward spent ten years in the dry-goods business with great success. His next venture was in steamboating on the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio Rivers until 1869, when he came to Little Rock, where he embarked in the wholesale boot and shoe business, but was forced to sell out some time later, on account of his wife's failing health, and return to Kentucky, where she died. On his return to Little Rock he formed a partnership with Mr. T. W. Wilson, in the book and stationery business, under the firm name of Wilson & Webb, and continued at that with success for eighteen years, selling out the business in May, 1888. The Doctor then became interested in the manufacture of chairs, and has been secretary and treasurer of the Little Rock Chair Company since its incorporation. Dr. Webb was married to Miss Nannie Machen, whose father, Frank Machen, was

one of the largest planters in Caldwell County, Ky., before the war. One child was born to this union, Augusta. Mrs. Webb died in 1870. The Doctor is of a modest and retiring nature, and it is only his intimate friends who are cognizant of the kindly, affectionate spirit he possesses. He is a citizen of unexcelled standing and true worth.

E. C. Wehrfritz, one of the best known citizens of Little Rock and proprietor of the Union Machine Works of that place, is a native of Germany, and was born in Bingen on the Rhine. When a boy fourteen years old he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade, and remained at it for three years. He then went to England, and found employment at his trade for one year, and in 1864 came to America, locating first in St. Louis, where he resided for about eight years. Finding the opportunities in St. Louis for a poor man were few and far between, he moved to Little Rock, and after noting the enterprise and rapid growth of that city, he concluded to remain. He first obtained a position with Messrs. D. R. Wing & Co., and was soon after made foreman of the machinist and foundry department, remaining with them seven years. For the next eighteen months he was engineer of the Home Water Company, and at the end of that period went with R. L. Cobb & Co., assisting in the organization of the Southwestern Foundry and Machine Works. Mr. Wehrfritz soon retired from this firm, and in July, 1885, with but little capital, but any amount of pluck and enterprise, established the present industry, which is now one of the best paying in Little Rock. He also owns some city property in good localities, and several lots in the famous summer resort, Mount Nebo. His residence and shops are combined, making them convenient to each other, as he is a man who gives the strictest attention to his business. Mr. Wehrfritz served one term as alderman of the First ward, being elected by 300 majority. In secret societies he is a member of Barbara Lodge No. 12, K. of P., and is Past Chancellor Commander of that lodge. He also belongs to Germania Lodge No. 910, K. of H., in which he is Past Dictator, and the A. O. U. W., being Past Master Workman, and is president of Little Rock Turn Verein and director of the Mechanics' Loan and Building Association.

William G. Whipple, mayor of Little Rock, was born at Warehouse Point, on the Connecticut River, Conn., on August 4, 1834, and is a son of William J. and Parmelia Cook (Woodward) Whipple, of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively. The father was a prominent citizen, who died in 1873, at the age of sixty four years, while the mother died in 1861, at the age of fifty years. The family of the latter were noted for their longevity, a number of them yet living, and all over eighty years of age. William G. Whipple is one of the most intellectual men in Little Rock. He received a superior education in his youth and early manhood, first graduating from the Wilbraham Academy, in Massachusetts, in 1852, and then attending and graduating from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. Choosing law for his profession, he entered the Albany Law School at Albany, N. Y., and after his graduation went to Milwaukee, Wis., where he commenced practicing, and remained until 1868. During that time he was a candidate for the United States prosecuting attorneyship for Milwaukee County, but his party being in the minority he was thus defeated by his opponent. In 1868 he went to Little Rock, and shortly afterward was appointed United States district attorney, serving in this office with distinction for three years. He resumed his practice at the end of that time, and for five years was a partner of Judge Yonley. In 1887 Mr. Whipple was elected mayor of Little Rock on a non partisan ticket, and without opposition, and in 1889 was re-elected on the same ticket with a majority of over 16,000. His administration has been one that gave satisfaction to the people in almost every detail, and has brought about numberless reforms. On September 1, 1887, electric lighting was introduced into the city, by which twice the area formerly lighted by gas is now lighted by electricity, at one half the former expense. The plant cost the city $27,000, and is run at an annual expense of $6,000. There are 112 lamps of 2,000 candle power each, and five towers consisting of five lamps each in different parts of the city. Since 1887 the

streets have been paved with granite blocks, mac adam and gravel, four miles in the heart of the city, and eight miles additional at different points have just been completed, besides several miles in course of construction. Besides this about sixty miles of brick, stone and concrete sidewalk have been built, and nine new sewer districts opened, making a total of nineteen sewer districts now in the city. The city has purchased, recently, an Aveling & Porter steam roller to pave their streets with, weighing twelve tons and costing $5,800. For over forty years a town branch "cut off" had been talked about, but nothing definite had ever come of it until the new administration took hold of things, and in June, 1888, this project was car ried out. It is six feet in diameter, and carries away a large amount of water from the town branch, thereby saving an overflow in the business portion and considerable valuable property that would otherwise be carried away or damaged by water. Since Mayor Whipple has taken the reins of government, the city has imbibed a new spirit of enterprise and improvement, and among other things a dummy railway has been constructed about three miles in length within the past eighteen months. The mayor takes a deep interest in immigration, and also the financial condition of the city. Under his administration the city bonded debt has been refunded, amounting to $167,000, and bearing interest at 6 per cent, and would have fallen due within the next ten years, but it has now been refunded at 10 per cent, on twenty years' bonds a creditable showing. Little Rock can only assess a 5 mill tax, while Forth Worth assesses 15 mills, San Antonto 12 and Dallas receives $190,000, where Little Rock only gets $37,000 in taxes. With this small assessment, however, the city has always enough to pay cur rent expenses, although Little Rock was between $3,000 and $4,000 in debt for current expenses when Mayor Whipple took charge of his office. His administration has been a success in every sense, and he has filled the office of mayor with commanding dignity and wisdom. He is junior warden of Trinity Cathedral (Episcopal), and has been chancellor for three terms of three years each of the Episcopal Diocese. In secret societies he is a Master Mason, and also a member of Knights of Honor. Mayor Whipple was married in 1870 to Miss Mary S. Dodge, a daughter of Dr. R. L. Dodge, an old and respected citizen of Little Rock. They have one son, Durand, eighteen years old, who graduated from the Little Rock University in the class of 1889, and is now reading law in his father's office. To Mayor Whipple's enterprise and business sagacity is largely due the present state of progress and prosperity that has fallen to Little Rock. He is a gentleman of high honor and sound judgment, and enjoys the confidence of the people to a marked degree.

Col. Beverly D. Williams, widely known by reason of his prominence as a planter of Pulaski County, now residing in Little Rock, was born in Perryville, Boyle County, Ky., and is a son of William S. Williams, a native of the same county, and a printer who learned his trade under Amos Kendall, afterward postmaster general of the United States. The older Williams moved from Kentucky to Tennessee in 1840, locating at Memphis, where he resided and carried on a successful land busi ness until his death, in 1860. He was married to Miss Harriet Dickerson, of Stafford County, Va., by whom he had three children, one dying in in fancy: Marion W. (who was the wife of Hial S. King, and died at Memphis in 1865) and Beverly D. (the principal of this sketch). The mother died in Kentucky in the year 1830. Beverly D. Williams was born on July 4, 1822, and received a somewhat limited education in his youth on account of the few schools in his native place at that period. In 1841 he was married to Miss Narcissa B. Mitch ell, a daughter of Judge James P. Mitchell, but lost this wife at Crab Orchard, Ky., who died in 1868. In the fall of 1872 Col. Williams was mar ried to his second wife, Mrs. Annie M. Waters, widow of Dr. John Waters, of Memphis, and a grandfather of Mr. Felix Goundy. Four children were born to his first marriage, all of whom are living: Parthenia (wife of S. P. Fort, of Brinkley, Ark.), Harriet (wife of George W. Batterton, of Danville, Ky.), Hammond O. (clerk of the court of Pulaski County) and Emma (wife of Paul Tuck,

residing in Memphis, Tenn.). Mrs. Williams has one son by her first marriage, Dr. John Waters, of Little Rock. In 1842 Mr. Williams was appointed deputy sheriff of Boyle County, Ky., and in 1844 became high sheriff of the same county. In 1846 he was again appointed deputy sheriff and re elected in 1848. At the expiration of his term he commenced planting, but in the meantime had studied law under Judge Mitchell, and was admitted to the bar, in 1849. He practiced law and continued in his planting enterprises for a short time, but in 1853 he went to Louisville, Ky., where he became engaged in pork packing with the firm of Ousley, Kenwood & Co. He remained in this business for three years, and then went to Leavenworth, Kas., to take charge of what was known as "The Pike's Peak Expedition," becoming agent and general manager for Messrs. Jones & Cartwright and Majs. Russell & Waddell. He left Leavenworth on April 1, 1859, with instructions to go to Fort Riley and Junction City, and then strike out for Denver, Colo., the nearest and best route according to his own judgment. After leaving Junction City, he was instructed to leave seven men, one woman and twelve mules at each station of twenty five miles apart until he reached Denver; those left behind to be supplied with tents and provisions, and to make these places stations for a a stage route to be subsequently established. The expedition reached Denver May 12, having started with 160 men, women and children, and 400 mules, besides forty wagons and stages that had started on his track and overtook him before he arrived at Denver. Upon reaching that city, he sent the stages back, thus establishing the only stage line between Leavenworth and Denver, the trip being made in from seven to nine days. Col. Williams also had orders from the company to establish headquarters at some convenient place, and, accordingly, he purchased about 1,700 lots in the heart of Denver. These same lots are now valued at $5,000,000. While in Colorado, Col. Williams examined the gold mines at Gregory, Russell's Gulch and other points, purchasing all the gold-dust he could buy, which he had melted into the form of a brick, and sent to Leavenworth, where it was placed on exhibition, and first proved to the world the actual wealth to be found in Colorado. Col. Williams remained with the stage company for about eight months, and in the meantime a Provincial Government had been formed for the people of the (then) Territory of Jefferson, now Colorado. A legislative body was called together and put the Territorial Government machinery in motion. Col. Williams was elected by the people as a delegate to Congress, for the purpose of obtaining from that body recognition for the people as a regular Territory of the United States. He remained in Washington during the whole of the XXXVIth Congress, and in February, 1861, their object was attained, the Territory acquiring the name of Colorado. The Colonel then returned to that place, and was nominated by the Democratic party for re election, but was defeated by his opponent, Hiram P. Bennett, on the Republican ticket. In 1862 Col. Williams returned to Kentucky and enlisted in the Fourth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Federal army, as first lieutenant, and was immediately detailed as quartermaster to go on the staff of Gen. James S. Jackson. He remained in this capacity until the battle of Perryville, where Gen. Jackson was killed, and Lieut. Williams was then appointed captain by President Lincoln, and assigned to the staff of Gen. Alex McDowell, serving with distinction until the close of the war. On that occasion he was ordered to St. Louis as a mustering out officer, and in the spring of 1865, was stationed at Benton Barracks, mustering out all the troops under Gen. Bonneville, and in September of the same year, he was himself mustered out. In November, 1865, he located at Memphis, Tenn., and was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Memphis & Little Rock Railway, and remained with that road for eight years in different capacities, and when the road was completed, in 1872, he brought the first through train from Memphis to Little Rock. Col. Williams retired from railroading in 1873, and engaged in planting cotton on his wife's plantation in Jefferson County, Ark., in which pursuit he has continued to the present time. In 1875 he purchased a fine residence on the corner of Fourth

and Ringo Streets, from Col. Logan H. Roots, and moved into it with his family. His plantation now consists of 1,100 acres in cotton and 300 acres in corn, oats and other grain. In 1881 Col. Williams was elected a member of the legislature from Pulaski County, and served one term. He is at present a prominent member of the "Old Hickory Club," one of the leading Democratic organizations in Arkansas. In religious faith, Col. Williams and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Hammond Orne Williams, county clerk, Little Rock, Ark. The subject of this sketch has been so prominently identified with the interests of Pulaski County, as to render him well and favorably known, while his official career has demonstrated him to be one of the most capable and efficient of public servants, whose integrity and honesty of purpose is unquestioned. He owes his nativity to Boyles County, Ky., where his birth occurred on October 12, 1845, he being the third in a family of four children born to Beverly D. and Narcissa B. (Mitchell) Williams. [See sketch of father.] Hammond Orne Williams attended the common schools of Kentucky until the beginning of the war, and in 1865 was a student at the commercial college at Dayton, Ohio, where he completed his educational advantages. In May, 1866, he came to Arkansas, landing at Devall's Bluff, where his father was then residing. The next day, and when twenty years of age, he was appointed express messenger and the United States mail agent on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad from Devall's Bluff to Little Rock, where he continued until December 1, of the same year. He then changed to a position of the same character on the John B. Davis Steamboat Line, running from Memphis to Jacksonport on the White River, making one trip per week. He remained thus employed for two years, and was then appointed railroad agent at Devall's Bluff, and also agent for all steamboats running up White River. On September 1, 1872, he engaged in merchandising, but still continues as steamboat agent. On October 13, 1874, he closed out his business to his partner, and was elected sheriff of Prairie County, serving in this capacity for two terms. On November 1, 1889, he moved to Little Rock, and became check clerk for the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad at Argenta acting as such for three years. He has since been employed by several railroad and transfer companies in a like capacity. On March 12, 1886, he was appointed deputy sheriff by Robert W. Worth, the sheriff of Pulaski County, to take charge of a posse of men to guard railroad property during the railroad strike of that year. On April 9, Mr. Williams was attacked by a large number of men and received numerous wounds. After recovering he received the nomination for county clerk from the Democratic party, on July 13, 1886, being elected by a majority of over 900 votes, on September 6. In 1888 he was re elected to the same office by the opposing party. Mr. Williams was married December 8, 1869, to Miss Jennie L. Sylvester, of Arkansas County, Ark., a daughter of Capt. John Sylvester, an old steamboat captain, and niece of Capt. James A. Sylvester, who captured Gen. Santa Anna in the Mexican War, in 1846. Her mother was a native of Massachusetts, and at an early day the family moved to Tennessee. After the father's death the mother married Col. W. H. Halliburton, who is at present a member of the legislature from Arkansas County, and in that county she is still residing To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Williams were born four children, a daughter and three sons, all living: Mary, Beverly D., Jr., Hammond O., Jr., and Jake B. Mr. Williams is a member of the K. of P. and of the Masonic fraternity.

Elias C. Wilson, a substantial farmer and stock man of Pulaski County, has been a resident of that county since 1856, and was born in South Carolina on March 19, 1825. His parents were Jesse and Margaret (West) Wilson, the father born in Virginia and moved to South Carolina with his parents when only three years old. Shortly after their arrival in that State the parents, Isaac and Melanie Wilson, died, and their children were bound out. Jesse was reared on a farm and married in South Carolina. In 1853 he moved with his family to Arkansas, where he commenced farming and became a prosperous and well known resident until his death in 1882. The Wilson

family are of English descent, their forefathers settling in Jamestown, Va., at a very early day. Isaac Wilson was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and won golden opinions from his superior officers in the struggle against the mother country. Nine children were born to Jesse Wilson and his wife, all of whom lived to maturity and were married, and six yet living: Elias C., Major, Magness, Thomas and John. Elias was the oldest, and was reared and educated in South Carolina, where he was also married in 1846 to Miss Jane Pierce. His wife died in 1862, after their removal to Arkansas, leaving four children, of whom two are yet living: John F. (a prominent merchant in Little Rock) and William W. (who resides in San Antonio, Texas.) In 1866 Mr. Wilson was again married, his second wife being a pleasant and attractive widow lady of Pulaski County, Mrs. Tennessee (McCraw) Bell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McCraw, of South Carolina, who were among the early settlers of Arkansas. By this marriage Mr. Wilson and his wife had nine children, of whom seven are yet living: Bettie, Randolph, Elias, Joseph, Hattie, Thomas and Nannie. Mr. Wilson's first settlement was about ten miles above his present residence, where he has a large farm, and three years later he bought the land upon which he now resides. He owns 1,080 acres altogether, and has placed 450 acres under cultivation. This has all been accumulated by his own industry and good management, and his experience in farming has enabled him to select the finest soil in that locality. It is well watered by springs, besides several good wells that he has built himself, and is well adapted for stock raising purposes. In 1861 Mr. Wilson enlisted in Company C, of the Fourth Arkansas Infantry, and gave three years' active service to the Confederacy. He accompanied Gen. Price in his raids through Missouri and took part in many engagements. In all of his battles he was never wounded, although exposed to the hottest fire, and he was equally as fortunate in escaping from sickness. In March, 1864, his company was disbanded, and he returned to his home and family to enjoy the peace a soldier loves so well after a long and arduous campaign. In politics Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. He is one of Pulaski County's most enterprising citizens, and a man of integrity and truth, and enjoys a widespread popularity. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson both attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

D. R. Wing, senior member of the well-known manufacturing firm of D. R. Wing & Co., is a native of Oswego, N. Y., and was early in life instructed in the machinist's art, being regularly indentured to the Lake Ontario Iron Works, then one of the largest machine shops in the State. In 1858, after serving his full term of apprenticeship, he left to travel through the South, and after a tour of inspection of the principal manufacturing centers from Richmond, Va., to New Orleans, he decided to try his fortunes in Central America. After visiting Yucatan and British Honduras, he finally landed at Truxido, Spanish Honduras, where, together with his companions, he was placed under military surveillance on suspicion of being a fillibuster, Gen. Walker with his army then being in Nicarauga, the adjoining State. After the expiration of thirty days, he was furnished with passports and permitted to go into the interior, being limited to the department of Olancho, where he was employed in placer mining with moderate success. Returning to the States he finally located at Atlanta, Ga., and entered the service of the Western & Atlantic Railroad, then, as now, owned and operated by the State, and was connected with the mechanical department of the road for ten years. In the winter of 1868, he came to Little Rock, Ark., in the capacity of master mechanic of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, remaining with that company five years, after which he filled the same position with the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad for four years, and then associated himself with C. E. Stephens and founded the present firm, taking entire charge of the molding and machinery departments. As an evidence of the masterly minds that control this manufactory, the business has grown from its infancy to one of the largest industries in the South west, and sends its products all over the Southern country. Mr. Wing is active in city affairs, being

alderman from the first ward, is a gentleman of sterling worth, and one of Little Rock's most enterprising citizens. His word is recognized as authority in the iron circles of Arkansas, and he is always in the front rank in forwarding the progress of his adopted State.

Fred Wolters, the manager of the Tennessee Brewing Agency, Little Rock, Ark., came originally from the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, where his birth occurred in 1852. When fourteen years of age, he left for America to join his parents, who had preceded him in 1853, and on arriving here he was sent to Blackburn College two terms. After this he teamed for some time, and then learned the cooper's trade, working as an apprentice three years. He then became foreman of the cooperage established by his father at Carlinville, Ill., and subsequently proprietor of the same, working in all sixteen years. At the end of this time he went to Memphis, entered the employ of the Tennessee Brewing Association, and so highly did they esteem his services, that after two years he was placed as general agent over the agency established for their business in that place. He was married in November, 1874, to Miss Eugene Zaepffel, who was originally from Alsace, France, where her birth occurred in 1854, and three children are the result of this union: Hellen, Oscar and Nellie. Mr. Wolters is the oldest of seven children born to his parents: Henry (in Little Rock), Lizzie (is the wife of Eugene Glaekler), Gussie (is in Memphis, Tenn.), Albert (is engaged in the grain business in Illinois), Bernard (is in the drug business in Havana, Ill.) and Charles (has the old cooper shop in Illinois). The father's name was Fred. Wolters.

W. B. Worthen, a prominent banker, broker and real estate dealer of Little Rock, is of English-Welsh descent, and was born in Arkansas, on September 17, 1852, as the son of George A. and Louisa B. (Booker) Worthen. Mr. and Mrs. Worthen, who were natives of Kentucky, came to Arkansas in an early day, and settled in Little Rock when it was in its primitive state. His education, so far as schools were concerned, was completed in the freshman's course in St. John's College, but he has always been a great student, and is thoroughly posted on the topics of the day. After he left school, he joined a surveyor's and civil engineering corps, aiding to lay off several additions to Little Rock. Entering into D. F. Shall's real estate agency, he subsequently, after the death of Mr. Shall, formed a partnership with Gordon N. Peay, upon whose death, which occurred some little time later, he associated himself with E. W. Parker, and added banking and brokerage to the real-estate business. Mr. Worthen has since bought Mr. Parker's interest, and is now the sole proprietor. The straightforward manner in which he carries on his business interests secures for him, what he well deserves, a liberal patronage. Mr. Worthen's choice of a life partner has proved a very happy one. His wife is an attractive, accomplished lady, and a general favorite in her wide circle of friends and acquaintances. They have an interesting family of three children. Mr. Worthen is a member of the Knights of Honor and Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Democrat, and in all enterprises that betoken the good or growth of the country, his name is among the foremost.

J. V. Zimmerman, whose career as a citizen and business man, as well as one of the oldest residents of Little Rock, dates from an early period (he having lived here for thirty-two years) was born in Montgomery County, Penn., and is a son of William and Mary Zimmerman, natives of the same State. The great-grandfather was a native of Holland, who came to America before the Revolution, and afterward took an active part in that event. J. V. Zimmerman remained in the State of Pennsylvania until the year 1857, attending school at Norristown, and afterward learning the jeweler's trade with the firm of Leibert & Brown, manufacturing jewelers. His natural aptitude and quick perception soon put him in full knowledge of his art, which his employers were not slow in finding out, and though a young man, he was placed in charge of the entire establishment, remaining with them until the year 1857. In June of that year he arrived in Little Rock, and was engaged by Mr. D. C. Fulton, a prominent jeweler and watch

maker of that period, to take charge and manage his establishment. This he did with great success until the war, when he entered the service of the Capitol Guard of Little Rock as sergeant. During the Rebellion he took part in the battle of Shiloh, after which event Gen. Hardee promoted him to the rank of lieutenant, and soon after that general's forces were reorganized he joined Hindman's command, and was assigned to duty as a lieutenant of artillery in Capt. W. D. Blocker's battery. The promotion of Capt. W. D. Blocker to major also promoted Lieut. Zimmerman to the captaincy, in which capacity he served until the surrender. During Price's second raid through Missouri Capt. Zimmerman's battery lost two guns, and Maj. W. E. Woodruff's old battery was then consolidated with Capt. Zimmerman's, which the latter commanded. After the war he returned to Little Rock and established himself in the jewelry business on Markham Street, and Capt. Zimmerman can now claim the distinction of being one of the oldest jewelers in the city, as well as one of its most successful business men. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Fisher, a daughter of Jacob Fisher, of Texas, but formerly of Alabama. Three children have been born to this union: Julia, Jessie and Mary. The latter, a bright and interesting child, died at the age of five years.

# CHAPTER XX.

GARLAND COUNTY—AREA—TOPOGRAPHY AND BOUNDARY—SPRINGS AND STREAMS—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—THE TOWNSHIPS—REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY—VALUATION AND TAXATION—COUNTY OFFICERS POPULATION POLITICS COURTS—THE CIVIL WAR ITS EFFECTS—THE HOT SPRINGS THE RESERVATION—THE CITY OF HOT SPRINGS—ADVICE TO HEALTH SEEKERS—EDUCATIONAL MATTERS—THE CHURCHES—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS—PERSONAL RECORD, ETC.

All is the gift of industry: whate'er
Exalts, embellishes, and renders life
Delightful.—*Anon.*

GARLAND COUNTY, Ark., lies in the west central portion of the State, and is bounded north, by Yell, Perry and Saline Counties; east, by Saline and Hot Spring Counties; south, by the latter, and west by Montgomery. It contains an area of 624 square miles, of which about one third is slightly improved and under fence. At least one half of the area is mountainous and hilly, and the balance is composed of valleys and rolling uplands. The Ouachita Valley is from six to eight miles in width, and from twelve to fourteen in length, and is completely surrounded with mountains, except where the river enters and leaves it. The county is drained by the Ouachita River and its tributaries, and some of the tributaries of the Saline River. The Ouachita flows through the county in a southeasterly and easterly direction, entering it a little north of the center of the western boundary thereof, and leaving it at a point about three miles north of its southeast corner. It is the largest stream in the county, but is not navigable. Big and Little Mazarm, Bull Bayou, Clear Creek, North Fork, Blakely and other tributaries of the Ouachita and Saline Rivers, are never failing water courses, and the valleys formed by them are excellent for small farms. The soil in the valleys is more or less alluvial, rich and productive, and the soil of the uplands, wherever they are level enough to be cultivated, is much more productive than its appearance indicates.

It can not be considered a good agricultural county, because of its being so mountainous that the greater part of its area is not susceptible of cultivation. The United States' census of 1880 shows that in 1879 its agricultural productions were 153,436 bushels of Indian corn, 17,656 bushels of oats, 7,442 bushels of wheat, 117 tons of hay, 534 bales of cotton, 5,347 bushels of Irish potatoes, 20,321 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 4,751 pounds of tobacco. The number of head of live stock then in the county was shown to be 1,115 horses, 344 mules and asses, 4,672 cattle, 1,391 sheep and

8,635 hogs. The soil, however, is good for the production of vegetables, immense quantities of which are raised for the Hot Springs market. Fruits, both large and small, of the kinds common to this latitude, succeed well when cultivated, but not much attention has as yet been given to horticulture. Grapes can be produced in great abundance, and some of the native varieties are being grown on account of their excellence, the manufacture of native wine also proving profitable.

The country is heavily wooded on the mountains and uplands with yellow pine and several varieties of oak, and in the lower lands and valleys with sweet and black gum, sycamore, elm, etc. The pine timber is fine and abundant. For the want of transportation, not much timber has been consumed. It stands mostly, where the lands are not cleared, in its native state unculled.

All kinds of mineral are believed to exist here, but none have been worked. Novaculite, for oilstones, is plentiful, and Ouachita whetstones are shipped in quantities. Slate for roofing is also found, of excellent quality and beautiful colors.*

Game is plentiful, and deer, bears, turkeys, geese, ducks, quails, squirrels and rabbits are found. Black bass, shad, salmon and other varieties of fish, abound in the mountain streams.

Aside from the world renowned Hot Springs, mentioned in subsequent pages, numerous mineral springs in the county are worthy of mention, principal among which are Mountain Valley Springs. These valuable springs are situated twelve miles north of Hot Springs, at the foot of Blakely Mountain, in a beautiful valley extending well up into the mountain range. Their curative qualities have made a reputation unequaled by any water in the South or West, especially as commercial mineral waters, as they are now being shipped to all parts of the United States. Visitors to this place are entertained at the Mountain Springs Valley Hotel, which furnishes excellent accommodations.

Potash Sulphur Springs are situated seven miles from Hot Springs, and one mile from Lawrence Station, on the Hot Springs Railroad. The analysis of these waters show them to be especially adapted to the cure of diseases resulting from the derangement of the stomach, liver, kidneys and urinary organs. The hotel is kept by Mr. E. E. Woodcock, a son in law of Dr. J. T. Fairchild, the owner of the property. This is a noted pleasure as well as health resort, and many of the citizens of and visitors to Hot Springs avail themselves of its privileges.

Gillen's White Sulphur Springs are situated three and one-half miles due east of Hot Springs, and the analysis shows that the water is similar in composition to the Mountain Valley water. The large two-story hotel at this place was opened to the public for the first time in the spring of 1886. Mr. Gillen, the proprietor of the property, keeps the hotel, the rooms of which are large and comfortable, the table being supplied from his own garden and from the best afforded in Hot Springs markets. From his place he makes two daily trips with his hack to Hot Springs, for the accommodation of his guests and visitors.

The different mineral springs mentioned above offer the greatest pleasure for out of town drives and recreations. The road to Hell's Half Acre and the Thousand Dripping Springs, east of the city, the Big Chalybeate Springs north, and the Race Track south, are the favorite drives. The former is the best five-mile natural road to be found in the county no large hills, and when in good order a beautiful drive.

Garland County was created by an act of the general assembly of the State of Arkansas, approved April 5, 1873. The first section of the act provided that all that portion of the counties of Saline, Hot Spring, and Montgomery included in the following boundaries should be organized into a separate and distinct county, to be known as the county of Garland, viz.:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 8, Township 4 south, Range 18 west; thence north on section lines to the southwest corner of Section 21, in Township 3 south, Range 18 west; thence east on section lines to the southeast corner of Section 22, in the same township and range; thence north on section lines to the line dividing Townships 2 and 3 south; thence east on the township line to the southeast corner of Section 35, in Township 2 south, Range 17 west; thence north on section lines to the

* I. L. Butterfield, of Hot Springs, member of the State Bureau of Immigration for Garland County.

northwest corner of Section 14, in the same township and range; thence west on section line to the northwest corner of the same section, township and range; thence north on section lines to the line between Townships 1 and 2 south; thence west on the township line to the line dividing Ranges 17 and 18 west; thence north on the range line to the northeast corner of Section 24, in Township 1 south, Range 18 west; thence west on section lines to the line between Ranges 18 and 19 west; thence north on the range line to the line dividing Townships 1 and 2 north; thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 1 north, Range 22 west; thence south on section lines to the southwest corner of Section 9, Township 1 south, Range 22 west; thence east on section lines to the southwest corner of Section 10, Township 1 south, Range 21 west; thence south on section lines to the line dividing Townships 2 and 3 south; thence west on the township line to the line dividing Ranges 22 and 23 west; thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of Section 7, Township 4 south, Range 22 west; thence east on section lines (twenty six miles, more or less) to the place of beginning.

The act also provided for the appointment of the first county officers by the Governor, and that L. D. Beldin, J. H. Baushousen and William Sumpter, should constitute a board of commissioners to locate the seat of justice for the county, purchase the site, lay out a town, and perform other duties, and that the county should belong to the Seventh judicial circuit.

Accordingly the Governor appointed J. W. Jordan, Bennett Malone and W. A. Moore to constitute the board of supervisors;* R. Beldin, clerk; W. J. Little, sheriff; R. W. Gibbons, treasurer; N. H. Cloys, coroner; Smith Scrogin, surveyor, and J. H. Baushousen, assessor.

Afterward, on the 5th day of May, 1873, the three supervisors appointed met in Hot Springs, and organized their court by electing J. W. Jordan, president. The first action of the court was the formation of road districts and the appointment of overseers. Subsequently the commissioners, appointed by the act creating the county to select the site for the seat of justice, met and chose Hot Springs as the site thereof. The town having already been laid out, no property was then purchased on which to erect the public buildings, but in 1877, Congress provided by a special act that the commissioners might select a block belonging to the Government in the city of Hot Springs for the use of the county. Accordingly Block 114, as shown on the plat of the city, was selected, and the title thereto passed to the county. This block contains four acres, and lies on Prospect Avenue near Central Avenue. Afterward the county judge, for a consideration of $1,000, leased this property to a certain party for ninety nine years, and purchased for the use of the county, for the sum of $4,000, lot 4 in Block 55, where the county buildings now stand. Subsequently a suit was brought, in which it was decided that the lease granted by the county judge on Block 114 was illegal and void; but the lessee and his sub lessees were protected by providing that the county should pay to him and them certain stipulated amounts for improvements made thereon. The county now owns both properties above described.

When lot 4 in Block 55 was purchased, a large dwelling house standing thereon was converted into a court house, and was used for that purpose until 1888, when it was consumed by fire. The present court house, a medium sized two-story frame standing on the site of the old one, has since been built. The present jail, a very substantial two story brick building, containing prisoners' cells and fire proof rooms, in which the clerk's office and public records are located, was erected on lot 4 in Block 55, in 1884, at a cost of about $14,000. The building of a large and safe court house is contemplated, the present one being only a temporary structure. These constitute all the county buildings, there being no asylum for the use of the paupers. The latter are provided for by a tax raised for the purpose, and paid to those caring for them.

In January, 1874, the county court subdivided the county into the following municipal townships: Marble, Mountain, Baxter, Garland, Union, Phillips, Hot Springs, Antioch and Lee. Changes have since been made from time to time, until now, in addition to the foregoing, excepting Garland, the name of which has been dropped, there are Sulphur, Lincoln, Hale, Ouachita, Bain and Mill Townships.

In 1880 the real estate of Garland County was

* The county court then consisted of a board of supervisors.

assessed for taxation at $328,731 and the personal property at $541,177, making a total of $869,908. In 1888 real estate was valued for taxation at $1,716,008 and personal at $1,038,079, making a total of $2,754,089. This shows that from 1880 to 1888 the real property of the county increased in value over five times that of 1880, and the personal increased about 100 per cent. This is due, however, principally to the rapid growth of the city of Hot Springs and the consequent increase in the value of its real property. The real estate of the city for 1888 was assessed at $1,376,037 and the personal property at $698,583, making a total of $2,074,620 for the city alone, thus leaving only $679,469 for the county without the city. The financial condition of the county is good, there being only an outstanding indebtedness of about $4,000. The revenue received on liquor licenses for the year ending June 30, 1889, was $12,300.

The following is a list of the names of the several county officers, together with dates of term of service annexed, from its organization to the present (fall of 1889):

Judges: J. W. Jordan, Bennett Malone and W. A. Moore; board of supervisors, 1873 74; J. W. Jordan, 1874 76; W. J. Wilonghby, 1876–78; W. W. Wiggs, 1878 84; J. H. Howell, 1884 86; Charles V. Teague, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: R. Beldin, 1873 74; A. W. B. Reed, 1874 76; Z. Beldin, 1876–78; B. B. Clyde, 1878–80; J. H. Low, 1880 82; Zeba Beldin, 1882–86; W. H. Moyston, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Sheriffs: W. J. Little, 1873 74; J. J. Sumpter, 1874 76; J. H. Nichols, 1876 84; W. F. Housley, 1884 86; Robert Williams, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: R. W. Gibbons, 1873 74; W. H. Rigsby, 1874 80; John B. Roe, 1880 82; I. L. Butterfield, 1882–84; R. W. Gibbons, 1884–86; I. B. Albaugh, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Coroners: N. H. Cloys, 1873 74; J. C. Morris, 1874 76; E. W. Matthews, 1876 78; William Curl, 1878 80; John Graham, 1880 82; I. W. Smith, 1882 84; H. Haythornewhite, 1884–86; E. A. Lake, 1886–88; R. H. Moore elected in 1888.

Surveyors: Smith Scrogin, 1873 76; A. R. Reed, 1876 78; Smith Scrogin, 1878 80; H. M. Woolman, 1880 82; P. Frisby, 1882–86; A. Flemming, 1886 88; Tom Smith, present surveyor, elected in 1888.

Assessors: J. H. Baushousen, 1873 74; C. J. Glenn, 1874 78; J. A. Muse, 1878–82; DeSoto Samuels, 1882 86; R. A. Milton, 1886–88; Sidney Hart, elected in 1888.

Representatives in State Legislature: J. J. Gillis, 1874 75; H. M. Rector, Jr., 1877; W. H. Barry, 1879; W. T. Clyde, 1881; W. P. Walsh, 1883; W. H. Barry, 1885; E. W. Rector, 1887.

The population of the several municipal townships of Garland County, according to the United States census of 1880, was as follows: Antioch, 362; Baxter, 197; Hale, 387; Hot Springs, including the city, 5,179; city alone, 3,554; Lee, 633; Marble, 337; Mill, 503; Mountain, 359; Ouachita, 172; Phillips, 185; Sulphur, 196; Union, 513; total in county 9,023, of which 1,562 were colored and four were Chinese, the balance 7,457, white.

The political aspect of the county may be seen by reference to the following number of votes cast for the candidates named at the late elections:

In September, 1888, for Governor, James P. Eagle, Democrat, 1,614; C. M. Norwood, combined opposition, 1,189; in November, 1888, for President, Cleveland, Democrat, 1,196; Harrison, Republican, 987; Streeter, Union Labor, 60.

The act creating Garland County placed it in the Seventh judicial district, which is now composed of the counties of Perry, Saline, Garland, Hot Spring and Grant. The circuit court of Garland County convenes in regular session on the fourth Mondays of March and September; the county court on the first Mondays of January, April, June and October; the probate court on the second Mondays of the same months: and the common pleas court on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December; J. B. Wood is the present judge of the judicial district, and J. P. Henderson, prosecuting attorney.

The following named attorneys constitute the

local legal bar of Garland County: George J. Summers, E. W. Rector, G. G. Latta, John J. Sumpter, G. W. Murphy, J. M. Harrell, J. D. Kimbell, J. H. Scrogins, J. P. Henderson, Leland Leatherman, C. V. Teague, Charles D. Greaves, Reid Gantt, A. J. Murphy, Z. T. Ralston, J. P. Mellard, L. D. Beldin and Samuel Hamblin.

At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861 the small number of people then inhabiting the territory now composing Garland County were nearly, if not all, in sympathy with the Southern cause, and a large percentage of them joined the Confederate army and did what they could toward establishing the proposed Southern Confederacy. In September, 1863, when Gen. Price withdrew from Little Rock, upon the occupation of that place by the Federal army, under Gen. Steele, a portion of his (Price's) army moved back by way of Hot Springs. Afterward, when Gen. Steele advanced from Little Rock in pursuit of Price, and when in turn he fell back to Little Rock pursued by Price, a portion of the armies passed by way of Hot Springs. Prior to the fall of 1863 the citizens here suffered but little, if any, from the presence of the armies or their scouts, but after that, until the close of the war, the territory was overrun to some extent by scouts and guerrillas. However, aside from being deprived of certain provisions, the people here suffered to a less extent on account of the war than in many other sections of the country.

The discovery of the springs of hot water at this place by De Soto's Spaniards, in their vain search for gold, and the "Fountain of Perpetual Youth," is mentioned in the State History of this work. No permanent settlement of the place, however, was made until years after the beginning of the nineteenth century. As early as 1809, and perhaps a little earlier, John Purcival, a hunter and trapper, settled on the bank of the Ouachita River, about seven miles southeast of the hot springs, where he remained for many years, and was undoubtedly the first settler of what is now Garland County. That year (1809) two families came from New Orleans, located in the Hot Springs Valley and built the first cabins there. It is said they took a pre emption right to a tract of land including the springs and the valley. The right, however, was never recognized by the Government. After remaining here a year and a half these families transferred their cabins and assumed rights to John Purcival, and then left the place. From this time forward for many years, though not regularly nor extensively, parties came from the South to spend the hot summer months at the springs and enjoy the cool atmosphere of the mountains. They came to avoid the heat at their Southern homes, and regarded the place more as a summer resort than as a sanitarium for their ills. But by bathing in the hot water that flowed from the springs, its curative qualities were discovered. While remaining here, these early visitors rented the cabins from John Purcival.

About the year 1826 A. N. Sabin came from New York and settled on Sulphur Creek, east of Hot Springs Mountain, and soon thereafter built a small water power mill there. He was a singular man; lived like a hermit, and was afterward judge and also clerk of Hot Spring County, then including what is now Garland. The next permanent settler was Ludivicus Beldin (formerly of Boston, Mass., and subsequently of Indiana), who came to Hot Springs in 1828, with his wife and two or three children. The Purcival cabins were then vacant, and Mr. Beldin got permission of Purcival to use them. He also built others, and opened a little store, exchanging provisions for peltry, etc., and kept the first hotel (or tavern) in a double log house with a wide hall, or "entry," between the two rooms. Prior to 1832 he moved to his farm in Sulphur Township, where he died in 1833. In 1832 the hotel was kept by Hawkins and Rambo, and the next year it was kept by two brothers, by the name of Physic, who came from Baltimore, Md. This hotel stood nearly opposite the present Big Iron Bath house.

The early visitors to the springs were mostly wealthy planters from Mississippi and Louisiana, and citizens of New Orleans, who came only to spend the summer months; hence, prior to and continuing into the 30's, the hotel and cabins at the springs were closed up, and abandoned dur

ing the winters. Maj. Whittington says that when he came here he made the acquaintance of a visitor who claimed to have spent the summer of 1812 in company with about sixty others at the springs. They camped in the Purcival cabins and in tents. That was the time when the Tories or British sympathizers were refugeeing with the Indians in the "Western Wilds," and perhaps some of them were here. In 1832, when Maj. Whittington (whose biography appears elsewhere in this work) came to this place, John Purcival claimed to own the hot springs and the cabins, though he lived on his farm on the Ouachita, near Lawrence Station, where he died about the year 1836. Some time prior to his death he built a water-power saw-mill on Hot Springs Creek, a short distance below the springs, and at a point now within the city limits. After her husband's death Mrs. Purcival kept the hotel at Hot Springs a year or two, and then it was kept for a time by Samuel Rayburn. About the year 1840 John C. Hale settled in the valley, and bought out the Purcival interest and erected the second hotel, a small two story frame house.* At this time there were about a dozen families in and about the village.

In 1832 Phil. Physic had a little store, and the following year Maj. Whittington opened a store, and for the next ten years did nearly all the mercantile business of the place. In 1833 Whittington was appointed postmaster and magistrate of Hot Springs, and from that year to 1835 he was also clerk of Hot Spring County. In 1832 the bathing facilities were as follows: Directly in front of the site of the present Arlington House, and below one of the hot springs, there was a cavity cut into the rock, into which the water ran. This was used as a bathing pool, and had no covering except the bushes with which it was surrounded. The first and only vapor bath facility then was a niche cut into the rock at the base of the mountain where the Big Iron Bath house now stands. The hot water was conveyed into a pool under an open floor, over which was a rude seat for the bather to sit upon; the niche was covered overhead with rocks or boards, and in front with a blanket. This place answered very well for taking a vapor bath; but as cooling room was a little large, embracing all of "out of doors." It is presumed, as a matter of course, that vapor baths were not often taken then in cold weather. About fifty feet south of this there stood a log bath house, with one plank tub in it, and a hundred yards still farther south, at the foot of the mountain, was placed another log bath house, with a single wooden tub. These were the only bathing facilities, excepting open pools in the creek, early in the 30's, but in 1839 the number of bath houses, small and rude as they were, had increased to five. That year William Chase and his wife came from New York and settled at Hot Springs, and he erected another bath-house. In 1845 Mr. Chase moved his family to his farm, about six miles east of Hot Springs, where he afterward died, leaving his widow on the farm, where she has ever since resided, and is now living, her ninetieth year of age being completed in January, 1890. Being born in January, 1800, she has traveled along with the years of the century; is vigorous in intellect, and has fair health for one of such advanced age. May she live to complete the century. At her residence is a celebrated mineral spring known as the "Iron Spring."

During the 30's there were no doctors living at Hot Springs, nor were there any nearer than Little Rock. Maj. Whittington kept in his store, a small supply of such medicines as the people generally administered without the aid of physicians. The healthfulness of this place and the surrounding country is so remarkably good, that, were it not for the invalids who resort hither, there would be but little use for doctors. John C. Hale, whose arrival has been mentioned, built a plank bath-house in connection with his new hotel. This was about 1840, and to Mr. Hale is due the credit for making the first modern improvements in Hot Springs in the way of buildings. No further improvements in bathing facilities, except the putting in of a few more tubs, were made until after the close of the Civil War. About the year 1840, a Mr. Kempner opened a store in the lower

* The valley here referred to lies between Hot Springs Mountain and West Mountain, and extends from Happy Hollow, just above the Arlington, down Central Avenue to Bridge Street.

end of the Hot Springs Valley, and continued to run it for some years. Rosson Runyon also settled in Hot Springs about 1840 In 1851 Maj. William H. Gaines came to this place and soon thereafter married Maria Beldin, a daughter of the old settler of 1828, Mr. Ludivicus Beldin. Mr. and Mrs. Gaines are still living in Hot Springs, and both have been intimately connected with its history. The Major is now ninety three years of age, has a vigorous intellect, is in fair health, and is believed to be the oldest person living in Garland County. His wife was six years old when she came to Hot Springs with her parents in 1828, consequently she is now sixty seven years of age. and the last survivor of the very early settlers, having lived in this vicinity longer than any other person.

In 1860 the village of Hot Springs consisted of a few bathing houses, a hotel, one or two little stores, a grocery, or more properly a grogery, and a few dwelling houses. When the war came on, especially when the Federal army advanced to Little Rock and the Confederate army fell back therefrom, the village and vicinity became almost entirely deserted. Rosson Runyon, Anson Sabin and Mrs. Chase were the only white persons who continued in the vicinity. Sabin was killed but the other two remained through the war period unmolested. A few colored servants also stayed. During the war the buildings of the village were nearly all consumed by fire, so that at the end thereof there existed only the Akin House, which stood opposite and a little above where the Big Iron Bath house now stands, the Gaines cottage (which remains at this writing) and the residence of Maj. Whittington and J. W. Parker. The Whittington residence is also standing at this time. From the fall of 1863 to the close of the war the valley of the Hot Springs was a dreary and deserted place, where the owls and bats "carried on their nightly vigils."

After the close of that struggle, the former occupants of the place, nearly all of whom had refugeed to Louisiana and Texas, returned, and, with the exception of Maj. Whittington and Maj. Gaines, looked upon the ashes of their former homes. Not disheartened they went to work to retrieve their lost fortunes, and a few of them have been wonderfully successful, having amassed large amounts of property. Jake Kempner, George Belding* and M. C. O'Brien were the first to open up and re-establish merchandising. John C. Hale erected the first bath house. Akins and Stidham opened the hotel and rented a bath house, and ex Gov. H. M. Rector also erected a bath house. The Sumpter brothers, William and John, and their mother built a small house now adjoining the Sumpter Hotel and began to keep boarders. Soon thereafter immigration from the North set in, and invalids from all parts of the country came hither to bathe in the healing waters, and the place began to grow more rapidly. By the year 1870, it had acquired a population of over 1,000 and in 1880, according to the United States census reports, it had 3,554 souls. Its most rapid growth, however, has been since the latter date, its population now being estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000.

Hot Springs Reservation was surveyed and laid out according to an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1877, entitled "An Act in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation in the State of Arkansas," and an act reviving and amending the same, approved December 16, 1878. The survey having been made, the map was completed in December, 1879. Aaron H. Cragin, John Coburn and M. L. Stearns were the commissioners superintending the work, and A. P. Robinson, chief engineer of the survey. The map was published by Charles Cutter. The reservation thus laid out is two miles square, and embraces and covers the south half of Sections 28 and 29, and the whole of Sections 32 and 33, in Township 2 south, Range 19 west; and the north half of Sections 4 and 5, in Township 3 south, and the same range west, corresponding with the corporate limits of the city of Hot Springs. It was laid out as a grand and extensive park, and contains 196 blocks of various sizes, which are subdivided into lots, averaging in size from small business lots to tracts, embracing several acres each. The principal avenues, and many of the less important streets, are

*Belding not Beldin.

laid out with graceful and natural curves, being governed by the contour of the ground.

The reservation contains a portion of North Mountain, nearly all of Hot Springs Mountain, Sugar Loaf Mountain, and a portion of West Mountain. The latter, with Sugar Loaf as an extension thereof, has the form of a horseshoe, and lies with the points toward the northeast. Its eastern extremity comes down to the Hot Springs Valley, which is near the center of the reservation. From this point it extends in a southwesterly direction beyond the city limits, and there curves to the right and returns again with its other point (Sugar Loaf) covering the northwest part of the reservation. Hot Springs Mountain has an oblong oval form, its length extending in a northeasterly direction. It lies in the eastern half of the reservation, and its western extremity forms the eastern bank of Hot Springs Valley. This valley is about 100 rods in length, lies almost due north and south, and is just wide enough to admit a wide avenue through its center and a row of buildings on each of its sides. North Mountain lies northwest of Hot Springs Mountain, extends in the same direction, and is separated therefrom by a ravine called Happy Hollow. Fountain Street extends up this hollow. The southwestern extremity of this mountain comes down to the northeastern extremity of West Mountain, leaving a valley between the two wide enough for a single street, with a row of buildings on each side. This valley is simply a continuation of Hot Springs Valley veering to the northwest from the mouth of Happy Hollow. West Mountain, Hot Springs Mountain and North Mountain together form a range which runs through the center of the reservation from northeast to southwest, and divides it into nearly two equal parts. This range is divided as described by Hot Springs Valley, and northwest of it and south, southeast and east of Sugar Loaf Mountain is a large tract of the reservation surveyed into lots and streets; and all that part of the reservation lying southeast of the mountain range is also surveyed into lots and streets. Hot Springs Creek enters the reservation from the north and runs in a southerly direction through it, passing through the valley above described in a tunnel under Central Avenue. This tunnel was constructed at the expense of the Government. A branch of this creek flows from within the horseshoe bend of West Mountain in an easterly and northeasterly direction to its junction at the upper end of the valley and tunnel.

Central Avenue commences at the southern boundary of the reservation, near its center, and runs thence north, passing through Hot Springs Valley, and to the end of its extension, as previously described. There Park Avenue commences, and bearing to the right runs a little east of north to the limit of the reservation. At the point where Park Avenue leaves the end of Central, Whittington Avenue commences and runs southwesterly and westerly up the valley of the branch to the center of the western boundary. Prospect Avenue runs in a southwesterly direction, south of West Mountain, from Central Avenue to the city limits, near the southwest corner thereof. Malvern Avenue extends in a southeasterly direction from the lower end of the valley to the southern boundary. Grand Avenue commences a little north of the center of the eastern boundary of the reservation, and runs thence southwesterly and westerly to a point near the southwest corner. It is designed mostly for a residence avenue. These are some of the leading avenues of the city, but there are many others, the lineal measurement of the whole aggregating fifty miles.

Hot Springs Valley is elevated 600 feet above sea level, and the top of the mountains on either side are 600 feet above the valley, thus making their summits 1,200 feet above the sea. The great natural wonder of the place is the springs from which hot water constantly flows. These springs are seventy two in number, and the peculiar fact exists that every one of them, save Alum Spring, issues from the western slope of the Hot Springs Mountain, the most of them from fifty to seventy-five feet above the level of the valley, and a few from near the margin of the creek. They have a temperature ranging, respectively, from 93 to 157 Fahrenheit, and make a natural discharge of 325 gallons every minute, or 482,400 gallons every day. An impression prevails among strangers

that hot and cold springs exist within a few feet of each other, but it is not the case; all the springs on the east side of the valley are hot, with only one exception, and that is under the brick bath-house. All on the west side are cold. The Alum Spring, which is hot, is near the middle of the valley. The waters from the springs flow into Hot Springs Creek, a beautiful mountain stream.

That eminent geologist, David Dale Owen, in his report of surveys published in 1860, after mentioning some of the theories advanced as to the cause of the heat of the water, said: "On the contrary, I attribute the cause to the *internal heat of the earth.* I do not mean to say that the waters come in contact with fire, but rather that the waters are completely permeated with highly-heated vapors and gases which eminate from sources deeper seated than the water itself. The whole geological structure of the country, and that of the Hot Springs Ridge in particular, from which the water issues, justifies this assumption."

Most of the springs are covered with stone and cemented, and the water conveyed from them through iron pipes to the Government tanks and bathing houses in the valley below. These pipes cross and recross each other on the mountain side in all directions, reminding one of a railroad map on the thickly settled sections of the West. The water is first conveyed into large tanks in the rear of the bath house, from which it is drawn through smaller iron pipes to the tubs as needed.

A quantative analysis made by Prof. E. H. Larkin, of St. Louis, in 1856, gives eight and one half grains of mineral constituents to the gallon. The temperature of the water analyzed was 145 . Following is the analysis made:

| | GRAINS |
|---|---|
| Silicic acid | 24.74 |
| Sesquioxide of iron | 1.12 |
| Alumina | 5.15 |
| Lime | 28.93 |
| Magnesia | .73 |
| Chlorine | .07 |
| Carbonic acid | 21.36 |
| Organic matter | 8.31 |
| Water | 1.72 |
| Sulphuric acid | 4.40 |
| Potash | 1.46 |
| Soda | 2.01 |
| Iodide and bromide, a trace | .... |
| Total | 100.00 |

There are many cold water springs on the reservation, several of which contain medicinal qualities. Among these is Allen's Alterative Spring, on the west side of Central Avenue and near the upper end. It flows from the foot of West Mountain. This water is extensively used by invalids.

Those who have never visited the city of Hot Springs have no correct idea of the extent and grandeur of its bath houses. Bath house Row, as it is generally called, is situated at the foot of the mountain below the hot springs, and, commencing just below the Arlington Hotel, which stands at the lower end of Happy Hollow, it extends south, on the east side of Central Avenue, to Reserve Avenue, a distance of about 1,400 feet. There are eleven of these houses, all two and some of them three stories in height, and are named in the following order commencing next to the Arlington: Rector, Big Iron, Superior, Old Hale, Independent, Palace, Horseshoe, Magnesia, Ozark, Rammelsburg and Lamar. The lowest number of tubs in either one is sixteen, and some of them contain forty tubs each, the aggregate number in all being 287. This shows how many persons can bathe in Bath house Row at the same time. These bath-houses are said to be the finest in the United States. There are four additional bath houses which do not stand on the Hot Springs Mountain Reservation. The Central and New Hot Springs are opposite each other on Central Avenue, on the block north of the Arlington. The Rockafeller and Avenue Bath-houses are on Park Avenue. All of these are supplied with water from the hot springs. The bath houses are owned by individuals or companies, and the eleven in Bath house Row, are on the Government reservation, to which they pay a stipulated monthly rent for the use of the grounds and the water from the hot springs.

Frank M. Thompson, superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1889, says:

This reservation, though originally containing four entire sections, and nominally two miles square by sectional numbers, contains but 2,529.10

acres. The Hot Springs commissioners appointed under the acts of Congress, approved March 3, 1877, and December 16, 1878, subdivided the original "Hot Springs Reservation," as follows:

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Hot Springs Mountain | 264.93 |
| North Mountain | 224.74 |
| Sugar Loaf Mountain | 129.02 |
| West Mountain | 281.94 |
| City Lots | 1,270.10 |
| Area of streets and alleys | 358.37 |
| Total area | 2,529.10 |

The four mountains mentioned above, containing an area of 900.63 acres, constitute the "permanent reservation," and are "forever reserved from sale and dedicated to the public use as parks." (Act of Congress approved June 16, 1880, Sec. 3.)

The following table shows the number of city lots laid out by the Hot Springs commissioners, the number awarded to individuals, the number sold and donated, and the number unsold and now under the care of this office, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of lots to be laid out | 2,019 |
| Awarded to individuals | 1,435 |
| | 584 |
| Sold and donated | 258 |
| Unsold | 326 |

The foregoing shows that the lands belonging to the Government and under the immediate care of this office are embraced in four separate tracts, aggregating 900.63 acres, and 326 lots situated in different portions of the city. The "permanent reservation" covers the four mountains already mentioned. This is subdivided into four separate and detached tracts with exterior or boundary lines aggregating about eleven miles. These mountains are largely covered with trees, and are rocky, rugged, and precipitous. There is not a road or bridle way over and across them. They are surrounded by lands belonging to individuals, and a population estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. Under these conditions I am instructed that especial care should be taken to guard against the cutting or removal of trees and shrubs, sod, earth, or rocks, or anything belonging to the reservation, unless such removal is for the purpose of beautifying the reservation or increasing the usefulness of the same, and then only under the specific direction of the superintendent. The superintendent further says there are six persons or co-partnerships owning bath-houses or claims off the reservation, who together paid $177.50 water rent per month during the fiscal year, aggregating the sum of $2,130. The Arlington Hotel is on the permanent reservation, and pays an annual rental of $1,000. The water rent receipts for the year were $11,490, which, with the ground rent from the Arlington, aggregated $12,490, and the expenditures on account of salaries, improvements, repairs, etc., amounted to $6,368, thus leaving a net income to the Government on account of the Hot Springs Reservation of $6,121.10 for the fiscal year.

The free bath house is an institution set apart by Congress, where the afflicted poor may come and take the baths without price or hindrance. "The superintendent shall provide and maintain a sufficient number of free baths for the use of the indigent." (Act of Congress, approved December 16, 1878.) Under these conditions we furnish about 450 free baths each day, except Sundays. This aggregates about 12,000 per month, and 72,000 per year. It is with much inconvenience and crowding that this number can be accommodated with the present capacity of the house and pools, and the number of the afflicted poor seeking free baths is constantly increasing. The superintendent then continues with an appeal to the department for authority, and means to enlarge the capacity of the free bath house. This dilapidated structure, which it really is, stands behind Bath house Row, a little higher up the incline. It is divided into apartments for both sexes, and is used to a very great extent by a very unfortunate class of individuals, many of whom are totally incurable, but whose lives may be lengthened by the cleansing and curative properties of the water. Official statistics show that this free bath house is patronized by individuals from every State and Territory of the United States, and from several foreign countries.

In front of Bath house Row, and between it and Central Avenue, is a lawn from sixty to seventy feet in width, extending the entire length of

the row, and containing about two acres. This lawn is set with shade trees and grass. On a bench of the mountain just above and east of Bath-house Row stands the United States Army and Navy Hospital, which was erected in 1883. It is a magnificent building overlooking and fronting Hot Springs Valley, and also fronting to the south on Reserve Avenue. Connected with it are several large and ornamental buildings and bath houses, supplied with water from the hot springs above. The hospital grounds, embracing about ten acres, are laid out with beautiful drives and walks, and the whole is ornamented with natural trees and grassy lawns. From the buildings on the west side of Central Avenue, or from any point on the eastern slope of West Mountain, looking toward the east at the bath houses, the Arlington Hotel, the Army and Navy Hospital, with the background of beautiful trees and shrubs, many of which are evergreen, on the side of the mountain beyond, one beholds a picture of the beauties of Nature and Art combined, unexcelled elsewhere on the continent.

On the summit of the Hot Springs Mountain, about a half mile northeast of the Army and Navy Hospital, there stands a frame observatory eighty feet high, owned by Mr. E. Woolman, who, by the sufferance of the Government, is permitted to operate it for the use of the public. From the highest seats of the observatory, which are about 700 feet above the valleys of the vicinity, one can view the surrounding country and see mountain peaks far and near. To the south the observer beholds the Ouachita Valley, which is from six to eight miles in width and about twelve miles in length, forming a basin entirely surrounded by mountains; looking about eighty degrees west of south, he beholds the Crystal Mountains in Montgomery County, at a distance of about twenty five miles, and due west he sees Blakeley Mountains at a distance of fifteen miles. As far as the eye can reach, the view is a grand panorama of mountain scenery. The city of Hot Springs, at the foot of the mountain, also adds much to its beauty.

The city of Hot Springs is separated into two parts by the mountain range heretofore described, and the parts are connected by Central Avenue, which, as also described, passes through the narrow valley by the hot springs. In that part of the city lying northwest of the mountains there are only a few stores and business houses, but there are many hotels, boarding houses and dwellings, also a number of churches. By far the largest part of the city lies south of the mountains where opens out the valley or basin of the Ouachita. The country to the south, southeast and southwest will admit of unlimited extension of the city, while to the north and other points of the compass, the mountains and hills will not permit of its extension far beyond the boundaries of the original reservation as laid out by the Government commissioners. The business in the commercial line commences at the upper end of the valley and continues down Central Avenue, and on the south side of the mountains it widens out on many other streets and avenues.

Hot Springs may justly be termed a city of hotels, boarding houses and "furnished rooms to rent." Many cottages and suites of rooms are also furnished already for housekeeping, and visitors, who prefer to board themselves, can rent such cottages or rooms for a long or short time, and at once begin to live as though they were at home. Perhaps more than half of the dwelling houses in the city have the sign out "Furnished Rooms to Rent." These signs, of course, will soon be taken in after the influx of visitors, at the usual season for them to come, commences. It is said that of the hotels, boarding houses and houses furnished for housekeeping, there are more than 500. The principal business of the city consists of entertaining and supplying the wants of the great army of visitors who come here to regain their health. It is the "capital stock in trade." The surrounding country adjacent to the city would not of itself sustain a village of 500 inhabitants. But as a resort for invalids Hot Springs stands without a rival, and as a watering place or pleasure resort it is becoming popular. As to the latter it bids fair to become the most favorable resort in America. It is now a great pleasure resort in the hot summer months for the people of the country south of it,

and as the people north of it learn more of its delightful and health invigorating climate, they will adopt it as a pleasure resort for the winter season.

Among the largest and best hotels in the city may be mentioned the Arlington, Avenue, Hay, United States, Sumpter, Josephine, Grand, Burlington, Bloomington, Windsor, St. Louis, New Morse, Beldin, Plateau, Irma and Waverly. There are many smaller houses where equally as good accommodations can be had. With all the conveniences for entertaining visitors the number in attendance in the spring of 1889 was so great that beds had to be set up in halls for many that could not otherwise be provided for. The Arlington and Avenue Hotels can accommodate over 300 guests each; the Sumpter, Plateau and Waverly about 100 each. A large new hotel, the largest one in the city, and among the largest in the South, will be completed and opened for guests before this reaches the reader. It stands opposite the Army and Navy Hospital, only a short distance east of Central Avenue, is built of brick, and made as nearly fire proof as possible, contains about 500 rooms, and will cost, when completed, over half a million dollars. It is being built by foreign capitalists, who thus show their confidence in the future prospects of the city. The foundation for another large brick hotel is now being laid on Malvern Avenue, and it is to be completed, furnished and opened early in 1890. It is estimated to cost about $200,000. Many other new buildings business blocks, hotels, boarding houses and dwellings are in process of erection. The city contains several hundred business houses, but its manufactories are limited to three planing-mills and sash and door factories, an ice factory and a few minor industries.

The city contains three banks: The Arkansas National Bank, organized in 1882, the Hot Springs Valley Bank, established in 1884, and the City Savings Bank and Trust Company, organized in 1888. Of the public works of the city there are seven and a fourth miles of street railway, over six miles of mains in the sewer system, four miles of mains in the gas-light system, six and a half miles of mains and fifty five hydrants belonging to the water works, 100 miles of telephone wire, eighteen miles of electric light wire and a fire department. The capacity of the water works is 2,250,000 gallons per day. Among the mercantile houses there are twenty drug stores, and the number of physicians in the city is forty five. The board of health consists of William H. Barry, M. D., president, and John H. Gaines, M. D., and G. C. Greenway, M. D., consulting members.

The city also contains railroad depots, fifteen churches, seven schools, many large and costly residences, and many pretty cottages. The population is estimated in the last report of the superintendent of the Government reservations at from 10,000 to 12,000, while by many others it is estimated at from 13,000 to 15,000. The former estimate is probably the most correct. The city is growing rapidly and the population is increasing in proportion. The number of visitors to Hot Springs in 1888 was reported at 50,000, and the number is rapidly increasing with each successive year. The city will continue to grow in proportion to the increase of its visitors, or in other words, to the extent of accommodating all its visitors, and there is no doubt but that the number will continue to increase so long as mankind remains afflicted, and the waters continue to flow from the thermal springs.

Hot Springs was incorporated June 5, 1875, upon petition of George Prichard and 296 others. It is now supplied with a full corps of city officers and a police force, and though there are several drinking saloons in the place but very little drunkenness is seen upon the streets. It is a very quiet and well governed city. In addition to what has been mentioned, it contains lodges of various secret and benevolent societies, and two newspapers published in daily and weekly editions. The Weekly Sentinel, published by Ellis Woolman, is issued every Saturday. It is a seven-column folio, and is nearing the close of its tenth volume. The Hot Springs Sunday News, J. L. Wodley, proprietor, is published every Sunday. It is also nearing the close of its tenth volume, and is a five column quarto. Both of these papers are well edited and neatly printed.

The climate of Hot Springs is about the same as that of Little Rock, though perhaps a little

more invigorating on account of its greater elevation and more mountainous surroundings.

Aside from Hot Springs there are no towns of any considerable size in Garland County. A few small post villages exist, such as Lawrence, Shanghai, Whittington, Mountain Valley and Shippe.

The only railroad in the county is the Hot Springs Railroad, connecting the city of Hot Springs with the Iron Mountain Railroad at the town of Malvern. This is a narrow gauge road, belonging to "Diamond Joe." Preparations are being made to widen the track to a standard gauge before this month (October, 1889) closes.

Persons contemplating a visit to Hot Springs will do well before leaving home to send 25 cents to Charles Cutter for his "Cutter's Guide to Hot Springs," a small pamphlet containing much information pertaining to the place, especially as to prices charged for accommodations and for medical treatment. "The regular fees of physicians are $5 for the first examination, with bathing directions, and $25 per month for office practice (two or three consultations per week). Higher charges are only made where extra attention is required and visits made at the hotels." Visitors, if not informed in advance, are very likely to be imposed upon by unscrupulous parties who are seeking their money. In going to Hot Springs reject the offered advice of all strangers who voluntarily engage you in conversation. Wait until you arrive, then if you have not been fully informed, and have no friend or acquaintance in the city, locate temporarily for a day or two and look around, examine and investigate, and you will find good accommodations and medical treatment at reasonable prices.

In compiling the foregoing some extracts and much valuable information has been taken from "Cutter's Guide," and the last annual report of Frank M. Thompson, superintendent of the Government reservations.

About the year 1845 a subscription school was begun at the Big Chalybeate Springs, three miles distant from Hot Springs, and another one was opened at the lower end of Hot Springs Valley. From this time forward subscription schools were annually taught at these places until the outbreak of the Civil War, and were probably the only schools taught during that period in the territory now embraced in Garland County. Soon after the war closed, such schools were opened in Hot Springs and continued until the inauguration of the free school system. To show the condition of the free schools of the county, the following statistics are taken from the report of the State superintendent of public schools, for the year ending June 30, 1888, it being the last one published.

Scholastic population: White, males, 1,875; females, 1,845; total, 3,720; colored, males, 375; females, 423; total, 798. Number of pupils taught in the public schools: White, males, 1,181; females, 1,069; total, 2,250; colored, males, 196; females, 219; total, 415. Number of school districts, 29. Number of teachers employed: Males, 30; females, 18; total, 48. Average monthly salaries paid teachers: First grade, both sexes, $40.00; second and third grades, both sexes, $30.00. Amount expended for the public schools: Teachers' salaries, $18,692.11; treasurer's commissions, $395.08; total, $19,087.19. Value of schoolhouses, $9,030.

These figures show that only 60 per cent of the white, and 52 per cent of the colored scholastic population attended and were taught in the public schools; accordingly, it can not be said that the system is well sustained or well patronized in the county. There is a Roman Catholic Convent School and two other select schools taught in the city of Hot Springs.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church at Hot Springs is located on Spring Street, near the largest hotel in the city, and Rev. W. J. Miller is rector, and James P. Mellard and George G. Latta, wardens; number of families about sixty.

The Presbyterian Church at Hot Springs is located on Whittington Avenue, under the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Van Meter.

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there are the following organizations: Central, on Central Avenue just north of the Plateau Hotel, in Hot Springs, Rev. C. C. Godden, pastor; mem

bership about 300. Hot Springs Mission, consisting of Park Avenue and Glen Street Church, and Third Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the latter being located on Grand Avenue and Third Streets, Rev. W. A. Freeman, pastor; membership, eighty. The Hot Springs circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Rev. C. A. Bayless, pastor assisted by local ministers, has sixteen appointments in the country, the whole embracing a membership of about 400. There is only one other appointment of this denomination in Garland County not embraced in the foregoing.

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church there are the following organizations: First, at Hot Springs, Rev. J. B. McLaughlin, pastor. This church was organized in June, 1889, with only three members, but the membership had increased up to October, of this same year, to seventeen, and the congregation from seventy five to 150. Services are held in a vacant Presbyterian Church standing on Spring Street. Trinity, at Hot Springs, was organized in 1885. Rev. G. H. Gideon is present pastor, and the membership is about seventy. The church stands on Rector and Second Streets. The Hot Springs Circuit, now supplied by Rev. Echols, consists of eight or ten appointments extending into Garland, Hot Spring and Montgomery Counties, and has a membership, as shown by the last conference minutes, of sixty two. Of this denomination the colored people have Haven's Chapel, on Walnut Street in Hot Springs, Rev. A. J. Phillips, pastor; membership about sixty. These people have also in Hot Springs two Missionary Baptist Churches with a combined membership of about 500, and one African Methodist Church, with a membership of about 300.

The Christians have a large organization in Hot Springs, and a new church edifice, but no pastor at the time of compiling this history. There is one Roman Catholic Church in Hot Springs, the edifice of which, a fine brick structure, stands on the corner of Park and Whittington Avenues. It was erected in 1886. The priest is Father P. H. Garaghty, and the number of families belonging to the church is large. A convent school taught by the Sisters of Mercy is connected with this parish.

The Baptist Churches of Garland County, pastors and memberships, as shown by the minutes of the proceedings of the Saline Regular Baptist Association, held at Malvern in October, 1888, are as follows: Hot Springs, First, Elder J. H. Carpenter, 144; Bethlehem, Elder W. A. Neighbors, 34; Corinth, D. K. McVay, 35; Clear Creek, James A. Haycraft, 12; Marble, James A. Haycraft, 28; Mountain Valley, same pastor, 18; Mount Pleasant, W. A. Neighbor; Mount Tabor, A. H. Armstrong, 34; McClellan Springs, J. A. Haycraft, 14; New Prospect, John Lenease, 8; Rock Spring, J. J. Adams, 55; South Fork, J. A. Haycraft, 49; Smith Creek, C. F. Moore, 84. In addition to the foregoing there is the Second Baptist Church in Hot Springs, of which Elder J. M. Gaycraft is pastor.

All the churches in Hot Springs, save the Roman Catholic and several in the country, have Sunday schools connected with them. The county is well supplied with religious organizations, and the cause of Christianity is prospering.

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B. F. Ballard, conceded to be among the prosperous farmers of Hot Springs Township, Garland County, Ark., was the oldest in a family of ten children born to Eli Ballard and Sethenia (McVen) Ballard, natives of Georgia. His birth occurred in Georgia in 1837. His father, who was reared on a farm, received a limited education in youth, and was married in 1836, rearing a family which consisted of four boys and six girls: B. F. (the subject of this biography), Robert M. (deceased), W. B., Joshua, Cassandra, Elizabeth, Rachel, Martha J., Maria and Catharine. Mrs. Ballard died in 1883, as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Ballard is a stanch Democrat. B. F. Ballard was educated in the common schools of Georgia, and began farming for himself in 1855. The following year he married Eliza Strickler, daughter of Roswell Strickler, of Georgia. Subsequently the affairs of ordinary life were interrupted by war troubles, and, in 1862, Mr. Ballard enlisted in the Fifty sixth Regiment Arkansas Infantry, Company A, under Capt. Brewster, re

maining in service until the surrender, in 1865, at Greensboro, in North Carolina. He participated in nearly all of the principal engagements. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard are the parents of nine children, four of whom are deceased: Julian (deceased), Caria (now Mrs. Bworo), Mary (deceased), Eddie, Russie E., John W., Martha J. (deceased), Eli (deceased) and Alphonso. Mr. Ballard owns 150 acres of fine land, and ranks among the influential and enterprising citizens of the township. He is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Ballard is a member of the Baptist Church.

Albert L. Barnes, one of the principal merchants and dealers in general merchandise and oil stone, whose well known establishment, the "Last Chance," is situated on the Little Rock Road, was born at Hot Springs, Ark., on April 6, 1845, and is a son of Phineas and Julia A. Barnes (*nee* Judd), natives of Ohio. The father came to Hot Springs about the year 1838, being among the first settlers of that place, and resided there until his death. He was one of its most industrious and enterprising citizens during his life, and foremost in developing the industrial and agricultural interests of his State. One of the first discoverers of the rich beds of oil stone in that locality was the elder Barnes, who made it a principal article of commerce, and was a large exporter of the "Ouachita Stone" which received its name on account of coming out of the Ouachita River in Arkansas, and taking its name at New Orleans. For a great many years Mr. Barnes was a justice of the peace, and was one of the few who remained in Hot Springs during the Civil War. He had been a member of the Methodist persuasion for a long time, and was a leader in religious work. His father was Phineas Barnes, a native of New York, of Scotch descent, who lived and died in the State of Ohio. The mother of Albert L. Barnes is still living and resides in Garland County. She was a daughter of Philo and Nancy Judd, of New York and Ohio, respectively, who were married in the latter State. In religious faith the mother has been a member of the Methodist Church for over forty years, and is a devout Christian woman. Albert L. Barnes is the oldest of five sons and three daughters born to his parents, all of whom are living except the oldest daughter. He passed the days of his youth in Hot Springs, receiving a limited education on account of the poor advantages for schooling. At sixteen years of age he enlisted in Company E, Nineteenth Arkansas Volunteers, Confederate Army, and served a short time in Tennessee and Mississippi, but was discharged on account of his youth just before the fall of Vicksburg. Soon after he went to Texas where he remained for eight months, and upon returning home joined Cook's battalion in Gen. Price's army, taking part in the battles through Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory. He then returned home, but later rejoined his command at Magnolia, Ark., where he was assigned to duty as orderly sergeant, and being highest ranking officer was in command of his company, serving in that capacity until his surrender at Marshall, Texas. Upon returning home he entered into the business of exporting oil stone with his father, and has since continued in that line, being probably more conversant in that work than any other man in Garland County. He is running three quarries and employs about ten men, his shipments amounting to between $5,000 and $6,000 annually, in the rough, besides cutting a quantity for the retail market in Garland County. Since 1883 Mr. Barnes has been operating a general store on Park Avenue, the last one on the road to Little Rock, the sales and cash collections of which amount to about $12,000 annually. He also owns a fine residence on the corner of Bower and North Streets, Hot Springs. In 1875 he was married to Miss Rachel Wallace, of Hot Springs, but lost his wife by death the following year. His second marriage occurred in 1883, to Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, an estimable widow of Texas, by whom he had three children, two of them yet living: Edna and Judd, who have obtained the best education to be found in the State. In politics Mr. Barnes is a stanch Democrat, casting his first vote for Greeley in 1872, and for two years served as justice of the peace. In secret societies he is a member of Hot Springs Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M., Commandery No. 5, Chapter No.

47 and also the Council. He is present Past Master of his lodge, and in 1880 81 held the office of Master as also most all of the other offices, besides having twice been representative at the Grand Lodge at Little Rock. In religious belief Mr Barnes and his wife have both been members of the Methodist Church for about eighteen years.

Dr. William H. Barry, Hot Springs, Ark. This prominent physician was originally from Spartanburg, S. C., where his birth occurred February 11, 1836. His parents, Hugh W. and Malinda (Kilgore) Barry, were natives of South Carolina, the father born in Spartanburg, and the mother in Greenville, and both of Irish ancestry. The paternal grandfather was a captain through the Revolutionary War, and his death occurred in South Carolina. The father, Hugh W. Barry, followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood and remained in his native State until 1839, when he removed to Cherokee County, Ala., and from there in 1845 to LaFayette County, Miss., where he died in 1880. The mother is yet living. They reared six children, only four now living, and Dr. William H. Barry the eldest. He was early taught the duties of farm life, and remained under the parental roof until fifteen years of age, when he entered the academy near Oxford, preparatory to the university. He began the study of medicine in 1856, graduated at the Memphis Medical College in March, 1858, and immediately began practicing at his home in Mississippi, where he remained two years. In December, 1860, he came to Monticello, Ark., and here lived until the war broke out, when, May 4, 1861, he enlisted with the First Arkansas Regiment, as assistant surgeon, and was in Virginia when Arkansas seceded. At the battle of Shiloh he was prostrated with jaundice and went home on a furlough. After the war he resumed his practice at Monticello, remained there until April, 1875, when he came to Hot Springs, and has since been in active practice. Soon after coming here he was one of the organizers of the city government of Hot Springs, and as chairman of the committee on ordinances, wrote all the original ordinances of the city and served two terms in the city council. In 1876 he was elected president of the Arkansas State Medical Association, which position he honorably filled for one term. Soon after coming here he was appointed school examiner, which position he still fills. He organized the public schools of the county, which are now a credit to any community. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature without canvass, and re-elected in 1882, serving two terms with honor. The Doctor has been a valuable citizen to Hot Springs, and has done much in building up its great future. In 1883 he was appointed president of the board of health, and after serving a year or two resigned, and in June, 1887, he was again appointed with enlarged powers, being chief executive health officer and president of the board of health which consists of himself and two consulting members. He was appointed by the United States Government as pension surgeon in the same year, and is now president of the board of surgeons at Hot Springs. He is also president of the Hot Springs Medical Society at this time. He was married in 1859 to Miss Lou Watt, a native of South Carolina, and the fruits of this union are three living children: Linda H., Nita and Pat L. One son, H. Walter, died in October, 1887. He was manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Hot Springs, and was one of the most promising young men of the county.

"Close his eyes; his work is done.
What cares he for friend or foeman,
Rise of moon or set of sun,
Hand of man or kiss of woman?
Lay him low."

He left a widow and two children to mourn his loss. The Doctor is a Mason and an Ancient Odd Fellow. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which the Doctor has been an elder for many years, and has been clerk of the session for the last thirty years. He has served as superintendent of the Sabbath school for many years, and is one of the most esteemed and respected citizens of the county. He has had many honors bestowed upon him that he could not accept, has been earnestly solicited to run for Congress, State senator and the Governorship of Arkansas. The Doctor is connected with some

of the most prominent families, and his ancestor, William T. Barry, was the originator of the system of Democratic National Conventions. The first convention held was when Andrew Jackson was nominated for president, and for his services William T. Barry was made postmaster general in Jackson's Cabinet.

George Belding, retired merchant, Hot Springs, Ark., an honored and much respected gentleman, was born in Hot Springs (now Garland) County, August 14, 1832, and is one of four children: Maria (wife of William H. Gaines), Albert (in Little Rock), Henry (in Texas), and George, born to Ludovicus and Lydia (Bassett) Belding, both natives of Massachusetts. The parents came first to Kentucky, thence to Indiana, and in 1828 to Arkansas, where they located at Hot Springs, in what is now Garland County. They came through in wagons, and when the county was very thinly settled. The family settled in Hot Springs, remained there a year or two, and then moved to the farm near the Ouachita River, in what is now Sulphur Township, where the father died in 1833. He left a widow and four children. George Belding was the youngest of this family, and remained on the farm until 1852, when he removed to Hot Springs with his mother, who died in the winter of 1864. The Belding family gained considerable notoriety in lawing with the Government and individuals for the Hot Springs. George bought the place where he now lives, in 1858, and built a log house in which he still lives. This is one of the oldest landmarks in Hot Springs, and Mr. Belding is one of the oldest native-born residents now living in Garland County. During the war he went to Texas, and remained a resident of that State for some time. In 1853 he engaged in the mercantile business, and carried it on until 1861, but in the spring of 1866 he began again, and continued at this until 1871. Since that time he has not been engaged in any regular business. When he first located at the Springs, there were about 200 inhabitants, and he has since witnessed the marvelous growth and improvement of the place. He owns almost a block of business buildings, nearly in the center of the city. In his early life he was a Whig in politics, but he is now a Democrat. He was married in 1859, to Miss Amanda Irons, a native of Missouri, who bore him eleven children, six now living: Bettie, George R., Augustus G., Almond B., Selma L. and Fannie G. Mrs. Belding is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. P. Blake, dealer in jewelry, Hot Springs, Ark. In all the wide range of industrial enterprises, there is no industry of greater importance than that of watches and jewelry. In this line are a number of the leading citizens and merchants engaged, among whom may be found the substantial and representative establishment conducted by W. P. Blake. Mr. Blake is originally from Farmington, Me., and the son of R. K. Blake, also a native of the Pine Tree State. John M. Blake, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, was also a Maine man, and came to Hot Springs in 1869, where he established the first jewelry store of the place. He continued the business until his death, which occurred in July, 1887. He learned his trade at Winthrop, Me., and was extensively engaged in that business at the time of his death. William P. Blake then took charge of the business, and this he still continues. They carry the largest stock of jewelry in Hot Springs, and it will invoice at about $20,000. W. P. Blake learned his trade at Kokomo, Ind., and about 1873 came to Hot Springs, where he has since resided. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Knights of Pythias, and has passed through all the chairs of the last named order. He is a thorough gentleman, and courteous and genial to all customers.

Augustine W. Borland, whose prominence as a business man has become widely established, deals in groceries, also grain, produce, hay, etc., in Hot Springs. His place is situated on Central Avenue, and he first established his business in 1879, starting in with but very little capital. He now owns a stock worth $4,000, and has a large trade, besides two good business blocks and two other valuable lots. Mr. Borland is an active, straightforward and honest business man, whose word is as good as his bond, and he is quoted as an authority in commercial circles. He first commenced in life as a farm hand, and has gained his present substan

tial position in the world by strict attention to business and natural ability for it. He was born in Randolph County, Ga., in 1854, and is a son of Quintillion and Rachel (Stevenson) Borland. When Augustine was three years old the parents moved to Dale County, Ala., where the mother died in 1874. The father was a soldier in the Confederate army, and was killed during the Seven Days' battle in Virginia. Ten sons and four daughters were born to the parents, of whom seven sons are living and three dead; all of the daughters are yet living. Besides being in the army himself, the father had three brothers and four sons who also served under the Confederate flag. One of the surviving sons, Judge E. J. Borland, was judge of the probate court at Geneva County, Ala., for a great many years. Augustine W. Borland was reared on his parents' farm and educated in the common country schools, receiving most of his education after attaining his maturity. When twenty-two years of age he came to Hot Springs and worked as a farm hand, and later on clerked in a country store for a few years. He afterward established himself in the grocery business on a small scale at Hot Springs, which he increased as time went by, until it has assumed its present proportions, giving an evidence of the pluck and enterprise characteristic of Mr. Borland's nature. He is now one of the leading merchants and most popular citizens of Hot Springs. In politics Mr. Borland is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden, in 1876.

John H. Crawford, a prominent merchant of Johnstown, Garland County, was born in Georgia in 1842. John A. Crawford, Sr., his father, first saw the light of day in South Carolina, about 1812, and while growing up, received but a limited education, though familiarizing himself with the mercantile business. He moved to Georgia when a small boy, and in 1838 was married to Emily Hill, a native of that State. They were the parents of eight children: James M. (deceased), John H., Susan A. (the wife of Thomas H. White), David (deceased), William H., Charles, Walter and Leandrew (deceased). Mr. Crawford left Georgia for Arkansas in 1859, and though having been very successful in the mercantile business, he located on a farm in Drew County. In 1863 he moved to Texas, where he bought land, on which he lived until his death, in 1867. He belonged to the Masonic order, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Crawford's father was a native of Georgia, and a farmer by occupation. John H. Crawford started out in life in the mercantile business, in 1867. He was educated in the private schools of Georgia, and in 1861 enlisted in the First Arkansas Infantry, under Capt. James A. Jackson, participating in all of the principal battles. He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tenn., and held about three months. He was on his way home while on a furlough at the time of the surrender. Mr. Crawford married Caroline Tool, a daughter of George Tool, of Mississippi, and to them seven children were born: Emily J. (now Mrs. Berry), Susan L., Charles D., William H., George and Carrie. Mrs. Crawford died in 1883. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Crawford took for his second wife Miss Fannie Cason, daughter of A. B. Cason, of Jefferson County, Ark., in 1884. They were the parents of one child, named Walter, who is now deceased. Mr. Crawford's business career in Johnstown, adjoining Hot Springs, dates from 1888, when he formed a partnership with J. L. Lloyd They are now enjoying an encouraging patronage. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Dr. J. T. Fairchild is owner of the famous Fairchild Potash Sulphur Springs, located seven miles southeast of Hot Springs, and one mile from Lawrence, a station on the Little Rock Railroad. This celebrated health and pleasure resort, which has gained a national reputation, has been for the past five years under the able management and proprietorship of Mr. E. E. Woodcock, a son in law of Dr. Fairchild. The grounds are fitted up with everything imaginable to make them pleasant and attractive for the hundreds of guests who gather there at all seasons. An elegant hotel is found, with bath house, billiard-room and bowling alley, dancing halls and spring houses, from which Cupid has played many pranks with the suscepti

ble. The hotel also contains a postoffice, and has telephone connections with Hot Springs and Little Rock. The scenery is beautiful, the mountains forming a picturesque background, and the climate is healthful and salubrious. It is a paradise for hunters, as game is found in plenty, and the piscatorial artist has his hands full when fishing in the Ouachita River. The wide reputation of these springs is constantly increasing, as stories of the wonderful cures performed are brought to notice. It is estimated that 10,000 people visit these annually for physical relief, irrespective of the number who come for pleasure. When Dr. Fairchild first became their possessor, in 1849, the accommodations consisted of only a few rude log houses, but through his persistent energy, and a desire to benefit the public, he has succeeded in making it one of the most noted and attractive resorts in the Southwest, and by his continued efforts, in conjunction with Mr. Woodcock, its present proprietor, it will in a few years be a suburb of Hot Springs. Dr. Fairchild is a pleasant and interesting gentleman, an untiring worker, and a man of resources for every emergency. He is well known throughout Central Arkansas, where he has resided for forty years, and is one of its most influential and respected citizens. The Doctor's birth place is in the Hudson River country, New York State, and he was born in 1815. The youngest of four children born to his parents, he was reared on a farm until attaining his sixteenth year, being educated in the common schools and the village academy, after which he studed medicine for several years, with the intention of being a druggist. In the year 1845 he came to Arkansas, intending to enter the drug business, and brought his mother with him, his father having died the year before. He located at Batesville, where his mother died the following year; but instead of following the drug business, he commenced practicing medicine. He remained at Batesville for two years, and then moved to Camden, where he continued his practice until the year 1849. The following year he came to Hot Springs, and since that time has been residing at what is now known as the Fairchild Potash Sulphur Springs, where he owns about 320 acres of land in connection with the springs. For twenty years he practiced his profession with great success, and at the end of that time abandoned it. Since then he has lived a somewhat retired life. Dr. Fairchild was married, in 1847, to Elizabeth, a daughter of Joseph Hardin, of Kentucky, who was one of the earliest settlers of Lawrence County, Ark., and afterward one of its wealthy and respected citizens. Mr. Hardin was sheriff of Lawrence County at a period when the nearest place of imprisonment to which he could take his prisoners was at Little Rock. His father, Benjamin Hardin, was a notable man in the early history of Kentucky, and an associate of Davy Crockett. Mrs. Fairchild, a woman of accomplishment, died October 1, 1860, a devout Christian. Three daughters were born to Dr. and Mrs. Fairchild, of whom only one is yet living, Fannie, wife of Mr. E. E. Woodcock. In politics Dr. Fairchild is a Democrat, as were his father and grandfather before him. His parents were Benjamin and Fran-Sina (Mills) Fairchild, of Bedford and Chatham, N. Y., respectively, the father residing in his native State all his life, and dying in 1844. He was a well to do farmer and dairyman, and of English-Irish origin. Many of his family are yet living, and scattered throughout the country, some of them attaining great prominence in public and professional life.

William Farr was born in Henry County, Ala., July 14, 1837, and was the son of Insell Farr and Narusus McCloud, natives of Edgecombe County, S. C., and Henry County, Ala., respectively. The former was born August 12, 1781, and the latter June 19, 1816. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was a blacksmith, wood worker and silversmith by trade, being also engaged in the mercantile business in Henry County, Ala., for a short time. Emigrating from South Carolina to Georgia, he carried on blacksmithing, and later went to Alabama in 1830. In 1850 he moved from Alabama to Florida. His first wife was Mary Smith, of Georgia, who became the mother of ten children: Tillman, Anderson, Larkin, James, Columbus, Toliver, Mary, Margaret, Darkes and Susan. Mrs. Farr's death occurred about 1830. In 1835 Mr.

Farr married Miss McCloud, who bore a family of nine children, five boys and four girls: William (the subject of this article), Insell, James, Basil, Daniel, Sarah, Rachel, Lizzie and Lydia. Mr. Farr was in the Indian War of 1835. His death occurred in Washington County, Fla., in 1857, his wife dying in Jackson County, that State, in 1862. William Farr began work for himself by hewing timber, after which he followed the carpenter's trade, and was subsequently employed as overseer of an extensive plantation in Florida. He was educated in the common schools of Florida, where he was afterward married to Miss Sarah L. Murphy, daughter of Batt Murphy, in 1868. They have eight children, four boys and four girls: William T., James I., Lydia L., Nannie E., Daniel J., Martha N., John S., and Mary J. Upon leaving Florida Mr. Farr came to Arkansas, April 24, 1871, and located in what is at this time Garland County, where he bought a quarter-section of land, thirty five acres of it now being under cultivation. Mrs. Farr was born in Georgia in 1849. Her father married Elizabeth Joiner, also a native of Georgia, in 1841, and they became the parents of five children, three boys and two girls: James, Stephen, Charles, Sarah and Martha (wife of W. D. L. Boswell). Mr. Murphy died in Georgia in 1852. Mr. Farr is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Farr is an active worker and member of the Union Temperance Society. They are well known and highly respected hereabouts.

Dr. Sidney W. Franklin, Hot Springs, Ark. It is the prerogative of the physician to relieve or alleviate the ailments to which suffering humanity is prone, and as such he deserves the most grateful consideration of all. A prominent physician and surgeon, who by his own abilities has attained distinction in his profession, is Dr. Sidney W. Franklin. This gentleman was born in Columbus, Miss., April 22, 1843, and was educated at Union University, Murfreesboro, Tenn., also graduating in medicine from the University of New York, in 1861. He was then a surgeon for four years in the Confederate service, being in charge of the hospitals at Columbia, Tenn., and at Raymond, Miss., and was also in the field. In 1865 he located at Mobile, but removed from that place to Columbus, Miss., in 1866, and thence to Hot Springs, in 1871. His specialty is diseases of the genito urinary organs. He was a member of the Mississippi State Medical Society, and was secretary of the Lowndes County Medical Society of Mississippi. He is a member of the Arkansas State Medical Society and secretary of the Hot Spring and Garland County Medical Society. He was elected county surgeon of Lowndes County, Miss., for 1867 and 1868. In January, 1870, his marriage to Miss Kate, daughter of John C. Daugherty, of Memphis, Tenn., took place, and the result of this union has been one child, John, who is now a law student of the University of Virginia. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason. His parents, Sidney S. and Ann E. (Campbell) Franklin, were natives of New York and Tennessee, respectively. They were married in Mississippi, and reared a large family of children, only four now living: Dr. S. W., Thomas, Cornell and Malcomb. The father, a graduate of the University of New York, was also a graduate of Yale College, as well as of an institution in Paris. He was a very noted physician, and died in Columbus, Miss., in 1885.

Capt. C. W. Fry, superintendent of Hot Springs Bath House Association, Hot Springs, Ark. Among all classes and in every condition of life are those who excel in whatever they undertake, whether of a professional, agricultural or commercial nature, and no matter how disagreeable the outlook on starting life, they are sure to eventually reach the front and receive a share of the honor and credit due them. Capt. Fry was born in Orange County, Va., May 1, 1842, and is the son of Philip S. and Pamelia M. (Anderson) Fry, the former born in 1801, and died in 1859, and the latter born in 1810, and died in 1872. They reared a family of six sons. Capt. C. W. Fry attended the academy at Orange Court House, and graduated from that institution in 1859. He then came to Arkansas, taught school in Chicot County for eighteen months, and then returned to his native State, where he donned his suit of gray and entered the Confed

erate service as lieutenant of field artillery. He was promoted to the rank of captain in the fall of 1862, and in the spring of 1865 he was raised to the rank of major of artillery. After the close of the war he returned to Chicot County, Ark., engaged as civil engineer and was employed by the planters in the construction of levees to protect them from the overflow of the Mississippi River. He remained thus engaged until 1878, when he came to Hot Springs, and embarked in the real-estate business. He was appointed circuit court clerk by the Governor in 1879 to fill an unexpired term, and since that time he has been engaged in his present position. He married Fannie Davies in 1867, but she died in 1870. He has two children: Fannie D. and William.

Maj. William H. Gaines, one of the prominent pioneers of Hot Springs, Ark., was born near Charleston, Va., June 30, 1797, and is a son of Abner and Elizabeth (Matthews) Gaines, both natives of England. Three Gaines brothers came from England at an early day, and one of them, Abner, settled in Kentucky, taught school, and in connection carried on farming. He died in Boone County of that State, and there his wife also passed her last days. Their family consisted of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, only three of whom are now living, two sisters and Maj. William H. Gaines. The last named was reared in Kentucky, and owing to the scarcity of schools received but a limited education. At the age of fifteen years he began learning the blacksmith trade, and served his time, but was obliged to go to school two months in order to be able to keep accounts. He carried on his trade in Boone County for about twelve years, and manufactured wagons, carts, tools of all kinds, shipped them South, and was extensively engaged in the manufacturing trade. In 1830 he settled in Chicot County, Ark., which was six years previous to the date of the State's admission into the Union, and at that time very thinly settled. He then embarked in farming and raising cotton, which he carried on extensively until the slaves were made free, when he lost heavily. He was the owner of 165 slaves, old and young, and after the war he tried to continue his farming operations but was compelled to give it up, thus losing a vast amount of money, besides losing considerable by endorsing his friends' notes. In 1851 he removed to Hot Springs, where he has since made his home. At that time there were but few houses, and all of them open summer houses. Previous to his removal to the springs he had visited the place several times for his health, and at last took up his residence there. The Major was in poor circumstances for awhile after the war, but he was not a man to give up easily, and he soon retrieved his fallen fortune. He was first married in 1819 to Miss Litha Early, by whom he has one child living: Virenda, wife of George W. Sappington. Mrs. Gaines died in 1828, and in the spring of 1849 he married Miss Maria Belding, who bore him seven children, all married but one, a daughter, at home. His second wife was one of the heirs to the Belding property, which was in litigation for many years, but finally the property went to the Government. It was through the Major's influence that the suits were closed. He had an act passed in Congress authorizing Gaines, Rector and Hale to sue the Government; thus it was settled. The Major has done much to improve Hot Springs, is the owner of a great amount of real estate, and one of the wealthiest men of the county, although he spent a great deal of money on the property which the Government won from him. He was postmaster at Gaines' Landing on the Mississippi River, when it was worth about $5 per quarter. He has never been an office seeker, and his life has been spent in speculating and buying real estate. He is now in his ninety second year, but is quite active and vigorous for his years. He has a wonderful memory, and can get on his horse and ride back and forward to the city. He owns Gaines' Block, a fine brick structure in which the bank is located, and of which one of his sons, A. B. Gaines, is president. His eldest daughter, Fannie G. (wife of C. S. Williamson), Augusta L. (wife of S. H. Stitt), and the youngest daughter, Mary P. Gaines (unmarried), reside in Hot Springs; William H., Jr. (the eldest boy), resides in Palo Pinto, Tex.; one daughter, Louisa

C. (wife of E. S. Blasdel), in Los Angeles, Cal., and the youngest son, Abner L., resides in England. He has twenty two grandchildren living, the eldest being fourteen years of age, and two great grandchildren, the eldest twelve years old.

Dr. John H. Gaines, Hot Springs, Ark. The subject of this sketch needs no introduction to the people of Garland County, for although a resident of the same only since 1885, in that brief space of time he has acquired a substantial reputation as a representative physician, and one who is exactly suited for his profession. He was born in Adams County, Miss., on March 7, 1831, and is a son of Richard M. Gaines, a native of the Blue Grass State, and a very prominent lawyer. The elder Gaines was appointed by Andrew Jackson as United States district attorney for Mississippi, also represented his county in Arkansas in the legislature, and held many important offices. He died in Chicot County, Ark. The maiden name of the Doctor's mother was Eliza Hutchins. She was born in Mississippi, and there her death occurred. Dr. John H. Gaines was reared in Mississippi, and received the principal part of his education at Danville, Ky., where he graduated in 1849. In 1850 he began the study of medicine and graduated from that famous institution, the University of Louisiana, in 1853, after which he began practicing in Chicot County, Ark., and there remained for a short time. He then went to Missouri, but not liking the State he returned to Chicot County. In 1862 he went out as surgeon in the Confederate army, and served until the surrender. In February, 1885, he came to Hot Springs, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession. He is a member of the State Medical Society and American Medical Association. In 1854 he was united in marriage to Miss Helen Foushee, a native of Virginia, and the fruits of this union are five living children.

The Rev. P. H. Garahty is the first pastor of the church of "Our Lady of the Springs," and the only pastor the church has had since its organization or foundation. This church was dedicated on August 15, 1868, but had no pastor until 1870. The Rev. P. H. Garahty was born in County Longford, Ireland, but was reared and educated at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from Mount St. Mary's of the West, in 1863. He was the first priest ordained by Archbishop Perché, June 11, 1870. He took three or four courses in the theological school at the same place, and from 1870 to 1885 he attended sixteen counties in Southwest Arkansas, besides building the church at Camden, Hope and Arkadelphia. He also built the church at Rocky Comfort, on the borders of the Indian Territory. He came to America with his mother when five years of age, taking passage at Dublin, and landing at Philadelphia after a three months' ocean voyage. His early life was spent almost entirely in school, and since being ordained as a pastor he has turned his whole attention to the building up of his denomination. He also takes a decided interest in school and educational matters, has founded the convent school and also a school for colored children, built in 1888, and taught by Sisters of Mercy. There is also an infirmary conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. They have a beautiful church and good schools. The Rev. Father is next to the senior priest in the line of ordination. *Ad multos annos!*

John Gillen, proprietor of the Gillen Springs, three and a half miles from Hot Springs, was born in Essex County, N. Y., in 1841. His father, Hugh Gillen, was a native of Ireland, in which country he was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years, when he emigrated to America, and located in the State of New York. Mr. Gillen knows but little of the early history of his parents, as they died when he was a small child, and he was then adopted by an uncle. In 1867 he left New York and went to Louisiana, where he remained about a year, going thence to Mobile, and from there to Little Rock, Ark., in 1868, where he resided two years. In 1870 he came to Hot Springs, and was occupied in running a restaurant for several years, after which he purchased 140 acres of land, including the fine springs called "Gillen's Springs," located one mile and a half from "Hell's Half Acre," and a mile and a quarter west of what is known as "One Thousand Dripping Springs." These points are

very familiar to tourists. Here Mr. Gillen built a large hotel as a fine summer resort, and, surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, has gained a wide reputation. His springs are known as "Sweet Springs," "Iron Springs," "White Sulphur Springs," and "Mountain Springs," from the different quality of the waters, all possessing rare medicinal properties, surrounding which is a beautiful park. His hotel is elegant in all of its apportionments, having been finished at a cost of several thousand dollars. The service and table is unexcelled. Mr. Gillen is excavating into the mountain, with the purpose of tapping the hot water vein, and conveying it through pipes into his hotel. This excellent home of comfort, with its picturesque surroundings, noted springs and affable proprietor, ranks among the most noted resorts in Arkansas.

Peter E. Greene, general prescriptionist and one of the principal dealers in drugs, medicines, etc., in Hot Springs, was born in Brunswick County, Va., in 1828, and is a son of Myal and Nancy (Jackson) Greene, natives of the same State. The parents were married about the year 1806, and shortly afterward moved to Georgia, where they resided for almost thirteen years and then returned to Virginia. About the year 1831 they went to Tennessee, and, in 1839, came to Clark County, Ark., locating near Arkadelphia, the father dying the same year in Tennessee, and the mother in Clark County, Ark., September 21, 1851. Peter E. was the fifth of seven sons and four daughters born to the parents, of whom three are yet living. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the log-cabin schoolhouses of the period. At eighteen years old he began in life for himself by entering a dry goods house at Arkadelphia, and some time afterward embarked in the grocery business on his own account. In March, 1849, he crossed the plains with the first company that ever left Fort Smith for that purpose, and reached the Pacific coast after a journey lasting over seven months and twenty days. In California he operated a ferry for some time, and then settled at a point about twenty five miles east of Stockton, where he commenced farming. In 1851 he sowed the first wheat that was ever planted in the San Joaquin Valley. Later on he embarked in commercial life, which he carried on with success until March, 1853, when he started for Australia, arriving there in May of the same year and remaining until February, 1854. While there Mr. Greene performed the difficult feat of walking clear across the island, a distance of 800 miles, and rendered dangerous by the numerous bands of outlaws. His object ever since leaving home was the search for gold, and after leaving Australia he embarked on a ship for Peru, South America, where wonderful tales were told of the treasures to be found in the land of the Incas. On arriving at Callao he joined a company of seven adventurous spirits like himself, and after fitting themselves out with the necessaries for a perilous trip through an unknown country, they crossed the Andes on donkeys and reached the head waters of the mighty Amazon. Mr. Greene remained in this region for some time, meeting with many strange adventures, and afterward returned to Callao, where he took passage on a steamer for Panama. While at the latter place his roving spirit had become somewhat subdued, and thoughts of home began to fill his mind. The gold excitement on the Pacific Coast was unabated, however, and his choice between going home and returning to California was so evenly matched that he finally tossed up a silver dollar to decide on his course. As on this, so it is with other circumstances that change the destinies of men, the slightest turn may shape the course of great events. He threw the coin into the air, and as it fell swiftly to the ground muttered, "Heads for home; tails I go to California." Looking eagerly at the small coin where it fell he found that heads was up, and thus on the turn of an insignificant piece of silver his future was changed. He embarked on the next steamer for New York City, and after reaching that port left immediately for Arkansas, landing once more among home and friends at Arkadelphia in August, 1854. In 1858 Mr. Greene started in the drug business in that city and continued until 1867. He then established a general merchandise store and carried on

that business until 1873. In 1872 he bought a spring twelve miles from Hot Springs, Ark., which had quite a reputation locally for the cure of diseases; however, no improvements had as yet been made upon them, but he at once commenced to improve the property, and from the name of Locket he changed it to that of Mountain Valley Springs. Under his management this place became quite a noted pleasure and health resort, but shortly after he moved to Hot Springs, where he kept an hotel for some time. After this venture he turned his attention entire to selling his Mount Valley water, which had attained a national reputation, and in 1882 he disposed of the spring. In 1884 Mr. Greene established himself in the drug business, which he has since carried on with great success. He owns a splendid residence adjoining his business property known as the "Bloomington," and also real estate in Clark and Montgomery Counties, all of it made by his own enterprise and untiring energy. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army and held the rank of lieutenant, but after the siege of Corinth he resigned and came home. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but since the war has been a Reconstructionist, and later a Democrat until 1888, and now a Prohibitionist. Mr. Greene has been a temperance man all his life, and has done much for the cause of sobriety. In religious faith he and wife attend the Methodist Church, to which they belong. He was married June 24, 1866, to Mariah V., daughter of Maj. James D. and Priscilla (Dickinson) Scott, of Virginia and Alabama, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Scott were married in Alabama, and in 1835 came to Clark County, Ark., where the wife died in 1864. Mr. Scott is still living and resides at Arkadelphia at the age of eighty six years. He is a very prominent man in that section, and a nephew of Gen. Winfield Scott. After the death of his first wife he was again married, but is now a widower the third time. Mr. and Mrs. Greene have had one child born to their marriage: Jessie. Mr. Greene is a thoroughgoing and progressive business man, and an interesting conversationalist. He can relate many thrilling incidents of his travels through the wild West, Australia and South America, and tell of experiences that but few men have endured. He is a representative citizen, and a man of honor, and is held in great esteem by the entire community.

James Higdon, the son of Ruliford and Athelia (Lathem) Higdon, was born in Franklin County, Ala., in 1846. His father came originally from North Carolina, where he was reared on a farm, an occupation to which his attention was directed during life. In his family were nine children, seven boys and two girls, three of whom only are living: Philip, Nancy (wife of John Moore) and James (the subject of this article). Mr. Higdon was in the War of 1812, and died in 1844, his wife surviving until 1872. They were of Scotch Irish extraction. James Higdon started out upon his own resources in 1862, and began farming on land which he owned, in Clark County, Ark. In 1867 he married Miss Mollie Sprow, a native of Clark County, whose parents, of Mississippi origin, had these children: Lulu, Fredelia and Mollie. Mr. Sprow was a farmer, and himself and wife were members of the Baptist Church. He died in 1882, and his wife in 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Higdon are the proud parents of six children, five boys and one girl: Joinor R., Lallie, Walter M., Julie R., George E. and Franklin. Mr. Higdon owns a farm of 420 acres, with seventy two acres under cultivation. He owns a half interest in a saw and gristmill and cotton gin, about nine miles south of Hot Springs, and a half interest in the Johnson ferry on the Ouachita River. He is also engaged in hauling timber to Hot Springs, running six teams constantly. While perhaps not possessed of such an education as might be desired, his opportunities for such when a boy having been very limited, he understands thoroughly its worth and heartily advocates educational improvement, and donates liberally to all educational industries. He is a prominent Democrat of his township.

Edward Hogaboom, president of the Arkansas National Bank, Hot Springs, Ark. This representative citizen, a native of New York, was born in Dundee, in November, 1842, being a son of Elam A. and Margaret (Wells) Hogaboom, both

natives of the same State, and of Holland Dutch ancestry. The father followed farming and in connection kept a hotel. He died in his native State, but the mother is still living on the old homestead. The grandparents, or rather the grandfathers on both sides, were Revolutionary soldiers. Edward Hogaboom was principally educated in the State of his birth, and there remained until fifteen years of age, when he was employed as a clerk in a drug store, but later engaged as clerk on a steamboat on the Ohio River for about two years. After this he embarked in the lumbering business in Wisconsin, and was thus occupied for nearly ten years. In 1861 he enlisted in Gen. Hickman's staff, also in the staff of Gen. Patterson, and served until the close, acting as clerk for two years in the quartermaster department. In the spring of 1879 he located in Hot Springs, engaging in the drug business, and this he still continues, being interested in several large establishments of the kind. Since his election as president of the bank, he has turned his attention entirely to the banking business, being a large stockholder in each of these financial institutions, besides owning a vast amount of real estate. He has aided materially in building up the Springs, and is accounted one of the foremost men of the county. He was married in 1876 to Miss Jeanette Classman, by whom he has two children: Gilbert and Adelbert. Mr. Hogaboom is a Thirty second degree Scottish Mason, and is also a Knight of Pythias. He was chaplain of the Commandery for a number of years. He is secretary of the Eastman Hotel Company, is president of the Park Hotel Company, president and treasurer of the Ice Company, Electric Light Company, Kentucky Livery and Transfer Company, and has interests in various other enterprises.

John R. Holcomb, prominent in the agricultural affairs of Mills Township, was born in Franklin County, Ga., August 18, 1824, being the son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Ray) Holcomb, both natives of Georgia. The father, who was born in 1805, of English nationality, was engaged in farming all his life, and was married about 1821. He had a family of eight children, five of whom are now living: John R., Asa, William M., Joseph, Polly A. (wife of Berry Crocker) and Matilda (now Mrs. Campbell.) Moving from Georgia to Alabama in 1854, the senior Holcomb remained until 1858, when he came to Arkansas and located in Hot Spring County, here residing until his death in 1859. He was a member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife, who still survives him, and who was born in 1804. John R. Holcomb was married to Miss Celia H. Ashworth, daughter of Job Ashworth, of Virginia, in 1847. Their union took place in Hall County, Ga., from which locality they emigrated to Alabama in 1868, remaining until 1871. Subsequently they removed to Clark County, Ark., and afterward located in Garland County. Mr. Holcomb now owns 800 acres of land, with about 140 acres under cultivation, and besides these interests he entered into the mercantile business, building up and enjoying a large trade. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, Twenty ninth Georgia Infantry, under Capt. Surrill and Col. Mitchell, in which regiment he served until his discharge in 1865. He was in the battle of Chickamauga and all of the principal engagements. Mrs. Holcomb was born in Franklin County, Ga., in 1828. Her father had eight children: John, Elizabeth, Malissa, Celia H., William S., Thomas R., Joseph J. and one other. Mr. Ashworth followed farming all his life and died in 1854, his wife (a member of the Methodist Church) following him in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb are members of the Baptist Church. The former is a Democrat and one of the most prominent citizens of his township. His land is underlaid with mineral ore, in which gold has been discovered that, according to the report of W. H. Garner, of St. Louis, assayed two ounces to the ton, and it is Mr. Holcomb's belief that this could be mined in paying quantities.

Dr. J. C. Holiman has attained to deserved prominence and fame as a physician of Hot Springs Township. He was the third son of a family of five children born to Cornelius and Elizabeth (Plyer Holiman, both natives of South Carolina, his birth occurring in South Carolina on February 3, 1823. His father, Cornelius Holiman, born in 1792, was educated in the common

schools of South Carolina, and followed farming as an occupation, during his life. He was married in 1813 and was the father of five children: Elijah A., Uriah H., J. C. (our subject), Mary (the widow of Jacob Sowels), Sarah (now deceased). Mr. Holiman emigrated from South Carolina in 1840 and settled in Alabama, where he entered a quarter section of land on which he lived until his death in 1862. He was in the War of 1812, and was an ardent member of the Methodist Church until 1843, when he united with the Baptist Church. His wife was a native of South Carolina and was a member of the Baptist Church. She died in 1843. Dr. J. C. Holiman remained upon the home farm until twenty one years of age when he sold out and commenced attending medical lectures, entering in 1852 the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, under Preceptor Sulivan, of North Carolina, and a graduate of this University. Dr. Holiman took one course there and then practiced a few years, after which he again entered college and graduated at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Following this he practiced in Carroll County, Miss., in 1853, after which he removed to Fayette County, Ala., where he continued similarly occupied for twelve years. Dr. Holiman was married in Mississippi, in 1845, to Rachael A. Martin, a daughter of John Martin of Choctaw County, that State. They became the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom are now living: S. S. B., William W., Cornelius, Joshua C., Fannie B. (the wife of Shelby J. Johnson), Sarah E. (wife of Leroy Clonenger), Emma N. (now Mrs. Barnett), Joshanna, Fredonia A. (now deceased), Nancy E., Martha, Vida Erse and James W. In 1867 Dr. Holiman emigrated from Mississippi to Arkansas, where he bought 314 acres of land, 240 of which are in this county, and seventy four in Magnet Cove, Hot Spring County. There are seventy four acres under cultivation and twenty five acres of fine orchard. The Doctor also owns one of the finest cotton gins in the State, as well as saw, grist and shingle mills located in Hot Spring County. He lost all his property during the war and what he now has is a result of active energy and industry since that time. His farm is well improved and has good buildings upon it. His practice nets him a comfortable income, and he well deserves the position to which he has risen. He has, however, been retired from active practice since 1868, having turned his attention principally to farming and fruit growing. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and belongs to the Church of Christ.

James P. Howard, whose association with the agricultural and stock interests of Garland County has contributed largely to his extensive acquaintance, is a resident of Union Township. He was born in Saline County, in 1847, and is a son of Albert and Elizabeth (Boland) Howard, who were born, reared and married in Tennessee. In 1844 the parents moved to Saline County, Ark., and settled in Jefferson Township, where the mother died when James was but six years old. The father was afterward married to Miss Mary Brooks, and passed the remainder of his days on the farm, dying in 1883. The parents were members of the Baptist Church, and earnest, Christian people. The father was a prosperous farmer, and an influential citizen, his death causing a void in the community that was not easily filled. His father was Allison Howard, of Tennessee, and he was also a brother to the late Judge Howard, of Saline County. James P. Howard was the fifth child of two sons and four daughters born to the first marriage. In order to obtain an education, during his boyhood he was compelled to walk four miles to a log cabin school house every day, but this was a small matter in comparison with his desire to obtain knowledge. During the Civil War he served two years in the Confederate army, being a member of Company H, First Arkansas Cavalry, and operated in the Trans Mississippi district, Arkansas and Missouri, and fighting at Prairie Grove, Jenkins' Ferry, Camden, Helena, Price's raids through Missouri and a number of others. While sick in the hospital at Fort Smith, he was captured and held for two months and then exchanged. Later on he rejoined his command at Camden, and shortly before the close of the war he was captured at Benton and imprisoned at Little Rock until the war was over. He then returned home, and in 1867 was

married to Eveline, daughter of Edward and Mary Akin, who were among the early settlers of Saline County. Mrs. Howard died in 1884, leaving two sons and three daughters. The Doctor's second marriage occurred in Garland County in 1886, to Martha E., daughter of J. J. and Hannah Neighbors, who settled in Garland County at an early period. Mr. Neighbors took an active part during the Civil War, and was a soldier in the Confederate army. This marriage made Dr. Howard the father of one son. Previous to his marriage he went to Texas, but only remained in that State one year, when he returned to Garland County and settled on his present farm, six miles northeast of Hot Springs, where he owns about 180 acres of very fine land, and has placed some fifty acres under cultivation, all the result of his own energy and enterprise. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Seymour, in 1868. He is a prominent member of Whittington Lodge No. 365, A. F. & A. M., and has belonged to that body for fourteen years, holding at different times the offices of Junior and Senior Warden, and at one time Master of Marble Lodge. He also belongs to the Knights of Honor at Hot Springs. In religious belief Dr. Howard and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Daniel James, also a representative farmer and stock raiser, of Garland County, with headquarters in Union Township, was born in Ripley County, Mo., in 1825, and is a son of Horner and Sallie (Byles) James. The father was a native of Tennessee, who moved to Missouri and was married in that State, and a few years later came to Saline County, Ark., where he passed the remainder of his days, dying shortly before the Civil War. He was one of the pioneers of Saline County, and an extensive stock raiser, and during his life had been married three times. His father was the Rev. Jesse James, a noted Baptist minister for many years, and one of the first settlers of Saline County. Daniel Byles, the maternal grandfather, died before his wife, who again married at the age of one hundred years, her second husband being a Mr. Brazzell, who was himself about one hundred and ten years old, and had fought in the Revolution. Daniel James was the third of three sons and three daughters born to his parents, all of them yet living except one son, who was accidentally shot while hunting. He was reared in the wilds of Saline County, with but very few facilities for education, and passed the greater part of his youth in hunting the savage animals that infested that region. In 1847 he was married to Malinda, a daughter of John and Tempa Bland, who were also pioneers of Saline County, where their daughter was born. Mrs. James died in June, 1883, after having borne her husband nine children, of whom three sons and three daughters are yet living: William, Barbara (wife of Daniel Robinson, of Saline County), Emily (wife of Stephen Hymus, of the same county), Catherine (wife of Louis Edging, Saline County), Daniel and Jesse. In 1883 Mr. James was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Milds, an estimable widow and a daughter of William and Elizabeth Terry, who came from Missouri at an early day, and setled in Saline County. He first moved on his present farm in 1874, which is situated on the Saline River, about twelve miles northeast of Hot Springs, and now owns some 400 acres of very fertile land with 150 acres under cultivation. He has made farming and stock raising the study of his life, and his efforts have been amply rewarded, as he is considered one of the best in that business in Central Arkansas. During the Civil War Mr. James served two years in the Confederate army, being a member of Company B, Col. Fagan's regiment, and performed gallant work for the Southern cause. He was captured on several occasions, but as many times daringly made his escape, and it became a belief that it was impossible to hold him a prisoner on account of his ingenuity and courage in taking desperate chances. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and in secret societies a member of Whittington lodge No. 365, A. F. & A. M. He and wife are both members of the Baptist Church, to which they have belonged for over twenty years.

Michael Jodd, one of Hot Springs most prominent and enterprising citizens, was born in Missouri in 1853, being the third son in a family of ten children who blessed the union of Michael Jodd

and Lenia B. (Becher) Jodd, both natives of Germany. The former was educated in Germany, and when a young man learned the brick making trade and also the manufacture of artificially made ice, besides this running a hotel for a number of years. He emigrated from Germany to St. Louis at an early day, shortly after his marriage, which occurred in 1847. To himself and wife ten children were given: Mary (the wife of George Mincke, of St. Louis), Jacob (deceased), Michael (the subject of this sketch), Maggie (the wife of Thomas Doward), Benjamin (deceased), Jennie, Mathew, Lewis, Anna and Henry. Mr. Jodd, Sr., was in the Mexican War, and there received a wound for which his widow now draws a pension. He was also in the late war, enlisting in 1861 in the First Missouri under Gen. Blair, in which regiment he remained until the close of hostilities in 1865. He died at Baton Rouge, in 1878, of yellow fever. Young Michael began life for himself at the age of nineteen, having learned the brick mason trade under his father in St. Louis. In 1878 he went to Baton Rouge with his father, who had contracted for the walling in of the National Cemetery. Before completing the work Mr. Jodd, Sr., and his son, Benjamin, were taken with yellow fever and died, after which Michael took charge of and finished the contract. He also contracted and completed the walling of the Andersonville Cemetery in Georgia. Mr. Jodd married, in 1876, Miss Mary Mahar, who died in 1878, and the next year he married Josephine Lasalle, of New Orleans. In 1880 they moved from New Orleans to Georgia, and from there to St. Louis, where he worked at his trade until 1885, when he came to Arkansas, and engaged in the brick making business. He has now one of the largest and most extensive brickyards in the State, and has burned over 4,000,000 brick this season. He gives employment to from ninety to 100 men. Mr. Jodd was educated in St. Louis at Jones College. He is worth about $15,000, is a liberal donator to all public enterprises, and is a man full of push and enterprise, held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

Rev. Joseph H. Jones, of the Missionary Baptist Church, was born in what is now Garland County, in 1855, and is the son of Dr. Willis C. Jones, whose birth occurred in Tennessee, September 3, 1830. The latter received his education in the common schools of that State, and was married in Alabama, in 1850, to Rachel Wright of that locality. They had a family of eight children, two boys and six girls: Nancy (wife of Alexander Wright), Joseph H., Sarah J. (wife of William Jackson), Mary M. (wife of Henry Keith), Eliza (now Mrs. Ketchem), Julia (now Mrs. Matthews), Margaret (wife of Monroe Berry, of Montgomery, Ala.) and Richard. Mr. Jones came to Clark County, Ark., in early days, and entered a quarter section of land which was covered with timber. Erecting a log house, he commenced the practice of medicine, being truly a pioneer of that county. He served for some time as hospital steward in the Confederate army, and in later years has been a minister of the Christian Church, over twenty years in all. Joseph H. Jones was educated in the common schools of his county, but is virtually a self made man. In 1877 he was married to Martha Carley, born in 1857, in Arkansas, and a daughter of Hiram Carley, of Garland County, who was born in North Carolina and who came to this State at an early day. Mrs. Jones was one of four children, the others being: Melissa (deceased), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Adams) and Amanda (wife of W. J. Chitwood). Her parents are members of the Christian Church, and still reside in Garland County. She is the mother of three children: Willis, Fletcher and Richard. Mr. Jones has been a well to do and successful farmer all of his life, and since 1884 has been preaching with good results, the Gospel, under the auspices of the Missionary Baptist Church He is a man held in high esteem among his neighbors, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. His fine farm of 220 acres, twelve miles west of Hot Springs, indicates the possessor to be an excellent agriculturist. Of this tract, fifty acres are under cultivation. He also has a fine orchard, containing 600 bearing apple trees.

Dr. James M. Keller, Hot Springs, Ark. In a comprehensive work of this kind, dealing with industrial pursuits, sciences, arts and professions,

it is only fit and right that that profession on which, in some period or other of our lives, the medical profession, all are more or less dependent, should be noticed. Among the many eminent practitioners of the county who has won a lasting reputation, none have been more successful, or won the confidence of the public to a greater extent than has Dr. James M. Keller. He was born at Tuscumbia, Ala., on January 29, 1832, and is the son of David and Mary Fairfax (Moore) Keller, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Virginia. The mother was the great granddaughter of Gov. Alexander Spottswood and a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. The parents of the subject of this sketch were married in East Tennessee, and died in Alabama in 1837 and 1874 respectively. The father was a commercial man, but was also a prominent tiller of the soil, and was one of the projectors of the railroad from Tuscumbia, Ala., to Decatur, the second or third built in the United States. Of their family of ten children six are now living, and Dr. James M. Keller is next to the youngest. His early education was received in Tuscumbia, and at an early age he began the study of medicine. In 1852 he graduated in this at the University of Louisville, after which he began practicing on his farm near Louisville. In 1857 he moved to Memphis, where he still continued to practice his profession until the breaking out of the Civil War, and then enlisted as a surgeon in the Confederate army. In 1862 he was promoted to medical directorship of the Trans Mississippi department on the staff of Major T. C. Hyndman, but in 1863 was transferred to Mobile, Ala., and made medical director of hospitals. At the fall of Mobile he went with Gen. Forrest and surrendered with him at Meridian, Miss. He then returned to Memphis, was appointed to take charge of the City Hospital, and in 1868 was called to Louisville, where he took the professorship of surgery in the Kentucky School of Medicine and Louisville Medical College. In 1877 he went to Hot Springs, Ark., to attend the State Medical Society by invitation, and then and there made up his mind to locate at that place. This he did and has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He is one of the prominent physicians of the city, and as such has gained the confidence of the people as a clever, scientific practitioner. He is a member of the Garland County Medical Society, State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and is the author of the resolution in the American Association which was finally passed, declaring that cremation was the proper method of disposing of the dead. Dr. Keller was married in 1852 to Miss Sallie, daughter of David B. and Ann Phillips, of Jefferson County, Ky., and by her he became the father of two children, both sons: The late Dr. James I. Keller and Murray P. Keller. Mrs. Keller is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Arthur H. Keller, Hot Springs, Ark. Health is the most precious gift of Nature, and how to retain it and how to regain it when lost, are matters of vital moment. Some seek health in travel, and others in physical recreation. Both are no doubt beneficial, but they do not always accomplish the object in view. Medical science must be resorted to, and, if possible, the best physicians employed. In the possession of first-class physicians Hot Springs stands second to no other city in Arkansas. Among those who, although young in years, have made for themselves a name, and been unusually successful in their practice, is Dr. Arthur H. Keller, a native of Beaver Dam Springs, Tenn., born August 23, 1857. He is the son of Dr. Thomas Fairfax and Susan (Warren) Keller, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Ireland. The subject of this sketch, having lost his parents at an early age, was left to face the hardships of the world utterly penniless. In obedience to the expressed wish of his father upon his death-bed, that he (Arthur) study medicine, it now disturbed him no little to ferret out a means by which he could fulfill his father's desires. Happily about this time his attention was called to an advertisement in the weekly paper of his county, saying that applicants for the Garth Fund would meet the commissioners of said fund upon a specified day. Now was the opportunity of his life. He unhesitatingly and unadvisedly made application for the benefit of this fund. He was

acceptable to the commissioners, and for ten years, or until he had completed his collegiate course, he was the recipient of its benefits. At the age of twenty one years he began the study of medicine, and upon February 25, 1881, he delivered the valedictory address from the Louisville Medical College to his class and a large audience of friends and acquaintances. Classically he was educated at Centre College, Danville, Ky., graduating and receiving his Bachelor of Art degree therefrom in June, 1879. Within the past few years the A. M. degree has been conferred upon him. Until July, 1889, he has been a consistent practitioner of medicine and surgery at Ruddel's Mills, Bourbon County, Ky., since which time he has assiduously carried out the requirements of his profession at Hot Springs, Ark., his future home. Dr. Keller was married April 20, 1881, to Miss Ida Bowen, daughter of Col. George W. Bowen, of Bourbon County, Ky.; by her became the father of four children: George Bowen, Marion Clyde, Leila Warren and Arthur Yewsum. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Democrat.

John D. Kimbell, attorney of Hot Springs, Ark., and conceded to be one of its representative citizens, was born in Nash County, N. C., on November 2, 1834, and is a son of Henry J. and Nancy D. (Derring) Kimbell, the father a native of North Carolina and the mother of the Old Dominion. The parents were married in the former State, and in 1836 emigrated to Arkansas, and located in Hempstead County, where the father tilled the soil until his death. The mother also died in Hempstead County. There were six children born to their marriage, and of the three now living John D. Kimbell is the eldest. He was principally reared in Hempstead County, and secured his education at Lebanon, Tenn., where he graduated at the law school in 1855. He read law in the office of Hubbard & Garland, the latter now ex attorney general of the United States. In 1856 he owned and edited the Hempstead Democrat with James M. Killgore. Later he removed to Little Rock, Ark., where he was elected secretary of the State senate four consecutive sessions, and was associated with Richard H. Johnson, as editor of the True Democrat. In 1857 he was appointed land commissioner under Gov. Conway, and held the office four years. In 1861 he was in the service a short time, and afterward was private secretary for Gov. Harris Flanigan, with whom he remained for some time, but later practiced law. At the close of the war he engaged in merchandising, and this continued until 1876. Previous to this, in 1874, he came to Hot Springs, and also carried on merchandising at this point for two years. He then engaged in the law practice, and this has since continued. In 1878 he was elected mayor, and 1887 was re elected, serving two terms, and to the entire satisfaction of all. He has frequently represented his people before Congressional committees at Washington, when asking important legislation for the Springs. He held the office of school director from 1876 to 1889, a period of thirteen years, and is one of the most prominent citizens of the Springs. He was married in 1858 to Miss Josephine Langtree, by whom he had six children, four now living: Corinne M., T. Farrelly, Robert E. and Genevieve. The wife died in May, 1870, and Mr. Kimbell took for his second wife Mrs. Maggie Wilkey whom he married in August, 1871. She is a worthy and exemplary member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Kimbell is engaged in the loan business, and owns the Merchants' Transfer Line in company with his son. He also owns considerable real estate in Hot Springs. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Dr. G. W. Lawrence is one of the most substantial and prominent practitioners of Hot Springs, in which place he has been located as a resident for over thirty years. Originally from Plymouth, Montgomery County, Penn., his birth occurred July 4, 1823, on the grant of land ceded and settled by his ancestors seven generations ago, and granted by William Penn. The Lawrence family is of Quaker origin, early history stating that some of its members came to America with Penn, a grant being made to them by him at Plymouth. Dr. Lawrence's parents were William and Sarah (Hitner) Lawrence. He is the great grandson of

Daniel Hitner, who was killed at the battle of Germantown, where Washington was defeated by Howe, while his grandparents on both sides were agriculturists. Young Lawrence received his academic education at the Concord Seminary, Germantown Academy, Provost's Grammar School in Germantown and the Susquehanna Institute in Marietta, Lancaster County, Penn., institutions of learning which admirably fitted him for any position in life. He then studied medicine at Baltimore, Md., under Dr. J. H. Miller, subsequently attending the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in April, 1846, and following this settled in Baltimore, Md., where he joined his preceptor, Prof. Dr. Miller, in practice. In 1849 he went to California as surgeon of the barque Kirkland, and discovered the Gallepago Banks, west of the Gallepago Islands, in July, 1849, and on October 14, of the same year, discovered the Grass Valley Quartz Mines, near Nevada City, Cal. In 1850 he was appointed first assistant surgeon general of California. When the Governor, John McDougal, ordered out forces under Gen. Thomas Jefferson Green, he was obliged to obey, and was engaged in a ten days' fight with the Wymer Indians. He was the first assistant surgeon general of California, until 1851. In 1851, returning to Baltimore County, Md., he remained until his health failed, and in 1859 arrived at Hot Springs, Ark., to recuperate, but liking the locality, decided to settle permanently. His residence here since that time has been of true value to the community. The Doctor is a member of Hot Springs Medical Association, and for a time was president of the County Board of Examiners, and a member of the Arkansas State Medical Association. In 1859 he was appointed by the president of the American Medical Association to the British Medical Association and other European societies, also to the same in 1873. He was the correspondent member of the Tennessee State Medical Association, Cincinnati (Ohio) Scientific Society, the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and College of Physicians and Surgeons of Little Rock, and licentiate of the medical and chirurgical faculty of Maryland. He has published a report on the Climatology of Arkansas, transactions of the American Medical Association, Vol. XXIII, and numerous papers on various medical subjects. He was United States centennial commissioner of the State of Arkansas in 1876, appointed by Gen. Grant. In 1843 45 he was acting assistant surgeon in the United States Navy, surgeon of the barque "Kirkland" from Baltimore to California, as stated, and served as inspector of hospitals under Gen. A. S. Johnston in the central army of Kentucky. He was also medical director of Gen. Hardee's divison. After the evacuation of Nashville he served as medical director of the third corps of the Army of the Mississippi until after the battle of Shiloh, was in 1862 president of the Army Medical Board, Trans Mississippi department, under Gen. Hindman. He was inspector of mines in 1863 for the Trans Mississippi department, and chief surgeon of the Bureau of Conscription in that department under Gens. E. Greer and F. T. Nicholls until the surrender, at Shreveport, La., in June, 1865. Since October, 1859, he has been medical examiner and resident physician of Hot Springs, Ark. Dr. Lawrence was married, June 6, 1848, in Baltimore, Md., to Miss Mary S. Golder; was married the second time, December 10, 1872, at Little Rock, Ark., to Mrs. Clara E. Lillienthal, by whom he has four daughters: Ida M., Sarah E., Alice R. and Libbie E. The Doctor owns 1,600 acres of land near Hot Springs, besides land in Mississippi, North Carolina and Maryland. He is the oldest physician in Hot Springs, and is a member of the Maryland Historical Society. As a physician he has few superiors, enjoying the warm friendship of many acquaintances all over the United States.

Capt. N. N. Lester is one of the prominent farmers of Antioch Township. Born in Tennessee in 1853, he was the son of John E. and Eliza (Key) Lester, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, his birth occurring in 1796. He followed farming for a livelihood all his life. In the family of himself and wife were ten children, only two of whom survive: N. N. (the subject of this sketch) and Tranquilla (the wife of Marion S. Hargis). Mr. Lester emigrated to Tennessee from Virginia

in 1830. He was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Methodist Church, as was also his wife. He died in 1856 and his wife in 1843. N. N. Lester was married to Elizabeth V. Ashford, of Francis County, Ark., in 1859. They became the parents of five children: Tranquilla (wife of Dr. F. H. Redwine), Abbot C., John E., Thodos D. and Elizabeth V. Mr. Lester was married to his second wife, Martha R. Haskins, in 1875. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty second Arkansas Infantry, under Capt. F. H. Stenson, and took part in the battles of Helena, Morefield (La.), Jenkins' Ferry and a number of others, receiving a promotion to captain in 1863, which position he held until the close of the war. In 1859, leaving Tennessee, he moved to Arkansas, where he bought 160 acres of land, and has since added to it forty acres, making a 200 acre farm, with eighty acres under cultivation. Capt. Lester was elected justice of the peace in 1873, and served in that office for the following ten years Mrs. Lester first saw the light of day in Virginia in 1831. Her father and mother were born in October, 1803, and June 9, 1809, respectively, both in Virginia. They were married in 1826, and were the parents of nine children, only three of whom are living: Martha R., Mary J. (Mrs. Traumell) and Matilda (Mrs. Frammell). Mr. Haskins emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky in 1836, where he was engaged in farming until 1849; coming thence to Arkansas he located in Bradley County, living there until his death, which occurred in 1878. His wife died in 1865. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Capt. Lester is a prominent Democrat and also a member of the Methodist Church.

L. M. Little was born in North Carolina in 1835, to the union of Joseph B. and Eliza (Marshall) Little, also natives of North Carolina. Joseph B. Little was born in 1806, and followed farming during life, his marriage occurring about 1822. He had a family of nine children, all living: L. M. (the subject of this biography), John R., W. B., James M., Henry A., Martha C. (the widow of W. Sutherland), Catherine (wife of Joseph House), Annie (now Mrs. Bettis) and Eliza (the wife of Hanson Sellers). Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. L. M. Little was married in 1870 to Miss Addie Palmer, an estimable lady and the daughter of Samuel Palmer. They are the parents of four children: Maggie, Augusta W., Lillie and John F. In 1858 Mr. Little commenced work in a saw mill in North Carolina, and the following year moved to Arkansas, locating in Dallas County, where he was again employed in a saw mill. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service in Capt. George D. Alexander's infantry company, and took part in nearly all the engagements until his surrender at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865. His principal service was on the east side of the Mississippi. After the war he returned to Dallas County, but upon remaining a few months went to Jefferson County, where he engaged in the saw mill business. In 1874 he located in Garland County, and now owns in this locality, together with his brother, some 400 acres of land, mostly fine timbered land, with thirty acres improved. Mrs. Little was born in Jefferson County, Ark., her father being a native of Ohio, and her mother of Arkansas. She has three brothers: Simeon, John and William. Mr. Palmer died in Jefferson County in 1864. Mrs. Little is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Little is a substantial citizen of Garland County, aiding materially in the upbuilding and development of his adopted home.

William J. Little, of the W. J. Little Grocer Company, Hot Springs, Ark., is a native of White County, Ark., born February 23, 1843, and is the son of Elijah Little, of South Carolina, who emigrated to Arkansas about 1833, locating in White County, where he died in 1882. William J. Little's time was divided in early youth between assisting on the farm and in attending the common schools, in which he received a fair education. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served until the surrender. After the cessation of hostilities he returned home, and there remained until 1865, when he went to Little Rock and secured a position as clerk in a store. After remaining there about two years, he went to St. Louis and was traveling salesman for some five years. In 1871, coming to Hot Springs, he engaged in

the mercantile business with M. C. O'Bryan, which association continued about four years, when the firm of Little & Jenkins was organized. Mr. Little soon bought out Mr. Jenkins and formed a stock company, with the title of The William J. Little Grocer Company, which is still the firm name. They carry about $75,000 worth of merchandise and are doing an extensive business. Mr. Little was married in 1869 to Miss Ella Sumpter, of Hot Springs, and has one son. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having advanced as far as the Commandery.

F. M. Mahan, of Hot Springs Township, Garland County, is one of the leading farmers of this locality. He was born in Kentucky, in 1826. His father, of Virginia origin and of Scottish and Irish descent, became prominently identified with the farming and stock raising interests of Kentucky, giving his attention to this calling for fifty years in Bourbon County. He was in the War of 1812. About 1793 he was married, in that county, to Miss Mary M. Ward, the daughter of James Ward, of Virginia. They were the parents of nine children, seven boys and two girls: James W., John A., Allen A., Russell, Mosbey, Edwin L., Francis M. (the subject of this article), Argatha and Jenetta. Mr. Mahan, Sr., was a member of the Masonic order, and an active member of the Kentucky Agricultural Society all his life. He died in 1858, his wife following the next year. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. At the age of nineteen F. M. Mahan went to Illinois, where he formed a partnership with his father, in farming and feeding stock, remaining there some nine years. His education had previously been received in the Shelbyville College, in Kentucky. In 1869 he was married to Lydia Ward, of Oxford, Scott County, Ky., daughter of C. A. Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Mahan have a family of seven children, all girls: Alice G. (the wife of Charles Hazleman, of New York), Emma P. (wife of H. H. Heppron, of Chicago), Mary E. (wife of Gen. Schoonmaker, of New York), Eva (now deceased), Blanche B. (now Mrs. Westerfield, of Wilmette, Ill.), Inez (wife of Harry Westerfield, of Evanston, Ill.) and Fannie. Mrs. Mahan died in 1870. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mahan was married again in 1876, to Miss Margaret Wettengel, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Wettengel, of Monroe, Green County, Wis. By this marriage he had two children: Percival G. and Francis M. From Illinois Mr. Mahan moved to Kentucky, in 1860. He served in the Mexican War when only sixteen years of age, and was present when the "white flag" was hoisted from the capitol dome at Mexico. In 1861 he enlisted in the Civil War, in Capt. Dick Ganoe's company of cavalry, and served until the surrender at Shreveport, Miss., being in the battles of Chickamauga, Richmond, Cynthiana, Ky., and a number of others. His present possessions include a quarter section of land, with over seventy five acres under cultivation. A prominent Democrat, he takes great interest in all public enterprises, and is deservedly popular as a citizen and neighbor. He has some fine blooded stock, thoroughbred Short horn, Jersey and Holstein cattle, and Poland-China and Berkshire hogs. The grandparents of Mr. Mahan, on his father's side, were captured and taken prisoners by the Indians, while in the field near the block house in Kentucky, and were held by them for five years. When captured the mother had an infant in her arms which was seized by the savages, who knocked its brains out against a tree. After having been held captive for five years, they were exchanged for Indian prisoners held by the whites. They then returned to their home in Kentucky, where they lived until death came to them.

Dr. Philip D. McCullough, Hot Springs, Ark. This enterprising and successful physician and surgeon was originally from Murfreesboro, Rutherford County, Tenn., where his birth occurred on January 18, 1825. His parents, Ben and Sallie (Lytle) McCullough, died in 1847 and 1862, at the ages of sixty-seven and seventy six years, respectively. The father was a planter by occupation, and a prominent and much esteemed citizen. P. D. McCullough was reared to the arduous duties of the farm, and in 1840 entered the University of Nashville, from which institution he graduated two years later. He then read medicine under

Drs. Watson and Wendel, graduating from the University of Louisville, March 15, 1846, after which he commenced practicing medicine at Murfreesboro, Tenn. He moved to Trenton, Tenn., in 1853, and practiced there until his removal to Hot Springs in 1876. He was appointed by Gov. Harris, as superintendent of the Camp of Instruction, in 1861, for the organization of the State troops of Tennessee. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has been Deputy Grand Master of the State of Tennessee, and Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the State of Arkansas, for the years 1887 and 1888. At present he is Past Grand Commander of the State.

Andrew J. McDanial, one of the enterprising farmers and saw mill men of Antioch Township, was born in Arkansas, in 1844. His father, Peter McDanial, was born in camp, while his parents were emigrating from Illinois to this State. He was reared a farmer and hunter, and in early days followed bear-hunting for a livelihood, often killing two or three bear and three or four deer a day. He was married in 1835, to Betsey Bartlett, of Hot Spring County, whose marriage resulted in the birth of eight children: Diana, Jessie, Martha, Andrew, William, Asa and Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. McDanial were members of the Baptist Church. The former died in 1879, and his wife in 1860. Andrew J. McDanial, after growing to manhood, married Miss Mary E. Spencer, daughter of Levi Spencer of Garland County, in 1865. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living: Sophronia (widow of John Sprorlen), Mary S. (now Mrs. Hill), Andrew J., Alison, Dora, Jessie, William D. and Elizabeth. Mr. McDanial owns 200 acres of land, with seventy five acres under cultivation, and has a large orchard containing seven acres of land; this includes apples, peaches, pears, plums, etc. In 1885 he built a fine house and also has a large barn and good buildings. The farm is well stocked, and he owns about thirty head of a superior grade of Berkshire hogs. Mrs. McDanial is a native of Arkansas, and was born in 1842. Her parents were natives of Tennessee, her father taking for his wife Miss Eliza A. Monroe. She bore a family of ten children, five of whom are living: Perry L., Mary E., Lottie L., John T. and Rufus M. Emigrating from Tennessee to Arkansas at an early day, Mr. Spencer settled in Montgomery County, where he died in 1875, and his wife in 1862. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. McDanial is a man who freely gives his influence and financial aid to all public enterprises. His education was somewhat limited, but he is giving his children the benefit of good schooling, and training them to become useful members of society. He is a hard working man, having made all that he now possesses by the sweat of his brow, but is none the less respected on that account. He is a prominent Republican, and with his wife belongs to the church.

Dr. R. H. Moore, of Hot Springs, Ark., and a physician of more than ordinary ability, was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., near Bolivar, on January 3, 1842. His parents, Thomas and Lucy (McNeil) Moore, were natives of North Carolina and Edinburgh, Scotland, respectively, and the father followed the occupation of a farmer. He was an early settler of Hardeman County, Tenn., and there he and his wife passed their last days. The paternal grandfather came originally from Ireland, and died in North Carolina. The maternal grandfather, Alexander McNeil, was a United States senator, and died in Washington, D. C., where his body reposes. He was quite a politician, and held a number of offices. Dr. R. H. Moore is the only one of six children born to his parents now living. He attained his growth and secured his education in Hardeman County, where he remained until seventeen years of age, and when nineteen years of age he began the study of medicine, graduating in the spring of 1860, at the old medical school at New Orleans. He was assistant surgeon all through the war, and was stationed at Louisiana hospital, at Richmond, Va., for three years. After cessation of hostilities he remained in Virginia until 1871, when he went to Greenfield, Dade County, Mo., and there remained until 1877, when he came to Hot Springs, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a first class physician and surgeon,

and as such is known all over the county. He was elected coroner in September, 1888. He has a fine farm of 160 acres, which is nicely adapted to the raising of corn and cotton, but he resides in Hot Springs, where he has a nice home. He selected Miss Annie W. Martin, a native of Virginia, for his wife, and was married to her in March, 1865. They have six children living: Lulu, Milton, Maude, Madge, Mack and Linn. Two are deceased: Charles (died in Greenfield, Mo., in 1872, aged two years) and Charlie Meggs (who died in Hot Springs, Ark., in 1889, aged fifteen). In religious views the Doctor and wife are Methodists, and he is a Democrat in his political preferences.

W. H. Moyston, circuit and county clerk at Hot Springs, Ark., is one of the most efficient officers Garland County has ever had, and is eminently qualified in every way for the position he has occupied since 1886. His birth occurred in Wheeling, Ohio County, W. Va., on April 2, 1840, and he is the son of William A. and Anna (Caldwell) Moyston, the father a native of Schenectady, N. Y., and the mother of Wheeling, W. Va. William A. Moyston was educated for a physician, but never practiced. He engaged in merchandising in Virginia, and after the war went to Memphis, Tenn., where he died in 1867. The mother died in Wheeling in 1865. The maternal grandfather was an early settler of Virginia, and with the Zanes family founded nearly all Wheeling. William A. and Anna (Caldwell) Moyston were the parents of eleven children, only four of whom are now living. W. H. Moyston was married and received his education in Wheeling, completing his studies in the high school, and at the breaking out of the late war was engaged in the mercantile business. Previous to this he had studied dentistry. In 1861 he enlisted in Shriver Grey's Company G, Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment, Confederate States Army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester, put in a Wheeling prison and indicted for treason. He was released on bonds after attending three terms of the United States Court, the case being *nolle prossed*. In 1863 he went to Memphis, and began the practice of dentistry, and remained thus engaged until 1877, going through the yellow fever scourge in 1873. In 1877 he came to Hot Springs, where, for some time, he was engaged in merchandising. In 1886 he was elected to his present office, and so great was his popularity and so well did he fill the position, that he was re elected without opposition in 1888. He was married in 1865 to Miss Lizzie McLean, a native of Wheeling, W. Va., who bore him four children: Lizzie, Eddie, Maude and Willie. The wife died July 23, 1889, and is buried at Wheeling, W. Va. Mr. Moyston is an Odd Fellow, Past Chief Patriarch and first Past Grand Chancellor of Tennessee K. of P. He is a Democrat in his political views, although named after William Henry Harrison.

R. Murray, transfer and coal dealer, also manager and owner of the street-sprinkler system, Hot Springs, Ark. The parents of Mr. Murray, John and Christina (McCloud) Murray, were natives of Southerlandshire, Scotland, and came to Canada at an early day. They settled in County Oxford, and there the mother still resides, but the father died about 1875. He was a prominent agriculturist. The subject of this sketch was born in County Oxford, Canada, January 12, 1854, being one of eight children, four sons and four daughters: Alexander (in Michigan), Robert, James (in Michigan), Daniel (in Canada), Margaret (in Michigan), Jannette (in Michigan), Catherine and Christina (at home). Young Murray attained his growth and received his education in his native county, where he remained until 1879, when he came to the United States, subsequently working at different places (Detroit, Memphis and St. Louis). In 1883 he located at Hot Springs, Ark., and drove a wagon for some time, but in 1886 embarked in his present business, which he has carried on alone ever since. He runs eight transfer wagons and two street sprinklers, besides conducting a large coal yard and does the most extensive business in coal traffic of any man at the Springs. He began on a very small capital, but being a thoroughgoing business man, and an excellent one at that, has placed himself in very comfortable circumstances. His marriage oc-

curred in 1886 to Miss Mary Harrington, a native of Illinois, who bore him one child: Christina. Mr. Murray is a member of the K. of P. and a first class citizen.

Joseph B. Payne, M. D., was born in Wilkinson County, Ga., December 22, 1833. His father, Phillip Payne, was born in June, 1812. His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Thomas, was born in 1815 and died in 1851. His grandfather, Joseph Payne, was born in Kershaw District, South Carolina, and emigrated to the State of Georgia shortly after his marriage to Mary Brassfield in 1794. His great grandfather, Phillip Payne, was a native of Virginia, and his wife, Mary Flannegan, was an Irish lady from the North of Ireland. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Harrison Academy, in his native State, but grew up to manhood in Louisiana, to which State his father emigrated in 1849. Here he assisted on the farm until he entered the office of Dr. John R. Wilder as a student of medicine in November, 1851, with whom he remained four years, attending his first course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana at the session of 1853–54. In November, 1854, he entered the Memphis Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1855. Returning home at the close of the session, he was offered a partnership with his preceptor, with whom he remained one year. The following year he removed to Arkansas, locating at Magnolia, the county seat of Columbia County. Here, on December 4, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. E. Harper, the daughter of the Rev. R. G. Harper, then clerk of the district court. In the fall of 1858 he returned to New Orleans and matriculated in the New Orleans School of Medicine, graduating therefrom at the close of the session of 1858 59 In March, 1862, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Confederate States army, and on April 13 following, at Fort Pillow, was appointed by Col. H. P. Smead surgeon of the Nineteenth Arkansas Infantry, having served for a short time previously as sergeant major of the regiment. At the close of the war he went to Mexico. Returning from there in the summer of 1866, he located in Texas, where he remained until the fall of 1879, when he returned to Arkansas, locating at Hot Springs, where he now resides. In the fall of 1872 he went to New Orleans and again entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana for the session of 1872–73. In 1878 he attended the spring course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College, and again, in 1884, attended two courses of instruction in the St. Louis College for Medical Practitioners, at the close of which he was made an associate member of the college. Again, in the fall of 1887, he returned to St. Louis and took a full course of instruction in the Post Graduate Medical College. Dr. Payne has been constantly engaged in the practice of medicine for nearly thirty-five years. He is now a member of the board of school directors for Hot Springs District, and served for a short time as city physician (in 1884), the office being discontinued shortly after his appointment. He is a Chapter Mason and a member of the Knights of Honor; also a member of the Hot Springs Medical Society and a fellow of the American Rhinological Association. Mrs. Payne is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They have six children living.

Judge James E. Prichard, one of the old pioneers and prominent citizens of Mill Township, Garland County, was born in Indiana in 1825. His father, Harman Prichard, was a native of Kentucky, a farmer by occupation, and served in the War of 1812. He was married in 1815, to Miss Nancy Purcell, of Kentucky, a daughter of a soldier in the Revolutionary War. She died in 1867 leaving eight children, six of whom are now living: Hannah, Margaret, Sarah, Charles, James, Montgomery, Ephraim and George. Mr. Prichard emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana in 1818 and took up land there, where he died in 1828. James E. Prichard, upon reaching manhood, was married to Martha Downing in 1847, who died in 1853, leaving three children: George, Job and Nancy. Two years after Mr. Prichard married a second time, Sarah Preaitt, of Indiana, becoming his wife, but she died in 1870. His third and present wife was Mrs. Samantha Thompson, the

widow of William Thompson, to whom he was married in 1872. They are the parents of six children: James Charles, Montgomery, Edgar H., Thomas J., Pauline and John. In 1856 Mr. Prichard, moving from Indiana, settled in Pike County, Ark., where he remained until 1860, then coming to Garland County. He there purchased eighty acres of land, and entered a quarter section under the homestead act. In 1863 he enlisted in the Federal army, in the Third Missouri Cavalry, under Capt. George S. Avery, in which regiment he served until the close of the war, being in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry and several skirmishes. Mr. Prichard is a prominent Republican of his county, and in 1868 was elected county judge, which office he held for five years and a half. He was also justice of the peace for three years. Mrs. Prichard is a native of Alabama, as was also her parents, who had a family of seven children: Margaret A., Elizabeth J., Martha T., Mary S., Enoch H., Wallace N., and Lewis M. Her father died in 1860, and her mother in 1875. Both were members of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Prichard belong to the Church of Christ. Mr. Prichard is also a member of the Order of Red Men, G. A. R. and the Farmers' Alliance. He owns eighty acres of land, with fifty acres under cultivation, on which he raises principally corn and cotton. He has seen the complete development of his township, and has borne an important share in its improvement. In 1866 there were but eighteen votes cast at the polls of Antioch and Mills Township taken together. To day Antioch will poll about eighty votes, and Mills 120.

Job E. Prichard, whose enterprise in the agricultural affairs of Mills Township has contributed largely to the respect and esteem accorded him, was born in Indiana in 1850. [See sketch of father, James E. Prichard, immediately preceding.] His youth was passed much the same as that of other farmers' sons, and in 1875 he was married to Miss Sarah E. Carpenter, the daughter of Green Carpenter. Mrs. Prichard was born in Mississippi in 1840, her parents also being natives of that State, though they now live in Garland County, Ark. Mr. and Mrs. Prichard have a happy family of six children, five boys and one girl: William H., George W., Gracie E., Daniel B., Job and James H. Mr. Prichard owns a quarter section of good land, 115 acres of which are under cultivation. He was educated in the common schools of Arkansas, supplementing the education there obtained by self application in later years, and he served for a number of years as deputy sheriff, besides filling the office of justice of the peace for the last six years in an acceptable manner. He is a strong Republican, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, warmly advocating all public improvements and enterprises, to which he is a liberal donator. Mr. Prichard was a delegate to the last State Convention at Little Rock for the choosing of delegates to nominate Harrison. He has also represented the farmers of this county in the State Wheel two terms.

Dr. J. H. Putnam, ear and eye surgeon, Hot Springs, Ark. Among the various important professions none requires more sagacity and skill than that of the specialist. Dr. Putnam, a native of Montpelier, Vt., was born September 13, 1838, being a son of John G. and Thankful B. Putnam, who were also natives of the Green Mountain State, but were of English descent and early settlers of Massachusetts. John G. Putnam followed the occupation of a farmer during his life, and died in his native State at the age of seventy-eight years. The mother died in Iowa at the age of seventy five years. Their family consisted of five children. Two died in infancy; one was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, one is a farmer in Southern Iowa, and the youngest now living is Dr. J. H. Putnam. He passed his boyhood days on his father's farm and received his education in Morrisville Academy at Morrisville, Vt. When twenty years of age he began the study of medicine, and took his first course of lectures at Castleton, Vt. In 1860 he went to New York, attended the Twenty third Street College, and in November of the same year entered the United States army for five years. In January, 1861, he was on the vessel Star of the West when she was fired upon from Morris Island. About 200 passengers were on board, and the

Doctor has never met one of her passengers from that day to this. In April, 1861, he went to Fort Pickins, being transferred to the United States Engineer Corps, and served until 1865, when he entered Bellevue College. From there he went to Long Island College, where he graduated in June, 1867, and afterward began practicing at Ludlow, Vt., remaining there until 1877. He then moved to Rutland, of the same State, remained there until 1885, when he came to Hot Springs, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession, making a specialty of eye and ear diseases. He is a member of the Connecticut River Valley Medical Association, Rutland County Medical Society, Rutland Local Society, and he is now with Dr. Leroy Dibble erecting an eye and ear infirmary at an estimated cost of about $20,000, located on Cottage Street, east of Park. This will be able to accommodate about fifty people. The Doctor was married, in March, 1866, to Miss Lettice A. Spear, a native of Vermont, and one child, John W., is the result of this union. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, K. T. and the K. of P. His paternal grandfather, John Putnam, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a direct descendant of old Israel Putnam of Revolutionary fame.

Dr. Charles S. Reid, of Hot Springs, was born at Newberry, S. C., on October 19, 1831, and his early life was divided between assisting on the farm and attending the common schools, where he received a fair education. His parents, David and Jane Reid, died in 1849 and 1846, respectively. The father was a farmer and mechanic and was thus engaged during his entire life. Dr. Charles S. Reid attended school until 1850, and then engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1858, when he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. D. W. Reid, at Attapulgus, Ga. He remained with him until 1861, and then entered the Eclectic Medical College of Macon, Ga., in 1859, where, after passing a very rigid examination, he graduated in 1861. He then began practicing his profession in Southern Georgia, until 1862, when he entered the Confederate army, Company B, Eighth Florida Regiment, and served all through the war. At its close he returned to Southern Georgia, practicing his profession successfully until 1869, when he came to New Edenburg and there remained until 1872. Moving thence to Princeton, Dallas County, Ark., he continued there until 1876, when he came to Hot Springs. The Doctor is a genial and generous gentleman, liberal in his ideas, a protector of the rights of humanity, and a strong promoter of its welfare as well as being in deep sympathy with it. He was married on February 6, 1868, to Miss Sarah E. Mizell, and the results of this union are three children: Charles G. (age fifteen years), Etta B. (age twelve years) and Willie M. (age nine years.) The Doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of which he has been an elder for the last three years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe, the widow of Stephen Rowe, was born in Georgia, in 1827. Her father, Gilford Joiner, a native of Georgia, was a farmer by occupation, and was married in 1825 to Lelitia Riggins, of the same State as himself. They were the parents of five children: Elizabeth, Simeon, Mary A., Lelitia D. and Winfred M. Gilford Joiner served in the War of Georgia, and died in 1838. The grandfather of Mrs. Rowe, Thomas Riggins, first saw the light of day in South Carolina, in 1786. He was a farmer, and died in 1857; his wife, whose birth occurred in 1791, surviving until 1852. Mrs. Rowe was married to Stephen Rowe in 1862, and they became the parents of three children, two boys and one girl: Jessie D., George F. and Ella E., now deceased. Moving from Georgia to Florida, in 1862, Stephen Rowe engaged in farming, and also in school teaching, for seven years, in 1870 emigrating to Arkansas, where he entered eighty acres of land, and on which he lived until his death in 1881. He was a member of the Masonic order, and a minister of the Baptist Church for some forty years, his own life clearly demonstrating the truths which he so vividly preached. Mrs. Rowe now owns eighty acres of land, with about twenty five acres under cultivation, and on which she raises fruit of all kinds. George Rowe, in 1887, began studying for the ministry, that noblest of all callings. He is an exemplary and promising young man, and bids

fair to attain to prominence as one of the most use ful ministers of the Gospel in this section of the country.

Dr. Joseph W. Shaw, one of the leading phy sicians and surgeons of Garland County, located in Mountain Township, eighteen miles northwest of Hot Springs, was born in Walker County, Ga., in 1844, and is a son of Hiram M. and Elizabeth (Arnold) Shaw, born in Georgia in 1805 and in South Carolina in 1811, respectively. The parents were married in the former State, and resided there until the year 1858; then moved to Saline County, Ark., making this their home until 1874, in which year the father died. He was a prosperous farmer, and one whose energy and good man agement made his calling a success. While residing in Georgia he served as clerk of Walker County for three terms, and was afterward elected sheriff and served two terms in that office. In 1856 he was elected county judge of Catoosa County, Ga., his residence being in that county since 1853. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and a leader of his party in that county, and in religious faith had been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church a great many years. His father was Haily G. Shaw, also a farmer, and during life a survivor of the Revolution, in which event he was wounded at the battle of Yorktown. The Shaw family are of Scotch origin. Jacob Arnold, the maternal grand father, was also a prominent farmer of Walker County, Ga , who died in that place a believer in the Missionary Baptist Church. The mother is still living, and resides in Saline County. She is a gentle, kindly, Christian woman, much loved by those around her, and a member of the same church. Ten children were born to the parents, of whom Joseph W. was the seventh, and seven yet living, two sons and five daughters. The other three sons lost their lives while fighting under the Stars and Bars. James H. was a member of the Twenty-sixth Arkansas, as was also Martin A. Both broth ers were taken sick at the evacuation of Corinth, and were never afterward heard from. Virgil N. served in the First Arkansas, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh and discharged. He afterward joined the Third Arkansas, of the Trans Mississippi department, and was killed by bushwhackers in South Missouri, during Price's memorable raid through that State. Dr. Joseph W. also served in the same company and regiment, from June, 1862, until the close of the war, taking part in the battles at Prairie Grove, Mark's Mill, Poison Springs, Camden and a great number of others. At Pilot Knob he was left with the wounded, and while there was captured, but after one week's confinement be made his escape, and rejoined his company, shortly after surrendering at Little Rock. On the day of Gen. Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Lucillus and Mary L. Bryan, of Tennessee and Georgia, respectively. Mr. Bryan died in Georgia, on June 4, 1860, and in the same year the family moved to what is now Grant County, Ark. Mrs. Bryan died two years after her daughter's marriage. Six chil dren were born to the Doctor and his wife, of whom five are living. Soon after the war Mr. Shaw commenced the study of medicine, in Saline County, with Dr. Joseph Harvey, and, after a close appli cation to that profession, he graduated, in 1870, from the University of Louisville, Ky., and located at Cedar Glades, in Montgomery County. The following year he moved to Red Bluff, in Jefferson County, where he resided for two years, but was compelled to leave on account of his health. Since then Dr. Shaw has lived in Garland County, and on his present farm since 1878, where he owns about 240 acres of very productive land, with some ninety acres under cultivation, making one of the best farms on Blakely Creek. This he has accumulated by his own industry and judicious man' agement, and made most of the improvements himself, the land only having twenty acres cleared on his arrival. Dr. Shaw is one of the most suc cessful physicians in Garland County. This he owes, not to his wonderful knack of winning friends wherever he goes, but to his skill, which has at tained a widespread reputation. He is also one of the oldest practicing physicians and surgeons in Garland, having an experience of twenty years in his profession. In politics he is Independent. In 1888 he was placed in nomination by the various Labor organizations and Independents, for the

office of State senator for the Thirty first senatorial district, and, though making a creditable race, was defeated by the Democratic nominee. He has been a member of Henderson Lodge No. 147, at Cedar Glade, for twenty years, and is the present Master, besides holding, at different times, nearly all the offices. In religious belief the Doctor and wife attend the Missionary Baptist Church, and are liberal in their aid to all religious and educational enterprises.

Dr. Elijah A. Shippey, by no means unknown as a prominent medical practitioner of Hot Springs, was born in Spartanburg District, S. C., in 1832, and is a son of Johnson and Catherine (Austel) Shippey, natives of the same State. About the year 1833 the parents moved to Alabama, residing there until 1848. They then went to Louisiana, where the father died in 1863, and the mother in 1871. The parents were members of the Methodist Church and of English Irish origin. The father was a very successful farmer during his life, and a man highly respected by all who knew him, his father being also a farmer and one of the heroes of the Revolution. Elijah A. Shippey, the eldest of three sons and four daughters born to the parents, was reared on a farm, and received a good academic education, at the age of eighteen years commencing the study of medicine in Louisiana. In 1854 he graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., and practiced in Louisiana until the Civil War commenced, when he enlisted and served as assistant surgeon until the close of that event. In 1857 Dr. Shippey was married to Margaret, daughter of Alex and Eliz abeth Lawrence, of Louisiana, and in 1865 he moved with his wife to Arkansas. They resided two years in Magnolia, and from there went to Camden, and in 1873 came to Hot Springs, where the Doctor has resided ever since. He is one of the most successful as well as one of the oldest practicing physicians and surgeons in that section, having practiced for over thirty five years, and has attained a reputation for skill in his profession that can not be exceeded by any practitioner in Central Arkansas The Doctor owns a splendid farm of 600 acres, about eight miles west of the city on the Mount Ida road, and has placed some 200 acres under cultivation besides building a fine residence. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but since the war he has voted the Democratic ticket, and is one of the stanchest adherents to that party. In secret societies he is a member of Centennial lodge No. 5, Knights of Pythias, at Hot Springs, and holds the office of Commander. He and wife both belong to the Methodist Church. They are among the foremost people in that section to aid by hearty support and influence in all commendable movements.

J. W. Skief, a pioneer farmer of Mill Township, Garland County, Ark., was born in Illinois, February 11, 1832, the son of John and Isabell Skief. The former was born in Smith County, Tenn., in 1800, and engaged in farming all his life. He was married in 1822, by which union he had five children, only two of whom are now living: Arena (wife of Lewis Dalton), and J. W. (the subject of this sketch.) In 1823, removing from Tennessee to Illinois, he entered land in Clay County, and there died in 1836. His wife was of Scotch and English descent, her birth occurring in Tennessee in 1803; she died in 1852, a member of the Presbyterian Church. J. W. Skief was reared on a farm; though in youth he had no opportunities to obtain an education, except the efforts put forth at home evenings to study by the light of pine knots. In 1844 he removed with his mother to Texas, and the following year to Arkansas, settling in what is now Garland County. In 1854, in company with his brother in-law, John Gibbons, he crossed the plains via Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, and on to Lower California with ox teams. While on the journey they spent much of their time in hunting antelopes, deer, mountain goats, etc. From Lower California they went to Maine Prairie, where they worked in the mines a short time and also in the Jimtown mines. In 1857 they went to a point on the Columbia River, in Washington Territory, thence on to British America, from there to Queen Charlotte, and Van Couver Island, and at the latter place boarded the ship Panama, for San Francisco and on to New York City. Starting for home across the country,

they traveled by stage principally, and in 1859 returned to Hot Springs. Soon after an extended trip was taken through Texas and the extreme South, returning in 1860. In 1861 Mr. Skief enlisted in Company F, of Third Arkansas Cavalry. He was in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Holly Springs, Spring Hill and many others, and served until the close of the war, and was never captured or wounded. Mr. Skief was married in 1866 to Mary E , daughter of D. M. McGrew. She was born in Illinois in 1840. Mr. McGrew was born in 1816 and died in 1864. His wife was born in 1818 and died in 1875. They were the parents of four children: Martha (wife of R. W. Gibbons), Sarah (wife of David Mayberry), Riley and Mary E. (wife of the subject of this sketch.) Mr. Skief is one of the successful and practical farmers of Garland County. He owns a fine farm of 320 acres, with 120 acres under cultivation, and raises a superior grade of Short horn cattle. His good orchard yields abundant returns, and his buildings and fences are kept in first-class order. He has probably the most commodious barns in the county, one being 50x50 feet and the other forty feet square, containing room to stable all his cattle and store his grain. Mr. Skief is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

S. H. Stitt, proprietor Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark. There is nothing adds so much to the prestige of a city, in the estimation of a stranger, as first class hotel accommodations. Prominent among those of Hot Springs comes the old and familiar Arlington House, which name has about it the ring of a familiar and tried friend. The proprietor, Mr. Stitt, is a native of Tennessee, was reared in Nashville, and there received his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen years he engaged in business, principally the hotel occupation, and in 1867 came to Little Rock, where he was in the ice trade until 1869. He then located at Hot Springs, and in 1870 opened the Hot Springs Hotel, associated with Maj. W. H. Gaines, and ran this until 1874, when he sold out. Then in connection with Col. W. S. Fordyce, president of the St. Louis & Texas Railroad, he erected the Arlington Hotel, which is now the most popular house at Hot Springs. It is located near bath houses and has every convenience. The house contains 180 rooms, and special rates are made to commercial men. Mr. Stitt is a prince among hotel men, is naturally suited and adapted for it; he keeps his help constantly under supervision, and sees that guests are properly cared for. His marriage took place in 1875 to Miss Augusta, daughter of Maj. W. H. Gaines, and by her became the father of five children. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F. He was born at Bridgeport, England, but came to America with his parents when an infant, and located in Nashville, Tenn.

Hon. John J. Sumpter, attorney, Hot Springs, Ark. Mr. Sumpter is one of those men, too few in number, who fully recognize the truth so often urged by the sages of the law, that, of all men, the reading and thoughts of a lawyer should be most extended. Mr. Sumpter was born in Warrenton, Warren County, Mo., on July 7, 1842, and is the son of James and Elizabeth Sumpter, the former of whom died in 1861, but the latter is still living. John J. Sumpter received his education in the common schools, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1878, since which time he has successfully practiced his profession. He entered the Confederate army in 1861, Third Arkansas Cavalry, as a private, was promoted to lieutenant in 1862, and was subsequently made captain, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. He was in nearly all the engagements throughout Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, South and North Carolina, under Gens. Forrest and Wheeler, and was a brave and fearless officer. He was married to Miss Nannie E. Cayce, a native of Tennessee, November 8, 1866, and the fruits of this union were six children, three of whom are now living: John J., Jr. (aged twenty years), Orland H. (aged eighteen years) and Mary L. (aged fifteen years.) Mr. Sumpter is one of the prominent men of the State, and has held many official positions. He was sheriff two terms, represented his county in the legislature three times, and is at present State senator. He was a member of the National Democratic Committee from Arkansas eight years. He

is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Past D. G. C. of the G. C. Knights Templar, a Thirty second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and was Grand Master of the State in 1883 and 1884, Grand High Priest in 1882 and 1883, and represented the State at the meeting of the General Grand Chapter of the United States at Denver, in 1883. He is also a member of the K. of P., Royal Arcanum, I. O. O. F. and other secret orders. He and his wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is superintendent of the Sunday school and president of the board of stewards, president of the board of trustees and class leader. He is a member of the school board; is also a director in two of the leading building associations of the city. He has large interests in Hot Springs, and is the owner and proprietor of the Sumpter House, one of the finest in the city, and one that will accommodate 100 guests. He is also doing a large real estate, loan and insurance business.

Hon. Frank M. Thompson, superintendent of Hot Springs Reservation, is a native of Osage County, Mo., born June 24, 1843, and is the only survivor of four children (sons) born to the union of James and Esther (Estes) Thompson, the father a native of Illinois, and the mother of Missouri. James Thompson followed agricultural pursuits as a livelihood, and died in Hempstead County, Ark., in 1880. The mother also died in that county. They came to Arkansas in 1849. The maternal grandparents were early settlers of Missouri. Frank M. Thompson was but six years of age when he came to Arkansas, and here he grew to maturity, receiving a limited education in the common schools. He was reared to the arduous duties of the farm, and remaining on the same until the breaking out of the war, he flung aside the implements of peace, to take up the weapons of war fare, and enlisted in the State troops, serving three months when they were disbanded. He then enlisted in the regular Confederate army, Company G, Ninteenth Arkansas Infantry, and served until the surrender, during which time he held the rank of sergeant, lieutenant and captain. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864. At Arkansas Post he was taken prisoner and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio, for three months, thence to Fort Delaware, where he remained one month, and then to Petersburg, Va., where he was exchanged. He was in a number of engagements, the most prominent being: Oak Hill, Mo., and Chickamauga. At the close of the war he located in Columbia County, Ark., and carried on the mercantile business until 1875, when he went to Hope, Hempstead County, of the same State, and there still continued that business until 1885. He then sold out and lived retired for a few years. He represented Columbia County in the legislature for one term, in 1871, was county judge of Hempstead County, from 1882 to 1884, and was mayor of Hope for three terms. He was elected to the State senate, in 1886, from the Twentieth district, composed of the counties of Hempstead and Nevada, and served four years, when he resigned, to accept his present position in June, 1889. He selected Miss E. C. Hicks, a native of Arkansas, as his companion in life, and was married to her August 15, 1865. The fruits of this union are two children: Frank M., Jr., and Floyd. The Captain is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. He is one of the prominent men of Southern Arkansas, and now holds an important position given him by the Government. He was Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, for the State, in 1884, is chairman of the Republican Committee of Hempstead County, and a member of the Republican State Central Committee for the State at large.

Dr. M. G. Thompson, Hot Springs, Ark. The name of Thompson is among the most influential in Hot Springs, and is one of the most respected by this community. Dr. M. G. Thompson's birth occurred in Fayette County, Tenn., July 22, 1849, and he is next to the youngest of six children born to the union of James and Amanda (Gill) Thompson, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Tennessee. James Thompson was a prominent agriculturist and followed this pursuit up to the time of his death, which occurred in Fayette County, Tenn. The mother died at Beebe, Ark. Dr. M. G. Thompson was partially educated in Missis

sippi, under a governess at home, and when twenty-three years of age he began the study of medicine, graduating at the University of Louisville in February, 1878. He also has a certificate from the hospital of Louisville. He first began practicing in Lonoke County, Ark., and after remaining there three years, moved to Beebe for a short time, thence to Little Rock, Germantown, Tenn., and finally, in 1886, located in Hot Springs where he has since been actively engaged. The Doctor was married to Miss Lena Bristol, in 1886, and this union has been blessed by the birth of one child: Murray G. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Baptist Church and are esteemed and respected by all. He is secretary of the Hot Springs Medical Society, and although a resident of the Springs only a few years, he has built up an extensive practice in that time and has won the confidence of the people as a clever and scientific practitioner.

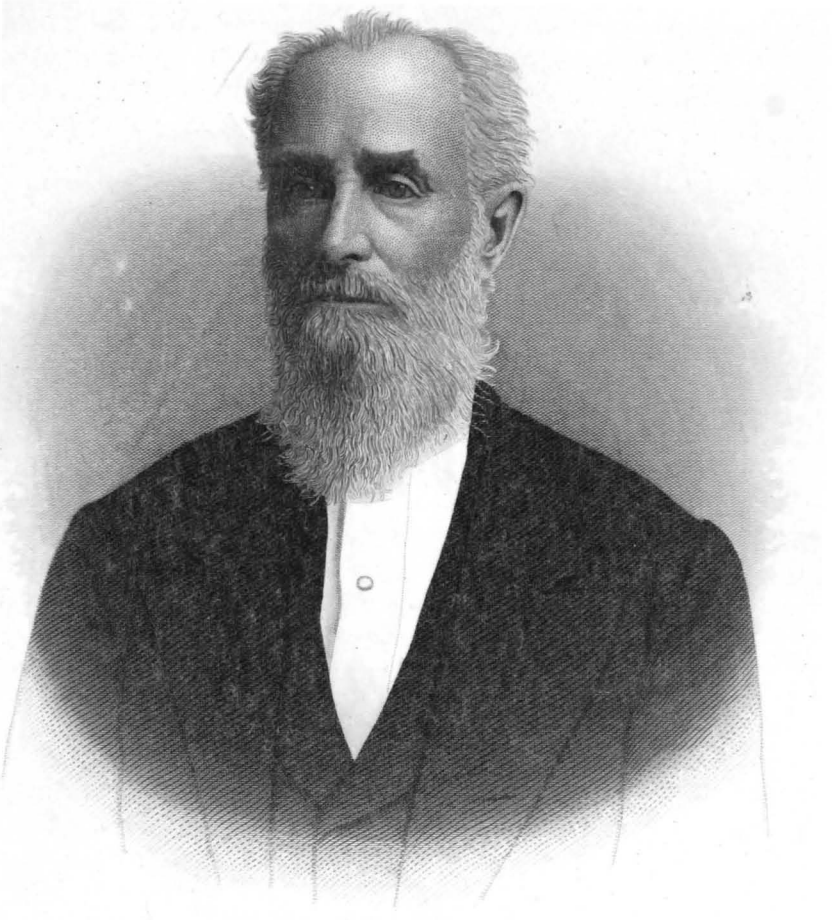
Francis A. Thornton, of Mountain Glen, Mill Township, Garland County, was born in Trout County, Ga., in 1849, being the son of Robert and Sarah J. (Fielder), both natives of Georgia. The father was engaged in the woolen mill business nearly all his life, and was married about 1840. They were the parents of ten children: Georgiana (now Mrs. Mays), Napoleon B., Thomas N., Henrietta J. (the wife of Charles Keith), Sarah R. (wife of Harris Keith), Victoria (wife of Albert T. Trim), Louina P. (deceased), Caladonia (deceased), Eldorada (now Mrs. Nelson) and Francis A. (the subject of this sketch.) Mr. Thornton was a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Methodist Church. He died in 1876. His wife, who was born in 1827, was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in 1883. F. A. Thornton began farming for himself at the age of twenty. In 1860 he left Georgia and moved to Texas, where he continued agricultural pursuits for the next five years, coming thence to Arkansas and purchasing a farm. To this he has since added, so that he now has between 1,000 and 1,200 acres, with 200 acres under cultivation. In 1869 he married Miss Nancy Partain, who died in 1874, leaving one child, Francis J. He took for his second wife Virginia L. Mayers, the daughter of M. Mayers, to whom he was married in 1880. They are the parents of three children: Francis A., Marie L. and Robert A. Mr. Thornton is a miller by trade, and also a distiller, in which business he has been engaged since 1882. He also owns a cotton gin and two saw and shingle mills, besides some real estate in Hot Springs. It is said that the water power of his grist mill is the finest on the Ouachita River or in the State. Mr. Thornton is worth about $15,000, and is recognized as among the most influential men in the county. His wife was born in Virginia in 1857, her mother being a native of Switzerland and of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Mayers were the parents of six children: William H. L., Harriet C., Mary E., Ellen D., Martha L. and Virginia L. They are now residents of Texas. Mr. Thornton was appointed postmaster in 1877, which office he yet fills. He is an influential Democrat of the community. Dr. M. Mayers, father in law of Mr. Thornton, was born in Maryland in 1818, his parents being Abraham Mayers and Catharine Gilbert, natives of Pennsylvania. They had a family of ten children, of whom, at this date, only two brothers remain. The senior Mayers owned a farm and carried on milling and other industries, but, unfortunately, by endorsing, everything was taken. Subsequently he carried on the hotel business in Maryland, District of Columbia and Pennsylvania for some eleven years, with a family of three girls and five boys. The parents retiring from life, friends procured young Mayers a situation in a drug store, where he remained for eight years. Learning from his brother of the great advantage or fortune to be made in Arkansas, he set out for the new "Eldorado" in 1840 (a long time before Greeley said, "Go West, young man,") by stage, canal and steamer from Pittsburgh. Embarking in the drug business, he opened up the first drug store in Fort Smith, where a cosmopolite community composed the inhabitants, numbering some 100 citizens. The town was laid off by Capt. John Rogers. A Government fort was partially built, and a military post was then the head of navigation. Fort Smith was the depot for supplying forts in the Indian Nation. Trade grounds extend

ed over hundreds of miles, annuities were paid regularly to the five civilized tribes, and in dealing with the Indians Mr. Mayers early saw that they needed something besides drugs. His business became general and prosperous until the "crash" in 1860, and then chaos reigned for years. Finally he took up his residence in Paris, Tex., in 1872. He has passed the allotted period of "three score and ten" with good health, and at present has no fault to find with the past. What a contrast the present offers to the surroundings of the 40's, when a mail arrived every two weeks; the Indian with his train of ponies laden with peltries; no press to advertise one's wares; hundreds of miles of uncertain navigation; river down, and no boats for a year; goods high in price; salt 25 cents per pound. Surely, a great change has occurred. Hot Springs, in 1848, had one hotel and one bath-tub. Arkansas must or ought to develop, as the natural resources become known. Mr. Mayer's wife, Marie L. Perrey, is a native of Switzerland, born in 1831, and emigrated to America in 1835. They were married in 1848. She has one sister, Louisa, living in Paris, Tex. (1889.)

Hiram A. Whittington was born in Boston, Mass., January 14, 1805. He left Boston in 1820, going south, and arrived in Little Rock, Ark., in December, 1826, and remained in Little Rock until 1832, when he left for Hot Springs, Ark. Here he has resided ever since.

Robert L. Williams, sheriff and collector, at Hot Springs, Ark., is a native of Hopkins County, Ky., born January 22, 1850, and is a son of Roland P. Williams, who was a successful tiller of the soil all his life. The father married Margaret Gilliland, who, as well as himself, was a native of Kentucky, and in 1859 they moved to Missouri. In 1863 they refugeed to the Lone Star State, but afterward, in 1867, emigrated to Arkansas, locating in Polk County, where the mother died. The father is now living with his son, Robert L. They reared a large family of children, six of whom are living. Robert L. Williams early in life became familiar with the details of farm life, and received his education in the common schools. In 1878 he removed to Hot Springs, where he was engaged in keeping a wagon yard for about a year. After this he clerked in a grocery store for three years, and then entered with a partner into the same business, also keeping a wholesale and retail feed store, which he has since continued. In 1886 he was elected to his present position, and so well did he discharge his official duties, that he was re-elected in 1889. He is an able and efficient officer, and commands the respect of all for his faithfulness. Mr. Williams was married February 11, 1872, to Miss Martha E. Allen, a native of Polk County, Ark., and the fruits of this union are four interesting children: Bennie A., John, Florence and Josie. Mr. Williams owns considerable real estate in Texas, besides extensive property interests in Hot Springs.

W. J. Willoughby, properly regarded as one of the prominent citizens of Hot Springs Township, Garland County, was born in 1817, in the State of Virginia, but is of Scottish and English descent. His father, William J. Willoughby, was a Virginian by birth, growing up on a farm, to which occupation he gave much attention during life. He served in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans under Gen. Jackson. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was an Englishman by birth. William J. Willoughby, Sr., was married in Virginia, in 1814, to Sarah Sorrel, and they became the parents of two children: John B. and William J. (the subject of this article.) The latter was educated in Virginia, and in 1833 began the study of law. After being admitted to the bar he removed to Mississippi, where he commenced practicing, and there remained until 1853, when he went to Arkansas, settling in Montgomery County. In 1863 he was elected probate judge at Mount Ida, Montgomery County, which office he held for eight years. He also served one year as probate judge of Garland County, in which locality he was a prominent lawyer of that county, but being in poor health was obliged to give up his profession, and is now engaged in farming. He also owns 160 acres of land, with about fifty acres under cultivation. Mr. Willoughby married Mrs. Mary A. Robinson, in 1856, the widow of William Robinson, and the

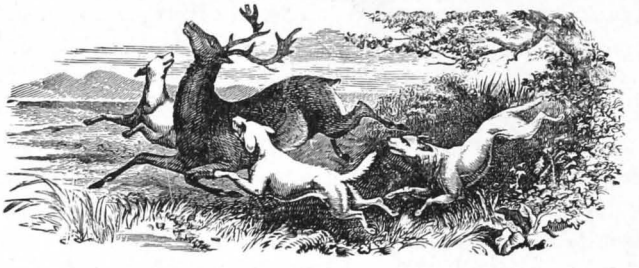


Engd by R. Dudensing N.Y.

H A Whittington

daughter of Elisia Robinson and Sarah (Birdsong), who were the parents of ten children: Rebecca, Minnie, Harvey, Robert, Miles, Louisa, Emaline, Monroe, Mary A. and John. Her father died in Tennessee, in 1848, and her mother died in 1844. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Willoughby and wife have a family of six children: James M., Henry L., Virgil S., Serenia A. (wife of George Crouch), Selena A. and Joseph R. Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge James B. Wood, circuit judge, Hot Springs, Ark. No name is justly entitled to a more enviable place in the history of Garland County than the one which heads this sketch, for it is borne by a man who has been usefully and honorably identified with the interests of this county, and with its advancement in every worthy particular. He owes his nativity to Drew County, Ark., where he was born January 25, 1851, and is the son of John S. and Martha (Bussey) Wood, both natives of Georgia. John S. Wood removed, when a boy, to Alabama, and came to Drew County, Ark., at an early day, where he married Miss Bussey, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He is also a Baptist minister. He resided in Drew County until 1853, when he removed to Ashley County, of the same State, and there he now resides. Judge James B. Wood was reared in Ashley County, Ark., received his education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty began the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1872. He practiced in Ashley County until March, 1875, when he came to Hot Springs, where he has since practiced his profession. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Seventh judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Garland, Hot Spring, Grant, Saline and Perry, and held this position for four years, or two terms. In 1882 he was elected circuit judge of the same circuit, and so great was his popularity that he was re elected in 1886. Mr. Wood, when elected, was the youngest circuit judge in Arkansas, but nevertheless this has not interfered with the respect and esteem manifested toward him for his sterling integrity, sound judgment and liberal, progressive ideas. A younger brother, C. D. Wood, is also one of the circuit judges of this State, his being the Tenth judicial circuit. He was elected in 1886. Judge Wood's marriage to Miss Hettie G. Scott, a native of Louisiana, occurred in 1877, and to them have been born four children: Guy, Scott, John S. and Marnette. The Judge and Mrs. Wood are Baptists.



# CHAPTER XXI.

LONOKE COUNTY — RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES — ORGANIZATION — COUNTY SEAT AND BUILDINGS—MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS—REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY—ERA OF SETTLEMENT—HUNTING REMINISCENCES—OFFICERS—POPULATION—POLITICAL STATUS—LEGAL MATTERS—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—TIMBER—KIND OF SOIL—RAILROAD—RESOURCES—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—STOCK INTERESTS—MILITARY AFFAIRS—MUNICIPALITIES—SELECTED FAMILY RECORDS.

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield;
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!—*Gray.*

ONE of the most eminent of American statesmen is recorded as having said that no community can attain to permanent moral success without religious culture and development. As this is closely allied to educational progress and growth, it is eminently proper that the ecclesiastical and scholastic facilities afforded in Lonoke County be given prominent mention in this sketch of its history, as indicating the real nature and true worth of the community as a center of refinement and intellectual advancement and permanent growth.

In nearly all settlements west of the Mississippi the Methodist and Baptist denominations were the pioneer Christian workers, but in the district now embraced in Lonoke County they were accompanied by the Presbyterians. The earliest settlers of Old Austin and vicinity included a colony of Baptists from the Carolinas, who organized a church there in a very early day, perhaps the first one in the county. Rev. John Carroll was one of the first Baptist ministers here. The population being small but few churches were organized prior to the Civil War; with the increase of population, however, denominational organizations have increased until, according to the minutes of the Caroline Baptist Association, held at New Hope Church, in October, 1888, this denomination had the following named churches, pastors and membership in Lonoke County: Austin, R. J. Coleman, 55; Baker's Bayou, R. L. Sawyer, 40; Bethel, B. F. House, 39; Cabot, R. J. Coleman, 40; Carlisle, P. A. Haman, 55; Greenwood, J. G. Doyle, 82; Gumwoods, J. D. Fletcher, 32; Lonoke, W. A. Forbes, 144; New Hope, O. U. Owens, 117; Pecan Grove, J. D. Fletcher, 113; Pleasant Hill, J. J. Sawyer, 105; Walnut Plains, O. U. Owens, 37; Wattensaw, J. J. Sawyer, 64. Other churches belonging to the association have since been organized, one at England and one at Richwoods, both by Elder O. U. Owens, and one near Cabot by Elder J. G. Melton. The Caroline Association recently closed

its session for 1889, at Judsonia, in White County. The increase in membership over the figures here given has been large during the last year.

Rev. John Harris was among the pioneer Methodist ministers in this locality, and organizations of this denomination were effected in the primitive settlements. Of this church Lonoke Station, Rev. C. D. McSwain, pastor, has about 200 members; Austin circuit, embracing some eight appointments, Rev. C. M. Keith, pastor, has, according to the last conference minutes, 773 members, three local preachers, and church property valued at $3,000; Carlisle circuit, embracing six appointments, Rev. J. M. D. Sturgis, pastor, has a membership of 209, and church property valued at $1,250; England circuit, with six appointments, Rev. K. W. Dodson, pastor, has a membership of 233, and property valued at $1,500. These figures have been taken from the last conference minutes, and therefore do not include the increase since made. Lonoke Station has a new brick church edifice under process of construction, to be completed January 1, 1890, and to cost about $6,500. Their present church edifice is a frame building, with a Masonic hall above the audience room.

Among the pioneer Presbyterian ministers were Revs. James Wilson Moore and Aaron Williams. The former settled in what is now Caroline Township, in 1840, and very soon after organized the church now known as Sylvania, a log church house being erected in 1843. In 1860 the present brick edifice was built at that place. It was used by Federal troops during the war; seats were destroyed and the building was otherwise injured. After the war closed the Government, through the efforts of Rev. Moore, replaced the seats. This church is now in a prosperous condition. Rev. Moore also taught school in his settlement, and as a result of his religious and educational efforts that community is now an especially pious and intelligent one. The Presbyterian Church at Brownsville was organized in April, 1848, by Rev. Aaron Williams, another pioneer settler and Christian worker. In 1873 this organization moved to Lonoke, but a few members living north of Brownsville withdrew, and organized the Hester Church on the northern edge of Grand Prairie. This latter church was dissolved in 1888, the members coming to and joining the original church at Lonoke. Rev. Samuel I. Reed is pastor of the church at Lonoke, and the membership is fifty four. The present Presbyterian Church edifice (brick) at Lonoke was erected in 1879. There is another church organization of this denomination, known as Hickory Plains, located near the line between Lonoke and Prairie Counties.

A large organization of the Cumberland Presbyterians is at Cabot, and there may be other religious societies within the county, but the foregoing gives ample evidence that the scriptural command to "preach the Gospel to every creature" has not been disobeyed in this immediate locality, at least.

Sunday schools are taught in all churches in the towns and villages, and in some of the country churches. Several Methodist and Baptist organizations obtain among the colored people.

A better appreciation of the school system of Lonoke County may, perhaps, be derived from a glance at the statistics furnished, than in any other way. The following report is taken from the last published report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the year ending June 30, 1888, and will serve to show the condition of the public schools at that time: Scholastic Population—white, males, 2,331, females, 1,745, total, 4,076; colored, males, 813, females, 827, total, 1,640; total white and colored, 5,716. Number of pupils taught in the public schools white, males, 1,235, females, 1,057, total, 2,292; colored, males, 416, females, 411, total, 827; aggregate, 3,119. Number of school districts, 62; number reported, 46. Number of teachers employed males, 49, females, 28, total, 77. Average monthly salaries paid teachers first grade, males, $45, females, $40; second grade, males, $37.50, females, $30; third grade, males, $33, females, $27.50. Amount of money expended for the schools during the year for teacher's salaries, $16,786.73; for building and repairing, $1,973.37; for treasurer's commissions, $419.15; for other purposes, $1,268.53; total, $20,447.78.

According to these figures only 56 per cent of the white and 50 per cent of the colored scholastic population were taught in the public schools; but it must be observed that out of the sixty-two school districts, only forty-six reported, thus leaving sixteen unreported. The pupils attending in these unreported districts, if added, would of course increase the per cent of attendance. This failure to report will undoubtedly be remedied in the near future, as the desirability of accurate and uniform returns to the proper authority is being more fully realized than in the past.

The public school in Lonoke is graded and has a high school department, from which the pupils graduate with an education sufficient for nearly all business avocations of life. A principal and six assistant teachers are employed. Carlisle has a graded free school with a principal and one assistant teacher. There are also other graded schools in the county. Austin College, an institution of merit and worth, is mentioned in other pages of this volume.

The organization of Lonoke County was in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved April 16, 1873, and by subsequent acts its limits, as originally defined, have been extended to its present dimensions, as described elsewhere. The territory originally belonged to that vast extent of country known as Louisiana, then to the Territory of Missouri, and upon the organization of Arkansas County in 1813, it was included within that; when Pulaski was organized in 1818, it formed a part thereof, and later, at the organization of Prairie, in 1846, was nearly all embraced in that county; subsequently about one-half was set back by an act of the legislature to Pulaski County, so that when Lonoke was organized its territory was held nearly equally by the counties of Prairie and Pulaski.

The creating act fixed the seat of justice of the county at the town of Lonoke, and appointed George M. Chapline, Thomas Doyle and William Goodwin commissioners, who, under the direction of the board of supervisors (County Court) should purchase lots in the town of Lonoke whereon to locate the seat of justice and erect the county buildings. Accordingly at the first meeting of the board of supervisors, these commissioners reported and recommended "that the Hicks and Reynolds Block, known as the public square, be purchased for the location of such seat of justice." But the court rejected the report and opposed the purchase of this property. Subsequently, on October 12, 1873, William Goodrum and wife, for the consideration of $2,000, executed a deed to E. L. Beard, W. T. High and William M. Knight, the supervisors of Lonoke County, and to their successors in office, for the use of the county, "the east half of lot ten in block four in Wright's survey of the town of Lonoke." On this lot stood a two-story frame building about 24x90 feet in size, the last court house belonging to Prairie County while Brownsville was its county seat, and which building had, prior to the organization of Lonoke County, been removed to and rebuilt at the town of Lonoke, where it thus became the first court house of the latter county. It was consumed by fire in 1881, but without loss to the public records, which were saved. The fire started, it is thought, from a candle left burning after the adjournment of a public meeting. From this time until the present court house was ready for occupancy, the county rented buildings for its various offices.*

The ground on which the court house now stands (block thirteen in the town of Lonoke), was donated to the county by C. T. Thompson and Walton Harris, for the consideration of its acceptance and use as the seat of justice within ten years from the date of the deeds of conveyance, which were dated April 13, 1875. The block is 240 feet square; Mr. Thompson donated the south part, 200 feet in width from north to south, and Mr. Harris the strip 40 feet in width along the north side. The property was accepted by the court and the deeds were recorded, but it was not occupied, nor was any court house built thereon until by reason of the expiration of the ten years it had reverted to the donors. Upon assurance, however, that a court house would immediately be

* Brownsville, the county seat of Prairie County prior to the organization of Lonoke County, was situated at a point two and one half miles northeast of the present town of Lonoke.

constructed, the original donors reconveyed the property to the county by a deed dated July 14, 1885. Accordingly the present court house was erected that year by the contractors and builders, W. S. Sterrett & Co., at a cost when completed, of $15,000. It is a large and very substantial two story brick building, with two halls, five office rooms, and a fire proof vault on the first floor, and the court room and three smaller rooms on the second. It also has a tower for the reception of a town clock. This building was put up under the administration of Judge J. M. King, the building commissioners being W. F. Hicks, John C. England and Dan Daniel. The people may well congratulate themselves on having secured such an attractive and substantial court house for the least possible amount of money.

On February 8, 1875, Flavius Wight, as mayor of Lonoke and for the town, conveyed by deed to the county, for the consideration of $225, the south half of Lot 11 in Block 4 in Lonoke, according to the survey by Hicks and Reynolds. On this lot the first county jail, a log structure, was built by the contractor, A. Washmood, for the sum of $3,750. The contract for its erection was let in the fall of 1874, and it was completed the following year. In April, 1876, there were two prisoners confined therein, Ed Blood, a negro charged with murder, and a man named Murphy, arrested for horse stealing. Blood was fastened with a chain to the floor. Some outside party assisted Murphy to burn a hole through the door large enough to enable them to make their escape. Blood was liberated from his chains by Murphy, after which both escaped, and, leaving the jail on fire, it burned down. Murphy, afterward, and just before being re captured, committed suicide. Blood was re arrested, tried, and found guilty of, killing a crazy negro, and sentenced to twenty one years in the penitentiary.

On January 11, 1859, Mrs. L. M. James and her husband, W. F. James, for the consideration of $650 ($600 in cash and the old jail lot, valued at $50), executed a deed to the county for all of Block 20 in Wright's survey of the town of Lonoke; and at this writing J. B. Chapline and C. W. England, contractors, have about completed a jail and jailer's residence on that site. This is a two story brick building, with the dwelling portion below and the jail above, the latter provided with steel cells. The contract was let for $11,000 in round numbers.

On January 30, 1889, James F. Clements and wife executed a deed conveying to Lonoke County, for the consideration of $1,000, the following described lands: The north half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the south west quarter, and the west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 24, in township two north, range nine west; containing 130 acres in all. This farm was purchased as a home for the poor that are dependent upon the county for support. It lies one mile west of Lonoke.

At the first session of the board of supervisors (convened May 13, 1873) the county was sub divided into the following municipal townships: Butler, Caroline, Cypress, Gray, Eagle, Prairie, Totten, Lonoke, Richwoods, Pettus and Gum woods. Changes have since been made, so that the name Cypress has been dropped, and other townships formed and named as follows: Magness, York, Goodrum, Pulaski, Carlisle, Hamilton, Williams, Lafayette, Indian Bayou and Crooked Creek. Thus there are twenty municipal town ships in the county at this writing.

The valuation and taxation of the county present a most creditable showing. In 1880, real estate was assessed for taxation at $995,732, and personal property at $422,700, a total of $1,418,432; the total taxes charged thereon for that year being $27,415. In 1888, the real estate assessment was estimated at $1,816,465, and personal property (including the railroads) at $1,429,820, or a grand total of taxable property of $3,246,285; on this the total taxes charged amounted to $51,702.98. This shows that from 1880 to 1888 the real property of the county nearly doubled, and the personal more than trebled, the aggregate increasing from $1,418,432 to $3,246,285. Contrary to the general rule, the railroads in this county have been included in the personal property in stead of in the real estate, as is generally the custom elsewhere. The railroads were thus as-

sessed in 1888: St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, $238,010; Memphis & Little Rock, $163,488; the Altheimer branch, $83,136; making an aggregate of $484,634. Lonoke County has no bonded indebtedness. A year ago it had no debt of any kind, but in consequence of the building of the jail it is not entirely free from incumbrance. Such facts redound with great credit to any community, and prove an important factor in demonstrating the desirability of this section as a place of residence.

The first settlements of the territory now embraced in Lonoke County, were made in and around Moss Prairie, including the Eagle settlement near the prairie, and at and in the vicinity of Old Austin, both in the northwest portion. The pioneers of the former were Sampson Gray, from Williamson County, Tenn., in 1821; Francis Secrist, from the same county and State, about 1826; James Dunnaway, from North Carolina, in 1830; S. C. Moss, from Nashville, Tenn., about 1834, and Andrew J. Legate, from Pulaski County, 1842. The latter still survives, and lives some six miles southeast of Lonoke. He has settled upon and cleared several farms since his first location, and even now, at his advanced age, is clearing another farm. [See biography]. Other pioneers of this settlement were: James Eagle, the father of Gov. James P. Eagle, who came from Tennessee in 1839; William Swain, Sen., and his sons, William, Jr., and Samuel, about the same time, or a little later, all from Tennessee; John Smart, Benjamin Isbell and P. N. Horton, from Alabama, and Thomas Furlow, from Tennessee.

Among the pioneers of the Austin settlement were: William Sanders, Sen., and William Sanders, Jr.; Hogan, a relative of the Sanders, and Drury Dobbins, all from South Carolina, and James Erwin, from North Carolina. The latter settled about 1835, and the others also in the 30's. The earliest settler on Grand Prairie was Robert Litton, and other early pioneers there were: Joseph Stillwell and John Percefull. The first comers to Longue Prairie were: John Reynolds and his son Hamilton, Lot Johnson and Josephus Tucker. In 1830, John Harrod located on Cypress Creek, several miles from any other settlement, and there began the business of raising hogs and allowing them to fatten on the mast of the forest. He cured great quantities of bacon, which he hauled to Little Rock, and sold at from 4 to 5 cents per pound. Jacob Bradshaw, Haney Hudgins, George Rose, and a Mr. Sumner were the pioneers in the vicinity of Clear Lake. Judge J. M. King came from Alabama, in 1850, and settled where Pleasant Hill church now stands, about ten miles northwest of Lonoke. The following were pioneers in and about Brownsville, the county seat of Prairie County (when nearly all of the territory of Lonoke formed a part of that county): E. M. Williams, first clerk, and Alfred Barksdale, the first sheriff of Prairie County; Rev. Aaron Williams, formerly of South Carolina, but latterly of Little Rock, Ark., the father of Judge Samuel W. Williams, now of that city; E. E. Dismukes, from Tennessee; Dr. John Wright, from South Carolina; Nathan Bird, from Georgia, and W. H. England; the latter came from Georgia in 1849. He was the father of John C. England, private secretary of Gov. Eagle, and his brothers, all of whom are well known to the people of Lonoke County. A later settlement was one known as the Walter's Settlement, called after a pioneer of that name. Of those who settled there during the 50's, there are now living: Lewis Hutson, James Caveness, Wylie Davis, Col. I. D. Bore and William Johnson.

As far back as 1820, a few buffalo and elk remained in this part of the country, and bears, wolves, panthers, wild cats, deer, the smaller animals, wild turkeys, wild geese, ducks, prairie chickens and other small fowls were numerous. The buffalo and elk have become extinct, the bears nearly so, while other animals and fowls remain in sufficient quantities in some localities to make it interesting, and sometimes profitable for hunters. The pioneers lived to a great extent upon wild game, which was so easily obtained that rifle shots from their cabin doors brought it down, within convenient distance. A good story is told of a Frenchman named Ambo, and an Indian, two famous hunters, who, upon one occasion, determined to hunt separately one day, agreeing that the one killing

the most game should have all secured by the other. The field of operation was in the vicinity of the place where the iron bridge now spans Bayou Meto, about twelve miles out from Little Rock, the territory being on both sides of the line between Pulaski and Lonoke Counties as now established. The Frenchman killed thirty six deer and the Indian thirty three. What a change has been brought about in a few years by advancing civilization. This hunt took place in the year 1829.

Uncle Andrew J. Legate relates an amusing incident in which he killed five bears one morning before breakfast. Being out of meat he remarked to his wife that he would step out and shoot a deer, that they might have some venison for their meal. But a short distance had been traversed when he espied an old bear seated upon her haunches with her back against a tree. Taking deliberate aim he shot and killed the animal, after which looking up he discovered in the branches of the tree four cubs, all of which he killed. Instead of venison, however, bear meat served as an article of diet for many meals. On another occasion, when in the woods with his four dogs, a huge panther was seen resting on the limb of a tree. The first shot which he fired did not disturb it, but the second, though only injuring it slightly, caused it to jump to the ground, where the dogs instantly seized it, one of them on each side of the head, and one at each hind quarter. Notwithstanding these hindrances the beast was able to drag all along, and with open mouth made for Mr. Legate, who thrust his gun barrel down the animal's throat, and holding it with his left hand, with his right he took a knife from his pocket, opened it with his teeth, and then dispatched the ferocious beast. "Uncle Jack," as he is called, can relate many amusing incidents of pioneer life, in which he and his comrades were engaged. He is now the oldest surviving pioneer, having lived in Lonoke's present territory longer than any other person.

The following official list includes the names of all those who have occupied positions of responsibility within the county since its organization, with date of terms of service annexed:

Judges: Board of supervisors, 1873-74; E. L. Beard, 1874 82; J. M. King, 1882 86; J. N. Smith, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Clerks: G. M. Chapline, 1873 74; William Goodrum, 1874 86; George W. Chapline, 1886-88; G. M. Chapline, the present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Sheriffs: J. M. McClintock, 1873 74; J. M. King, 1874-78; W. P. Fletcher, 1878 86; J. H. Hicks, present officer, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: A. M. Russell, 1873-74; W. A. Verser, 1876 84; S. V. Austin, 1884 88; Henry Brown, present treasurer, elected in 1888.

Coroners: J. A. Woolen, 1873 74; H. C. Jackson, 1874 76; R. E. Boyd, 1876-78; S. B. Cannon, 1878 84; S. T. Norcut, 1884 86; D. A. Newman, 1886 88; J. F. Bell, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: J. E. Baker, 1873, to November; W. J. High, from November, 1873, to 1874; J. A. Alexander, 1874 78; B. F. Stokes, present incumbent, continuously since 1878.

Assessors: D. J. Mytinger, 1873-74; L. A. McLendon, 1874 78; F. G. Swain, 1878 82; Q. T. Webster, 1882 84; F. G. Swain, 1884 86; W. H. Robinson, the present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

James P. Eagle (present Governor) represented Lonoke County in the State Constitutional Convention in 1874.

State Senators: Twelfth District, Lonoke and Prairie Counties; W. F. Hicks, 1874 78; J. E. Gatewood, 1878 82; W. F. Hicks, 1882 86; W. P. Fletcher, 1886.

Representatives: W. L. Frazier and J. H. Bradford, 1874 76; J. P. Eagle and A. D. Lawhorn, 1876 78; J. M. King and A. W. Bumpass, 1878 80; A. D. Turner and G. M. Chapline, 1880 82; O. N. Owens and W. M. Hereford, 1882 84; J. P. Eagle and A. D. Tanner, 1884 86; A. J. Patton and W. F. Hicks, 1886 88.

The population of Lonoke County is now probably over 15,000. According to the United States census for 1880 it had 8,143 white, and 4,003 colored residents, or a total population of 12,146. This shows that nearly one-third of the population at that time was negroes. Since then, by reason

of a considerable influx of white immigrants, the white numerical strength has increased rapidly. The blacks are more thickly settled in the southern portion of the county, where are located the largest cotton plantations, and some of them own and cultivate their own farms.

The political aspect of the county, as might be supposed, is largely Democratic. In local matters, however, party measures are made subservient to those movements tending to the best interests of the people.

At the September election in 1888, James P. Eagle, Democratic candidate for Governor, received here 1,768 votes, and C. M. Norwood, the combined opposition candidate, 1,473 votes. At the November election in the same year, the several candidates for President received votes as follows: Cleveland, Democrat, 1,469; Harrison, Republican, 1,043; Streeter, Union Labor, 84; Fisk, Prohibition, 4.

When Lonoke County was created the county court, as intimated elsewhere, consisted of a board of supervisors, and remained thus composed until organized as it now exists under the provisions of the Constitution of 1874. This court convenes in regular session on the second Monday of January, April, July and October of each year, and the probate court on the fourth Monday of the same months. The circuit court holds but two regular sessions in the year, convening on the first Monday of January and July. The Lonoke chancery court convenes on the third Monday of May and November. The circuit court belongs to the Sixth judicial district, composed of the counties of Lonoke, Pulaski, Van Buren, Faulkner and Cleburne, with Judge J. W. Martin, of Little Rock, presiding, and R. J. Lea, of Little Rock, prosecuting attorney. The resident attorneys, constituting the legal bar of the county, are E. Hendricks, C. W. England, John L. Black, J. E. Gatewood, T. C. Trimble, W. F. Hicks, George Sibly and George T. Lea.

Lonoke County is one of the most highly favored portions of the east central portion of the State. It is bounded north by White County, east by Prairie, south by Jefferson and west by Pulaski, its boundary lines being as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 3 north, Range 7 west; thence south on the range line to the base line; thence east to Two Prairie Bayou; thence down this stream to the line dividing Townships 2 and 3 south; thence west on the township line to the southwest corner of Township 2 south, Range 9 west; thence north on the range line to the middle of Township 1 south; thence west five miles to the southwest corner of Section 17, Township 1 south, Range 10 west; thence north to the old bed of Arkansas River; thence up this old bed to the base line to the southwest corner of Section 33, Township 1 north, Range 10 west; thence north on section line four miles; thence east on section line one mile; thence north on section lines to the line dividing Townships 4 and 5 north; thence west on township line to the middle of Range 10 west; thence north to Cypress Creek; thence down this stream to the line dividing Ranges 7 and 8 west; thence south on the range line to the line dividing Townships 3 and 4 north; thence east to the place of beginning.

The area of the county is about 775 square miles, or 496,000 acres, a large percentage of which belongs to the State, a small percentage each to the Little Rock & Memphis Railroad, and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and the balance to individuals.

Cypress Creek, on the northern boundary of the county, flows in an easterly direction to its confluence with White River. Wattensaw rises in Township 5 north, Range 9 west, and flows thence eastwardly, and also empties into White River. Two Prairie Bayou rises in the northwestern part of the county, and flows in a southeasterly direction to the base line, and across Townships 1 and 2 south, it forms the county's eastern boundary line. It runs between Grand Prairie and Prairie Longue, hence its name, "Two Prairie." Bayou Meto enters the county from the west near the line dividing Townships 2 and 3 north, and runs southeasterly, emptying into Two Prairie Bayou, some six miles south of the base line. Crooked Creek rises in the central portion of the county, coursing in the same general direction as the stream just mentioned, and leaving the county at its

southern boundary in Range 7 west. Baker's Bayou rises in the west central part and flows in a southerly direction through and from the same. Black Bayou rises in the western part of the county near the base line, and flows in a southerly course. These streams, with their numerous tributaries, furnish all the drainage of the county, and all except Cypress and Wattensaw empty into the Arkansas River. In the southern and southwestern portions are a number of lakes and cypress swamps. In the northern part many never failing springs of cool and clear water abound. In Magness Township, the extreme northwest part, there is a noted chalybeate spring known as Mountain Spring. It is situated on a spur of the Ozark Mountains, overlooking the country for miles around, and citizens from the malarial regions of the State annually encamp there during the hot season. In the middle and southern portions of the county the best of soft water obtains in dug and bored wells, at depths of from twenty five to forty feet.

The general trend of the county, as shown by the water courses, is toward the east and southeast. Grand Prairie heads five miles north of Lonoke, and extends a little south of east to the eastern boundary, averaging from two to four miles in width. Prairie Longue heads four miles northwest of Lonoke, and extends in a southeasterly direction to near the eastern county boundary, averaging from two to four miles in width. Moss Prairie lies three miles west of the head of Prairie Longue, and covers about a section of land. As regards agriculture the county is naturally divided into three sections, the first of which embraces the northern part, lying at and including the foot hills or spurs of the Ozark Mountains. These spurs have beautiful valleys between them, well supplied with water, and both the hills and valleys are especially adapted for fruit raising, an industry already nicely developed, particularly in small fruits. It is also fitted for general farming. The second or middle section of the county is a fine upland timbered and prairie country, well watered, and rendered capable of raising all varieties of crops peculiar to this latitude. The third section includes the southern portion of the county, the lands being lower and heavily timbered, though not subject to overflow (except to a very small extent). This is the best cotton and corn producing section of this locality.

The soil in the northern division is varied from light to heavy, and unimproved lands can be had at from $3 to $10, and improved lands at from $6 to $20 per acre. The soil of the middle division is composed of sand, clay and humus, and the unimproved lands there may be purchased for the same prices as in the first division, and the improved lands at from $8 to $25 per acre. The soil in the southern section is mostly alluvial and very productive; unimproved lands bring from $2 to $25, and the improved lands from $15 to $50 per acre. Some of the cotton plantations are very valuable. The county is mostly a level country, the substratum of which is composed of the orange colored sand belonging to the quarternary period. The only rocks observed are in the northwestern part of the county.

The timber in the northern and middle portions is composed of white oak, post oak, water oak, red oak, blackjack, hickory, a few gum and pines, elm, dogwood, maple, ironwood, persimmons, mulberry and many others.

In the southern portion of the county are found white oak, burr oak, overcup oak, black oak, willow oak, rough and scaly hickory in great variety, white and yellow ash, prickly ash, pecan, walnut, cherry, sassafras, locust, redbud, linn, slippery and red elm, holly, bois d'Arc, chinquepin, tupelo gum, maple, ironwood, dogwood, cypress, white gum, sycamore, willow, box elder, birch, hackberry, huckleberry, cottonwood, haw, and the greatest abundance of as fine red gum (known in the North as satinwood, and used extensively in the manufacture of furniture) as grows anywhere. Millions of feet of this timber have been destroyed annually in this county in clearing and opening up these fine lands for cotton cultivation, because its value has been only recently appreciated, and because it was too far from market. Great forests of this timber, where the general average would be four feet in diameter and an average height of 100 feet clear

of branches from forty to sixty feet yet remain.*

The first highway in this immediate territory was the one known as the "Military Road," leading from Memphis to Little Rock, and crossing the county by way of Brownsville. This road was cut out and made by the Government prior to the Mexican War, and on that occasion the Tennessee troops passed over it on their way to Mexico. For many years it was the only public highway in the country through which it passed, and was of great use to the early settlers, who traversed it to the river crossings, where peltry and other commodities were exchanged for goods and provisions. But few public roads were in this section prior to the Civil War, though, with its recent development, a sufficient number have been established and opened to meet the necessities of the people. On Grand Prairie, especially, and in some other localities, these roads have been placed on the section lines, thus making them run east and west, or north and south, and crossing each other at right angles. The highways of the county are generally smooth and fair, and the streams are bridged where necessary.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway runs in a southwesterly direction, across the northwest part of the county, a distance of thirteen miles, thus furnishing excellent shipping facilities for the residents of that community. The course of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad is directly east and west through this section its length within the county being twenty one miles. It has stations at Lonoke and Carlisle. The Altheimer Branch Railroad, running from Altheimer on the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railroad to Little Rock, passes southwesterly for a distance of sixteen and two fifth miles: thus making fifty and and two fifth miles of railroad within Lonoke County.

To an individual seeking a new home in any locality, perhaps the first inquiry made is concerning the resources of the section where he would settle. In this respect Lonoke compares most favorably with its sister counties. Agriculture is the principal resource, and the one most developed.

*Extract from John C. England & Co.'s pamphlet.

but not properly diversified. "Cotton is King," and it would seem that the fertility of the lands is being injured by the constant cropping with this commodity. More clover and grass grown on the soil might prove to be an excellent improvement.

The agricultural productions of the county for the year 1879, as shown by the census of 1880, were as follows: Indian corn, 249,764 bushels; oats, 49,674 bushels; wheat, 5,563 bushels; hay, 2,846 tons; cotton, 11,704 bales; Irish potatoes, 8,792 bushels; sweet potatoes, 16,638 bushels; tobacco, 6,197 pounds. The number of farms then were 1,900; the acres of improved lands, 65,549; and the total value of farm products for 1879 was $806,779. The hay, as here reported, was almost entirely made of the wild prairie grasses, but a much greater supply could be obtained from tame grasses, if cultivated. From this report it appears that corn, oats and cotton were then as now the staple crops The average yield of products per acre depends very much upon the kind of farmer producing them—the industrious and scientific laborer always acquiring double the amount of his less energetic neighbor.

The climate is mild, the water supply abundant, and the lands are so well adapted to growing many kinds of grasses that this should and probably will become a stock-producing county. The raising of live stock can be made a great source of revenue. In 1880 there were in the county, according to the census reports, 1,973 horses, 1,575 mules and asses, 16,881 head of cattle, 2,132 sheep and 21,131 hogs, and in 1888, as shown by the assessor's returns, 3,218 horses, 2,510 mules and asses, 17,132 cattle, 2,285 sheep and 15,727 hogs. By comparison it will be observed that during the lapse of the eight years, there was a large increase in the number of horses and mules, a slight increase in the number of cattle and sheep, and a large decrease in the number of hogs. At present there are extensive ranges for grazing, and as the winters are quite mild, cattle, if provided with shelter from the rains, will live and thrive throughout the year with but very little feeding. Hogs succeed well on the wild grass and mast.

Another resource of the county is its vast

amount of timber which is being sawed into lumber by several mills distributed throughout the county. Rough lumber is worth from $10 to $15 per thousand; dressed, from $14 to $25; shingles from $1.50 to $3 per thousand. There are grist mills and cotton gins accessible to every neighborhood. Horticulture is also a considerable avenue of income, and this industry is being especially developed in the northwest part of the county where the shipping facilities to the north and south are convenient over the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. Extensive quantities of fruit are annually shipped from Austin, Cabot and Ward, the stations on this railroad. To the intelligent observer these favorable opportunities afforded by nature and appreciated and improved by man, mean a great deal. If progress and development have been retarded in the past, the blame can be easily placed. The future offers inducements never before equaled and earnest, active efforts are all that are necessary to make this portion of the State what it was intended to be one of the most prominent of any country.

The one blot upon the county's history is the part it unwillingly bore in the Civil War, though it was not to a great extent. Prior to the holding of the State Convention, which convened in Little Rock on March 4, 1861, to discuss the question of seceding from, or of remaining in the Union, an election was held in Prairie County (to which the territory of Lonoke then nearly all belonged) for the purpose of selecting a delegate to the convention. There were two candidates for the position: Col. B. C. Totton, who represented the Union sentiment, and Col. R. S. Gantt, the nominee of the secession element. The people were nearly equally divided, but Col. Totton was elected, and represented the county in the convention. It is known as a matter of history, that the convention did not take final action until at its adjourned session in June following, and by this time the war being then in progress the sentiment of the people of Prairie County had so changed that they were almost, if not unanimously, in favor of secession. In the summer of 1861, Captains R. S. Gantt, J. M. King, W. J. Rogers and William Goodrum each went out with a company from the county and joined the State troops, and subsequently the Confederate army. Several companies, commanded respectively by Captains A. J. Gingles, Thomas Payne, Townsend, Rinehart, Pearson, W. E. Paulston, P. H. Wheat, Farr, and perhaps others, were raised in Prairie County, all of which served in the Confederate army. When Gen. Steele's force advanced upon Little Rock, which place he occupied September 10, 1863, there was a small body of Confederate troops at Brownsville. These were there attacked by a portion of Steele's approaching army. The Confederate force checked the advance of the Union troops as best it could, and thus fought its way back to Little Rock, where it joined the main army, under Gen. Price, retiring with it. This constituted all the regular fighting which took place in the county during the war, but later on, scouting and foraging parties, and sometimes guerrillas unprincipled men of either side wrought dismay and alarm by their misdemeanors and devastating acts of violence.

Commercial centers, of influence and thrift, thrive here as elsewhere. The following sketches include mention of all towns within the county:

The original town of Austin was established soon after the settlement of that vicinity at a point about a mile southeast of the present station now on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway. For many years it was a village of considerable trade and importance. When the railroad was completed, Austin Station was established, and the business of the old town began to move toward the new, until in time there was nothing left at the original site, but Austin College (a noted school, established years ago and still continuing its educational work), one store, a blacksmith shop and a few dwellings. Austin Station in Caroline Township includes among its interests three general stores one drug store, one cotton gin, the railroad buildings, post office, and a collection of residences. The "Austin Nursery," containing about 50 acres, is situated between Austin station and Cabot. George P. Murrell is the proprietor. This was established in 1872.

In this connection mention should be made of The Triumph, a weekly newspaper established at Austin about the year 1879 by T. T. Pitts. This man started more newspapers in Arkansas than any other individual. He sold the paper to Sidney Wilbank, and Dr. Mitchell became its editor. It was suspended some years ago.

Brownsville, two and a half miles northeast of Lonoke, was established about the time of Prairie County's organization (1846), and was the county seat of that county until shortly after the close of the Civil War, when the records were removed to Devall's Bluff and subsequently to Des Arc. It was formerly an inland town of considerable importance, and a seat of justice, and flourished until the war period, when it shared the devastations of the times, not fully recovering thereafter. After losing the seat of justice, and when the town of Lonoke was established, Brownsville declined until nothing remains but the cemetery and two or three dwellings now used as farm houses. The site of the old town is at this time in farm lands.

Cabot is a town on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, in York Township. It was established upon the completion of the railroad and now contains six general stores, two drug stores, one livery stable, one cotton gin, one hotel, two blacksmith shops, railroad depot, a free graded school, three churches for the white people Methodist, Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian, two churches for colored people Methodist and Baptist, post office, dwellings, and other buildings to correspond; also two physicians and a lawyer and notary public. This is the first station south west from Austin.

Carlisle, situated nine miles east of Lonoke, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, contains some 400 inhabitants. It was laid out by Samuel McCormack, the original proprietor, in 1872, then being all open prairie, without a single house. As soon as the plat was made, S. B. Curtis put up a building and opened a general store with a small capital. Next, J. H. Hanna started a small store. Curtis continued in business until 1879, but Hanna only to 1875. The third and fourth stores were opened respectively by J. E. Dedman and Clark & Co. From 1876 to 1878 the town took on a rapid growth, advancing ahead of the surrounding country, though from that time until 1883 it stood still, awaiting the improvement of the country. Since the latter date it has had a regular and substantial growth, keeping pace with the development of the surrounding community, and now there is not a vacant house in the place. New buildings are in demand, and an era of prosperity has dawned promising much good. Carlisle has five general stores, one bakery and family grocery, one drug store, two meat markets, one millinery store, one boot and shoe shop, two livery stables, two blacksmith, wagon and carriage shops, one restaurant and family grocery, a barber shop, one hotel, two boarding houses, a passenger depot, a freight depot, two churches Baptist and Methodist for the whites, and two of the same denominations for the colored people; two school houses, one for white and one for colored children. The former, when completed, will cost about $5,000. It is an attractive two story building, presenting an excellent appearance. Two teachers are employed in this and one in the colored schools. In addition to the industries mentioned a cotton gin, grist mill, feed grinding mill, two hay presses and a large hay shed, all belonging to the firm of Beach & Flint, are at Carlisle; also two large hay sheds belonging to other parties. While Carlisle is situated in a good cotton growing district, the making and baling of hay from the wild prairie grasses appears to be a leading industry. There are many hay presses and extensive hay barns in the surrounding country, and immense quantities of this product are shipped in bale from this place. Carlisle Lodge No. 3,131, Knights of Honor, and a post of the Grand Army of the Republic, are the only secret societies here. The town has been incorporated for many years. A. Emonson is the present mayor, and C. C. Saunders, recorder. Preparations are being made to supply the place with water works, an improvement which will be greatly appreciated. Carlisle has five physicians, but in a locality so healthful it is hardly possible for one of this profession to subsist wholly from the income of his practice.

The town also contains two weekly newspapers, The New Departure, a seven-column folio, now in its tenth volume, published every Saturday, with J. A. Woollen as editor, and The Carlisle Enterprise, a six column folio, established in September, 1889, by the Carlisle Publishing Company, and issued also every Saturday. Both of these papers are Democratic in politics, and both are ably edited and neatly printed. They serve to advocate and promote the interest of those whom they represent, and wield an important influence in the affairs of the community.

England, on the Altheimer Branch Railroad, in the southwest part of the county, was laid out by John C. England, in January, 1889. It contains three general stores, one drug store, one livery stable, a blacksmith shop, a few dwelling houses and a population of less than 100. It also supports a weekly newspaper, The Arkansas Journal, established by Mr. Wright in the spring of 1889. It is a six column folio, independent in politics, and carefully and worthily published.

Lonoke, the seat of justice of the county, and the largest town within its boundaries, is situated on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, twenty three miles east of the latter city, and near the county's geographical center. The original site was surveyed and laid out in August, 1869; and comprised all of the east half of Section 19, Township 2 north. Range 8 west. That part lying south of the railroad is known as "Hick's & Reynold's Survey," and that on the northern side, "Wright's Survey," so called after the original proprietors. The population of the town, according to the census of 1880, was 659. It is now variously estimated, 2,000 being the highest. W. K. Hocker & Co. opened the first store in the place about a year before the town was laid out, and the next year this firm was succeeded by S. P. Walters. The same year, 1869, T. C. Beard and William Goodrum, under the firm name of Beard & Goodrum, opened a general store, and in 1870 J. C. Goodrum joined them, the firm becoming changed to Goodrum Bros. & Beard. About a year later Beard retired and the Goodrum brothers continued the business until 1880. In 1870 I. C. Hicks opened a general store, and carried on a good trade until his death, two or three years later. In 1872 T. C. Beard embarked in business, continuing some four years. Beginning with 1871 and lasting three or four years, there was a great depression in mercantile circles. The price of cotton, lands and all else which the common people had to sell, dropped to such a low figure that business for the time was paralyzed to a great extent. Following this, upon recovery from the financial panic, newcomers entered and established themselves in various business capacities, until the town began to grow more rapidly, and has had a steady, gradual and substantial development ever since. Best of all, its interests are permanent, and of such a nature as insures prosperity and advancement.

Lonoke now contains the county buildings (elsewhere described), a two story frame, eight room school building, in which is taught a graded school; also a school house for the colored people; three churches Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian—for the whites, and two churches Methodist and Baptist for the colored people; telegraph and express offices, post office, a real estate and abstract office, and the following mercantile houses, manufactories, etc.: One bank, ten general stores, six grocery stores, three drug stores, one hardware store, a harness and saddle store, two meat markets, three livery stables, two hotels, two boarding houses, a furniture store, four blacksmith and wood shops, a passenger depot and a separate freight depot, three cotton gins with grist mills attached, two of them also having saw mills attached, a boot and shoe shop, two millinery stores, a lumber yard, a weekly newspaper the Lonoke Weekly Democrat restaurants, feed stores, brick kilns, and other miscellaneous enterprises. The town also includes among its residents, six physicians, seven lawyers, numerous mechanics, a Blue Lodge and Chapter of Free Masons, and a lodge each of Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor.

The Bank of Lonoke, recently incorporated, has a capital of $25,000; the following named are its officers: C. W. England, president; W. H. McCrary, vice president; L. S. Joseph, cashier.

This institution transacts a general banking business on the most favorable terms consistent with prudence and safety.

The Lonoke Weekly Democrat is now in its eighteenth volume, and is published by Hon. W. F. Hicks. It is an eight-column folio and has for its motto, "To tell the Truth, fear God, and make money." Mr. Hicks drew the act for the creation of Lonoke County, and has ever since been intimately connected with its history. The journal which he issues is conceded to be a leading paper of this portion of the State, his editorials and other articles lending tone and influence to the many homes into which it enters.

The principal shipment from Lonoke is cotton and cotton seed, but large quantities of baled hay and other commodities and some live stock are annually exported. It is estimated that 10,000 bales of cotton will be shipped this year. The town has a very pleasant location on level land, its streets are of good width, with many neat and comfortable residences, mostly the cottage style, having well kept lawns, affording an attractive appearance. There are no saloons here, and as a result law and order prevail. Lonoke is incorporated and has a full equipment of corporate officers.

Ward is a station on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, near the northern boundary of the county. Large quantities of fruit are shipped from this point.

Each of the towns mentioned as situated on the railroads have a post office, and in addition are the following named post offices in the county: Ashville, Butlerville, Cobbs, Goodbar, Hamilton, Kerrs, Pettus, Tomberline, Wattensaw and Toltec. Kerrs is a station on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad near the west line of the county.

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William G. Adams, who was the seventh son in a family of sixteen children, born to John W. and Sarah J. (Duran) natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively, is a prominent farmer and fruit grower of Caroline Township, Lonoke County. His father was born December 1, 1809, and was at one time sheriff of Tipton County, Tenn. Removing to Arkansas in 1852, he was one of the early settlers of this county. He afterward went to Texas and bought a farm, and returned home in 1880, expecting to move to that State, but died here in that year. His wife still survives him, and resides with a daughter. She was born July 13, 1813. John W. Adams was postmaster for several years, and also kept a tavern, conducting in addition to it a drug store in Pope County, Ark., for three years. William G. was born in Tipton County, Tenn., November 22, 1840, and was educated in Austin College, of Austin, Lonoke County. At the age of twenty he enlisted in the Confederate service, in Company A, under Capt. Scott, of the First Battalion of Arkansas Cavalry, in which he served four years. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth and Helena, where he was captured and carried to Alton, Ill., there being kept nine months. While confined at Alton he had the smallpox and lost one of his eyes. He was then taken to Fort Delaware, being held a prisoner of war until the close of the struggle, after which he returned home and began farming for his father. December 13, 1866, he was married at Opelousas, La., to his cousin, Miss Fannie Adams, who was born in Tipton County, Tenn., January 6, 1843, and who died June 25, 1887, leaving six children (five of whom are still living): Nora L., Albert (deceased), Roberta, William B., Fanny and Dudley G., all residing at home with their father. Mrs. Adams was a member of the Methodist Church, as are also three of her children. Mr. Adams is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of justice of the peace in this township for two years, serving in an acceptable manner. He has a fine farm of 110 acres of land, sixty acres under cultivation, with about 600 bearing apple trees and a fine peach orchard, also a large fig tree which bears plentifully. Besides these interests he owns a house and lot in Austin. He takes active part in all public improvements, and educational matters.

A. J. Agnew, was born in Kentucky, in 1836, and is the third in a family of six children which blessed the union of William and Nancy (Davis) Agnew. William Agnew came originally from

Scotland to Kentucky, when quite young, where he received his education and afterward married. He was an expert cabinet maker, working principally at Union Star, Ky. He served in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and died in 1840, his excellent wife surviving him about six years. A. J. was educated in his native State, and there, like his father, met the lady who became his wife, Miss Martha Livers, their marriage occurring on May 16, 1861. The same year Mr. Agnew entered the Twenty seventh Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under Gen. Halleck, but was soon transferred to Gen. Nelson's command while on the battlefield of Shiloh. During his service in the State Guard he was wounded, losing one finger of the left hand. In 1865 he was discharged at Louisville, Ky., and immediately returned home to resume actively his former occupation of farming. Mr. and Mrs. Agnew are the parents of ten children: John R. (deceased), Eliza E. (Gardner), Sallie H., Noah B., Lucy, Rubin, Birdie, Blanch and Beulah. Mr. Agnew has a fine farm, which, though not so extensive as some, yields larger returns than many of greater proportions, as it is carefully cultivated. He is a member of the Wheel, in which he has held the office of president, and has also served as justice of the peace for two terms. He takes decided interest in political affairs, and exerts no little influence in Lonoke County regarding politics. Mr. and Mrs. Agnew and family are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. W. J. D. Alexander, real estate dealer, loan agent and notary public of Carlisle, was born in Fayette County, Tenn., in the year 1836, being a son of Silas and Mary (Kennedy) Alexander, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The paternal grandfather was Daniel Alexander, of Ireland nativity, and of Scotch-Irish descent, who came to the United States over 100 years ago, and settled in the Carolinas, where he followed farming and blacksmithing. The maternal grandfather was John Kennedy, who settled in Middle Tennessee when that territory was called the "Kentucky Purchase." Silas Alexander, the father of our subject, was a blacksmith by trade. Tennessee became his home when he was a young man, and there he was married, remaining until 1849, when he moved to the State of Texas and engaged in farming. This continued to be his place of residence until his death, which occurred in 1869 at the age of seventy three years. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The latter died in Fort Smith, Ark., in 1879, at the age of seventy five years. They were the parents of twelve children, ten boys and two girls, seven of the boys serving in the Confederate army, four laying down their lives as a result of civil strife; four sons only survive: Joseph H. (who lives in the Indian Territory, and is a farmer and miller by occupation), Thomas C. (in Texas, and a lawyer by profession), Lin C. (also a lawyer of Waco, Tex., having served two terms as judge of the district) and Dr. Alexander. The latter was reared principally on a farm in Smith County, Tex., where he commenced the study of medicine in 1857. Later he attended the Nashville Medical College (now known as Vanderbilt), and subsequently went to Denton County, Tex., where he entered upon the practice of his profession. After having resided at Stephenville, Tex., he located in Meridian, there remaining until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Thirty seventh Texas Cavalry, and was elected first lieutenant, in which capacity he served for about a year. Upon the reorganization of the regiment he was elected captain, and afterward major, so continuing until the close of the war. After the cessation of hostilities Dr. Alexander removed to Maury County, Tenn., where he remained about nine months. In 1866, induced by the attractions Arkansas offered to come here, he located in Prairie County, where he practiced until 1872, going thence to Grand Prairie, before Carlisle was thought of. Since coming to Carlisle he has been actively engaged in practicing, farming and in real-estate business, and was commissioned notary in 1883. In professional and business circles his reputation is thoroughly established, and he enjoys the esteem of many acquaintances. Dr. Alexander was married in 1869 in Texas, to Miss Fannie Conner, a native of Tennessee, but reared in Texas. They are the

parents of two sons: Lin and Will. Dr. Alexander is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He is a stock holder in the Carlisle Publishing Company, and is justly considered one of the leading men of the place.

Lodawick Allen, a representative citizen of Lonoke County, is a son of Alexander and Margaret (Fry) Allen, and was born in Bibb County, Ala., December 5, 1822. Alexander Allen was a native of South Carolina, and his wife of Georgia. About the year 1814 they moved to Alabama, being among the first settlers in that State, as they also were of Mississippi, to which locality they emigrated in 1836. Their next move was to Texas, where Mr. Allen died in 1852 at the age of sixty-five. His wife returned to Mississippi and survived her husband some twenty-two years. She was a life long member of the Baptist Church, and her death, which occurred in her eightieth year, was mourned by all who knew her. Lodawick received only such meager advantages for schooling as were afforded in his boyhood days. He accompanied his parents to Mississippi in 1836, before the Indians had been removed from the country, and grew to manhood with the savage youths as his playmates, learning their dialect quite thoroughly. Subsequently he assisted in their removal, and spent several weeks in taking them to Memphis. Mr. Allen began life on his own account in 1844 as a farmer, following this vocation in La Fayette County for forty four years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Forty-second Regiment Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Gettysburg, Six Days' fight at Spottsylvania, and was present at the battle of Petersburg when the lines were broken. He was also present at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, and at the surrender at Appomattox. In one day's fight he received thirteen bullet holes in his clothing, but was never the victim of anything more serious than flesh wounds. He was a sharpshooter in the rifle-pits, and with all his daring and dangerous exploits was never once taken prisoner. The year 1845 witnessed his marriage with Miss Emily C. Simmons, a native of Lauderdale County, Ala., who died in 1869, leaving six children, four now living. In 1871 Mr. Allen married Mrs. Mary J. Cleaves, a native of Tennessee. A singular coincidence that might here be mentioned is that he married both wives at the same house. Mr. Allen came to Arkansas in 1880 and located in Lonoke County, where he rented for the first year, afterward purchasing his present place of 360 acres on Section 10, Lonoke Township. There are 130 acres of his farm in a high state of cultivation, all the result of his own labors. In politics he has ever been a Democrat, casting his first vote in 1844 for James K. Polk for president. With his wife he is a member of the Concord Methodist Episcopal Church. He is of Scotch and Irish extraction and possesses the traits of those people of industry and integrity, and in every sense of the word he is a self made man.

Grandison Apple, a substantial farmer of Lonoke County, has a farm of over 1,000 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation. Born in Gilford County, N. C., September 16, 1831, he was the son of Peter and Rebecca (Harris) Apple, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The father was born in 1796 and died in 1850, and the mother, whose birth occurred in 1799, died in this State in 1855. They were the parents of nine children, two of whom only are now living: M. G. (a resident of this county) and Grandison (the principal of this article). The latter was reared in North Carolina, receiving an education in the common schools of his county. Upon becoming of age he started in life for himself in farming and trading, and was married in 1860 to Miss Caroline Seens, a native of Tennessee, but who died the same year. His second marriage was in 1866, to Miss Frances C. Donnell, who died the following year, leaving one child, Frances A. (now wife of H. L. Britton, of this county.) Mr. Apple's third wife was Nancy Jones, to whom he was united July 12, 1868. She lived nine years, and became the mother of three children, two of whom survive: William J. and Samuel A. Miss Martha J. Pierson, his last and fourth wife (who is still living), was born in Georgia, in 1843, their marriage being consummated September 18, 1878. They

have had one child, now deceased. Mr. Apple moved from North Carolina to Henry County, Tenn., in 1851, and in 1855 emigrated to this county, of which he was one of the early settlers. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, and served until the close of the war, receiving a shot in the left hand which badly crippled him. After the war was over he returned to his farm, which he found in an impoverished condition, but it was soon in good condition again. Mr. Apple belongs to the Masonic order. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and belong to Cypress Valley congregation, which at the time he joined had about five members, and now is composed of over forty. He gives the most of his attention to raising fine stock, though fruit, berries, grapes, etc., are grown. Mr. Apple is a strong Democrat and a highly respected citizen of Caroline Township.

William Baskerville was born in England, December 13, 1828. His parents died when he was one year old and he was brought to this country, when about nine years of age, by Joseph Stubbs (by whom he was reared), who came to this country in 1838, being one of the first settlers. Mr. Baskerville lived with Mr. Stubbs until twenty five years of age, when he was married to Mary E. Landreth, a native of Tennessee, born March 30, 1838. They are the parents of nine children, five of whom are still living: Sally R. (the wife of Theodore Brockinton), William F. (now a physician of his county, who graduated at the Tulane University, of New Orleans, as M. D.), Pleasant F., Julian C. and Saley W. Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs are both dead and Mr. Baskerville now lives on the farm owned by the former. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service in Company K, of Glen's Regiment, in which he served two years, taking part in the battles of Helena, Prairie Grove and a number of other noted engagements. He is a Royal Arch Mason. Mrs. Baskerville also took the daughter's degree in the year 1857. Mr. Baskerville is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his wife belongs to the Christian Church. When he first came to this country, the nearest house to him was six miles south and the nearest on the north was eighteen miles distant. It was no uncommon occurrence to go ten miles to a house raising or a log rolling. Mr. Baskerville was a great hunter in his younger days and used to kill bear, deer and turkey for the market, often killing from ten to fifteen deer a day. He is a strong Democrat.

J. F. Bayne, of the firm of Bayne Brothers, farmers and merchants of Lafayette Township, was born in Shelby County, Tenn., November 12, 1858, and is the son of W. D. and Emily (Buch) Bayne, who were natives of Bedford County, Va., and North Carolina, respectively. The former was born November 7, 1813, but when quite young removed to Tennessee, and afterward to Kentucky. He carried on farming successfully for three years in Shelby County, and in 1869 moved to Arkansas, locating in Prairie County, though by a division in boundary lines, he was placed in Pulaski, and subsequently by a similar change left in Lonoke County. Not many men can claim the experience of residing in three different counties, while living upon the same farm. His original purchase was cleared and improved, until now it is not to be excelled anywhere. For several years Mr. Bayne has been living with his sons on the farm in Lafayette Township. The firm of Bayne Brothers purchased a farm in Pettis Township, in which there are now about 150 acres improved, and of the home place, 300 acres are open land, all rich bottom soil. The home residence is an attractive building, besides which good outbuildings and a gin form desirable features. They now own over 900 acres of land in two tracts. Mr. Bayne has served as magistrate one term in Pettis Township, and is a man of no little influence in his county. The success he has achieved is certainly deserved.

Capt. D. W. Bizzell. Among the many who have grown up from childhood in this State and risen from very moderate circumstances to a life of independence and influence, is the subject of this sketch, Capt. David W. Bizzell. Born in Nash County, N. C., on May 5, 1838, he was the son of David E. Bizzell, a native of the same State, who was educated and apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade in the vicinity of his birthplace. He

was married after reaching manhood to Millanie Winburne, a native of North Carolina, and in 1849 moved to Arkansas, settling in Conway County, though he afterward resided in several adjoining counties. He died in Boone County, in 1883, at the age of seventy six years, his wife dying in 1850. David W. Bizzell came to this State with his parents at the age of twelve years, and received a good education in the common schools and at Fayetteville College. At the commencement of the Civil War, in 1861, he was among the first of the State troops to enlist in the Southern cause, and participated in the battle of Oak Hill, Mo., on August 10 in that year. At the reorganization of the western troops, early in 1862, Mr. Bizzell was elected first lieutenant and afterward promoted to be captain of Company I, Third Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, which was actively engaged with the other cavalry of the Department of Tennessee (Johnson's army) until the close of the war. Capt. Bizzell was a brave and efficient officer, ever ready to go forward and lead his men where duty called. The close of the war in 1865 found him in South Carolina, where in September of that year he married Mrs. Sallie E. Garrison, a native of that State and daughter of Charles J. Garrison, a prominent citizen of Greenville District, S. C. In the fall of 1866 Capt. Bizzell moved back to Arkansas and located in Lonoke County, where he bought a piece of land, near where he now lives. He started in life with comparatively nothing, but has by energy, industry and good management acquired considerable property. He moved upon his present farm in 1873. This is a fine place of 120 acres, with a large portion in a high state of cultivation, otherwise improved by a good frame house, outbuildings, etc. Capt. Bizzell also owns several other tracts of land, all more or less improved, and he is considered one of the substantial as well as one of the most public spirited men of the township. All the property he now possesses was made from the products of his farm and not from speculation. He is a man of excellent qualities, and has never acquired the habit of using tobacco nor intoxicating liquor, his high moral character receiving the universal approbation and sincere esteem of his neighbors. He has held the office of commissioner of accounts and was appointed by the Governor a member of the board of equalization, also serving in other local positions. The Captain and wife have two sons, both young men: Charles F. (a graduate of Batesville College, and who is now taking a commercial course at Little Rock) and Marzavim W. (who is helping his father on the farm.) Capt. Bizzell and family are members of the Sylvania Old School Presbyterian Church. He is also a Mason, to which order he has belonged since 1865, holding the office of Past Master.

Col. Isaac D. Booe, justly prominent in the affairs of this community, was born in Rowan County, N. C., in 1822, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Cheshire) Booe, also natives of North Carolina, where they lived and died. In this family were five children, three of whom are living: Philip (in Alabama), John C. (lives near the old homestead) and Isaac D (the principal of this article.) The paternal grandfather of Isaac D. was a native of North Carolina and his wife of Maryland. They lived to an advanced age. The father of Isaac died when he was a small boy, and he was then bound out to a family by the name of Sainer, with whom he remained until their removal to Tennessee, in 1835. At the age of twenty he was married to Julia A. Anderson, originally of Alabama, and who died in 1861. After his marriage Mr. Booe went to Hardeman County, Tenn., and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for five years, afterward settling in the State of Mississippi, where he remained for ten years. In 1859, moving to Arkansas, he settled in Prairie County, where he lived until after the war. He enlisted in the Confederate army in the latter part of the civil strife, and was with Gen. Price in his raid through Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory, being taken prisoner six months before the war closed and confined at Little Rock, where he was at the time of the surrender. He then returned home and soon after moved to the farm on which he still lives. Mr. Booe held the office of sergeant in Fagan's Corps, and was a colonel of the State Militia while in Tennessee, and major of a militia organization

formed before the war. He has held the office of justice of the peace of this township, and represented his county in the legislature in 1874 and 1875, also in 1887 and 1888. He was elected for his last term on the County Wheel ticket. As a public servant Col. Booe's career has been all that could be desired, and in the position to which he has been called he has acquitted himself with credit. His second marriage was in 1863 to Mary F. Steel, a native of Alabama. She was the daughter of James Steel, a soldier in the War of 1812, who took part in the famous battle of New Orleans. Col. Booe is the father of six children by his first wife, two of whom only are living: William W. (was captured during the war and sent to Richmond for exchange, but has never been heard of since), Mary L. (deceased), Anna E. (deceased), James J. (deceased), Le Roy and Julia Ann. Four children were born of the last union, three of whom are living: Amander B., Catharine E., John I. and George (who is deceased). The Colonel and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. and belongs to the lodge at Walter Chapel, Prairie County. He was appointed postmaster of Walter Chapel in 1876, and the postoffice is kept at his residence by his daughter.

James Charles Boyd, attorney and notary public, of Cabot, whose association with the various affairs of Lonoke County has proven of material benefit and influence, was born in South Carolina, February 18, 1839, the son of James Washington and Dorcas Louisa (Broom) Boyd, both natives of South Carolina. James Washington Boyd was born March 27, 1817; his father, Reuben Boyd, originally from Ireland, was married after he came to this country, his (Rueben's) wife also being a native of Ireland. J. W. Boyd moved from his native State in 1851, and settled in Eastern Tennessee, going later to its western part, and in 1867 to Arkansas, settling in what is now Lonoke County, where he held the office of justice of the peace for several years. His wife was born in 1820, and died in 1876, her husband surviving her five years. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are still living. Mrs. Boyd was of Scotch descent, her grandparents having settled in this country from Scotland. James C. Boyd received the greater part of his education in the common schools of Tennessee, where he closely applied himself in the improvement of the privileges offered. Subsequently he was justice of the peace for sixteen years, and having his office with Mr. T. E. Hendricks, a legal practitioner of Cabot, entered upon the study of law. In 1861 Mr. Boyd enlisted in Company B, of the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, in which he served throughout the war, first as a private and afterward as orderly-sergeant. He was in the battles of Harrisburg, Yazoo and a number of others, thirteen in all, and during this time received two bullet wounds. He was married December 22, 1858, to Miss Minerva Jane Farmer, whose birth occurred in Western Tennessee, November 29, 1842. She died December 26, 1867, leaving five children, four of whom are still living: Elizabeth (wife of Benjamin F. Hurd), James J., Milrod J. (wife of A. W. Fletcher) and Mary M. (wife of G. R. Barrantine.) Mr. Boyd was married the second time on January 6, 1869, to Elizabeth Jane Scott, a native of Newberry County, S. C., born June 5, 1842. She survived until March 7, 1889, having become the mother of nine children, only one of whom is living, William A. Mr. Boyd is now living with his third wife, an estimable lady and one held in high esteem. He owns a farm of 475 acres, sixty five acres being under cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to Cabot Lodge No. 319, which he has represented in the Grand Lodge at different times. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor. Though formerly connected with the Baptist Church for about thirty years, he is now a member of the Christian Church, his wife belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Boyd is one of the prominent lawyers of Cabot, and enjoys a lucrative practice, the result of a love for the profession and attention to its varied details. He is also proprietor of the well known hotel at this place.

Henry L. Boyd owes his nativity to Christian County, Ky., where he was born in 1841, being a son of Moses and Lettie L. (Barkley) Boyd, natives

of North Carolina, who moved to Kentucky in 1836 and in 1859 to Arkansas, locating in Brownsville, then the county seat of Prairie County. There they lived until their death. Henry L. Boyd's maternal grandfather served in the War of 1812, and was of Irish descent. He died in 1869, at the age of ninety two. Moses Boyd was the father of fourteen children, nine of whom lived to maturity, and of these six are still living. Six of the sons served in the late war. Henry L. enlisted in the Confederate army, in 1861, in Company C, of the Second Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, and remained in service until the close of the war, receiving a wound through the neck, in the battle of Murfreesboro, by a ball entering below the throat and coming out at the back of the neck. He was taken to North Carolina, where, after being treated, he again joined his regiment as soon as he was able to do so. At the battle of Franklin he was knocked down by the explosion of a shell, though not injured. Mr. Boyd was in some of the most prominent battles of the war. He was paroled at Greenville, N. C., soon after the battle of Richmond, following which he returned to Brownsville, Ark., where he engaged in farming, and afterward in clerking in a general store, for several years. In 1868 he moved to a farm near Carlisle, and in 1882 settled upon the farm on which he still resides. Mr. Boyd was first married to Elizabeth J. Dedmon, who died October 26, 1868, leaving one child, Bobbie Lee. He was subsequently married to his present wife, Mrs. Laura S. Perceful (*nee* Gray), who was born in North Carolina, her parents moving to Arkansas when she was two years old. Her father died in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are the parents of three children: Richie L., Laura L. and Susie B. Mrs. Boyd is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Boyd's father also belonged, having acted as an elder when only eighteen years old.

D. W. Boyte is a son of William H. and Louisa (Ward) Boyte, natives of Tennessee and Mississippi, respectively, his birth occurring in Mississippi October 8, 1855. The former was a pioneer in Mississippi, and when D. W. was two years old moved to Louisiana, residing there the remainder of his life. In 1869 the subject of this sketch came with his mother to Arkansas, and settled in Faulkner County, where she died, in 1872, aged forty six years. D. W. Boyte was the third in a family of five children, and at the age of seventeen he began life for himself as a farmer. In 1876, coming to Lonoke County, he located in Richwoods, and in 1881 he settled in Lonoke Township. He was married to Mrs. S. J. A. Sample, a native of Tennessee, who, at the age of four years, was taken by her parents, John and Susan Long, to Missouri. In 1868 she was married to R. R. Sample, and after his death came to Lonoke County, on a visit to relatives, in November, 1880. Mrs. Boyte is a member of the Concord Methodist Episcopal Church, and is very active in church affairs, and in everything where a woman's work is needed. Mr. Boyte is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the school board in district No. 35. They are numbered among the county's worthy citizens.

Hon. John H. Bradford, not unknown as an agriculturist of this county, was born in Jackson County, Ga., July 31, 1818, and is one of six children in the family of James S. and Mary A. (Cook) Bradford, natives of North Carolina and Georgia. James S., the son of George and Mary Bradford, was taken to Georgia when only two years old, where he grew up and received his education. George Bradford served in the War of the Revolution, and his wife, who survived him a good many years, was ninety eight years old at the time of her death. To them were born seven sons, all of whom lived to be grown, and some served in the War of 1812. The father of John H. (the subject of the sketch) was the youngest son, he spending his school days in Georgia, where he was married in 1816, to Miss Mary Cook. Taking his family to the Cherokee Nation in Georgia in 1835, he remained there until his death, which occurred in 1880, he being at that time in his eighty fourth year. His wife survived him about two years, dying in her eighty sixth year. He served in the War of 1812, and was a hatter by trade. John H., the oldest of the sons, attained his majority in Georgia, receiving his education mostly at home.

He worked in the shop with his father when a boy, and when old enough commenced for himself, choosing farming as his occupation. Upon marrying he settled near his father, where he remained until 1853, then coming to Arkansas, and locating in the neighborhood where he has since lived. At the time of the war he sold a large amount of land, receiving cash in part payment, but afterward was obliged to take the remainder of the property back, not being able to realize upon it. His family were heavy losers from the war, in which he served, being a soldier in Capt. King's company for about one year: here, however, he contracted camp fever, which so affected him that he has never entirely recovered his health. In 1874 75, Mr. Bradford, by reason of his eminent fitness for the position, was called upon to represent Lonoke County in the lower house of the legislature, and since that time he has held the office of justice of the peace a greater portion of the time, in which office he is now serving. His public life is without a blemish. Mr. Bradford was first married in January, 1841, to Miss Annie Butler, a daughter of Daniel and Annie Butler, natives of Georgia. She died in 1854, leaving five children, one of whom a daughter, Alice J., was drowned in the Red River, Van Buren County, in 1889, with six of her children. This was one of the saddest accidents that has ever occurred in the State, the husband and two of the children escaping almost by a miracle. All the victims of this occurrence were laid in one grave. James D. was drowned in the Potomac River in 1863, having served as a soldier upward of two years, when he met his terrible death with fifteen more of his company. Those of the children living are: Joseph (a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South), Henry T. and Frances S. Bradford. Mr. Bradford was married in 1855 to Miss Millie A. Allen, and to them were born two children (one now deceased). Mrs. Bradford survived until March, 1859. His third wife was Arena S. Allen, a sister of the former wife. Mrs. Bradford was called to her final home in 1884, leaving a loving husband and five children to mourn her loss. The children are named in the order of their birth: Elizabeth A. F., Sylvia G., George Lee, Maggie E. and Mathew E. Bradford. Mr. Bradford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but was for many years, or until 1888, connected with the Baptist Church. His family are all devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In politics he is a Democrat, though not an enthusiast. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and one of those gentlemen who make friends wherever they go. He is universally liked and respected by the entire community.

Henry Taylor Bradford, a farmer of Grey Township, Lonoke County, was born in Cherokee County, Ga., November 23, 1848, his parents being John Hamilton and Anna (Butler) Bradford. [See preceding sketch.] The father was born in Georgia in 1818, and is now living in this county on a farm. He came to this State in 1853, and one time was representative from Lonoke County to the State legislature, also serving in various other capacities. He was a son of James Bradford and wife, of English and Irish origin, respectively. James Bradford served in the War of 1812. Mrs. John Bradford was born in Georgia, and died in this county about 1854, leaving a family of five children, three now living. Henry Taylor Bradford, a worthy son of an honored father, was the third child. He was reared and educated in the common schools of this county, and in 1866 married Miss Martha Wilson, who was born in Arkansas in 1850. By this union there was a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living: Anna, John, Robert, King, Edward, Blanche and Claude. Mr. Bradford has resided in this vicinity for fifteen years, occupied principally in tilling the soil. He owns at this time about 600 acres of land, with 150 under cultivation. During the war he served two years in the Confederate army. Becoming a Mason in 1872, he now belongs to Jacinto Lodge No. 216, and is a Master Mason. He has also represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge several times. As justice of the peace he has served his township for about eight years in an acceptable manner. In 1888 he was elected from this county to the State legislature, which position

he is filling at the present time. His efforts to serve the best interests of those whose welfare he represents is sincerely appreciated, and he is adding substantially to his former admirable reputation. In politics he is a Democrat, he having cast his first vote for president for Horace Greeley. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bradford is a citizen of decided influence, strongly supporting all public enterprises, and advocating needed public reform.

N. A. Brewer, prominently identified with the material interests of Lonoke County as planter, is a native of Chatham County, N. C., where he was born October 12, 1831, being the son of Wilson Brewer, also of North Carolina origin, born October 13, 1801. Here the latter was educated and grew to manhood, when he married Amy Mortain, daughter of Adam and Rebecca Mortain. To his marriage was born a family of twelve children. The father of Wilson Brewer was also a North Carolinian by birth, there being educated and married. He became the father of nine children. Wilson Brewer was a hatter by trade. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, she dying in 1860. Two years later Mr. Brewer married Elizabeth Clark. Upon leaving Georgia, he moved to Tennessee in 1869, where he died in 1879. The next year the good wife followed her husband. The principal in this sketch received his education in Georgia, and in 1855 came to Arkansas, settling in Goodrum Township, Lonoke County. Here he married Scerabo Furlow, January 1, 1857, becoming the father of four children: Thomas W., John H., James H. and Nicholas A. Mrs. Brewer departed this life in 1864. In July of the following year, he was married to Artemus (Furlow) Furgeson. By this marriage there was born a family of five children: Florence E., Serby A., Mary O., Jefferson J. and Oscar J. Mr. Brewer was again left a widower June 1, 1889. He is a very successful farmer, owning a farm of about 220 acres, with sixty under cultivation. He has held a membership in the Wheel, serving two years as treasurer of the order, besides which he has been school director. During the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Company K, Fagan's brigade, under Gen. Hindman. His first fight of importance was at Cane Hill. He was captured at Helena in 1863, and was held a prisoner till the close of the war. At present he is a deacon in the Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, and a consistent Christian.

James W. Brewer deserves mention as one of the younger planters of Lonoke County. He was born in Georgia, April 10, 1858. His father, John A. Brewer, first saw the light of day in North Carolina, April 7, 1833. Receiving his education in Georgia he was married there, April 2, 1857, to Martha E. Bradford, whose birth occurred in that State, April 2, 1834. By this union there was a family of four children: James W., David H. (born October 20, 1860, died November 8, 1887), Francis N. (born June 11, 1868) and John F. (born December 26, 1874). Mr. Brewer was a farmer by occupation. He moved from Georgia to Arkansas in 1869, and located in Lonoke County. He was a Master Mason in the Masonic order. Enlisting in the Confederate army, in 1861, he served faithfully and patriotically, receiving a wound in the right hand from the effects of which he was never relieved. His death occurred on November 18, 1887. His wife is still living on the old homestead. James W. Brewer was reared and educated in Arkansas, and on December 7, 1880, was married to Mary W. Furlow, daughter of Thomas and Maria Furlow. Three children were born to this union: Mary Blanche (born on December 9, 1881, and died October 1, 1884), James T. (born March 30, 1884) and Grover T. (born October 11, 1888.) Mr. Brewer is the owner of eighty acres of splendid land, thirty in cultivation. His farm is well stocked and equipped.

Dr. S. J. Brietz. Among the medical fraternity of Lonoke County no name is more favorably known than that of Dr. S. J. Brietz. He was born in North Carolina, in November, 1847, and is one of four children resulting from the union of L. R. and Sophia (Blum) Brietz. The former was also a native of North Carolina where his birth occurred, in 1812, and where he was educated, married and died in 1879. He was an expert cab

ine maker by occupation, and was respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His excellent wife survives him, and is now living with a daughter in Salem, N. C. S. J., the subject of this sketch, was given liberal advantages for schooling, and after finishing the course in the common schools he entered the university at Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of 1868. He then came to Arkansas, and located in Lonoke County, where he met and married Miss Emma McPeak, a lady of Scotch descent. Their marriage was solemnized February 6, 1884, and to them have been born two children: Caroline S. and Bertha. Dr. Brietz also manages a farm in connection with his practice, owning about 160 acres of excellent land, with twenty five acres under cultivation. He has held the office of justice of the peace for four terms, and is recognized as one of the popular and influential citizens of Lonoke County. The Doctor and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to all enterprises of a worthy character are liberal contributors.

Henry Brown, the present popular and efficient treasurer of Lonoke County, is a native of Mississippi, and was born in Itawamba County in 1841. His boyhood days were passed there, receiving such advantages for schooling as were obtainable in his youth, and March 27, 1861, when but nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Mississippi Regiment. In 1862 this regiment was reorganized as Company C, Tenth Mississippi, where he was commissioned as second sergeant, and in 1863 commissioned as senior second lieutenant. He participated in the Battles of Shiloh, Mumfordsville, Murfreesboro, Chickamaugua, and in the entire Georgia campaign. On August 31, 1864, at the battle of Jonesboro, he was severely wounded in the left wrist, which has crippled that member ever since. He was sent to the hospitals, and after recovering returned to his home in Mississippi, but in the fall of 1865 located at Memphis. After a two years' residence in that city, Mr. Brown moved to Devall's Bluff, in Prairie County, Ark., and in 1873 he was elected treasurer of the county, which office he held for six years. In 1883 he came to Lonoke and in 1888 was chosen to his present position, the duties of which he has since discharged in a creditable and satisfactory manner. In the year 1870 his marriage with Miss Betty Reden was consummated. Mrs. Brown was a native of Independence County, Ark., and is an estimable lady. To their union five children have been born, of whom two sons are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former is a K. of H. and a member of the Lonoke Council. Mr. Brown's parents, Obadiah and Sarah (Cox) Brown, were both natives of Lauderdale County, Ala.

L. L. Buffalo, a prosperous farmer and miller of Lonoke County, was born in Wake County, N. C., March 20, 1845. His father, Burl Buffalo, was also a native of North Carolina, his birth having occurred there in 1815, and in 1832 he was united in marriage to Miss Bettie Lee. To them was born a family of ten children, six boys and four girls, of whom six are now living. Three of the children are residing in this State, and three in North Carolina. Mrs. Buffalo was called to her final home in 1850, and Mr. Buffalo chose for his second wife, Cansas Cope; they had two children. Mr. Buffalo was a farmer by occupation, and in 1858 moved to Mississippi, coming thence to Arkansas in 1859, and locating in Prairie County. Himself and wife were devout members of the Christian Church, and his death, which occurred in 1869, deprived the county of one of its best citizens. L. L. Buffalo's schooling was very limited in youth, as the facilities for gaining an education were far from satisfactory. Subsequent self application, however, has not been wanting. December 28, 1866, he was married to Miss Clarkie P. Stephens, of Mississippi, and to this union have been born four children, all boys: The first child died in infancy; Louis E. (died March 4, 1889, aged fifteen), Robert L. and Grover C. Mrs. Buffalo died March 12, 1887, and on May 13, 1888, Mr. Buffalo was wedded to his second and present wife, Mrs. Buffalo, formerly Miss Katie E. McKenzie, a native of Arkansas, and the daughter of Samuel and Love E. McKenzie. One child has been given them, Mary Ethell. Mr. Buffalo is one

of the most energetic and prominent farmers and millers of Lonoke, and owns 1,812 acres of land, besides several town lots. Of this land about 800 acres are in cultivation. He has held membership in the K. of H. for two years, and attends the Baptist Church, his wife worshiping with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Thomas Butterworth, a young and energetic farmer of York Township, and a native of this county, was born April 9, 1855, being the son of Charles Rhodes and Sarah Dean (King) Butterworth. The father was born in Rochdale, England, in 1829, and died in the Confederate army in 1863. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Rhodes) Butterworth, came from England in 1845, and settled in Lonoke County, Ark., being among the earliest of the pioneer settlers of this locality. The mother of Thomas Butterworth was born in Gibson County, Tenn., March 17, 1837, and is now living with him. She bore four children, two of whom still survive, Thomas and his sister, Mrs. Mary Rebecca Robertson, a resident of Lincoln County, N. M. Young Butterworth was educated in the common schools of this county, and at the time of his father's death was living with his mother and two sisters at Faulkner Gap, the ravages of war having left them almost destitute. Soon after that sad occurrence, Mr. George Melten, an uncle of Mrs. Butterworth, moved the family to Lonoke County (where he resided) to see that they were properly cared for. In 1867 they settled upon the farm on which they now live, which Mrs. Butterworth had purchased, and with the help of Thomas, then a lad of twelve years, began carrying on the place Rigid economy had to be observed and only bread and milk formed their diet for two years, excepting a little meat occasionally. Indeed at one time they had nothing with which to make bread, and depended on a neighbor for corn to grind until their wheat was matured. The first two years their horse subsisted upon grass. But such a condition of affairs could not always last, and now Mr. Butterworth is in moderate circumstances and owns 260 acres of land, with some seventy five acres under cultivation, and is worth about $1,000 in personal and real estate property. He was married December 10, 1884, to Miss Margaret Ellen Ringgold, who was born in Pulaski County, January 14, 1870. She was a daughter of William and Sarah Ringgold, early settlers of Pulaski County. Mrs. Butterworth died November 3, 1888, being the mother of one child, also deceased. Mr. Butterworth is a member of the "County Wheel," and also belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a prominent Democrat of his county and is a good citizen.

Samuel B. Canon, merchant and farmer of England Station, Gum Woods Township, was born in Madison County, Tenn., September 16, 1848. J. L. Canon, his father, also of Tennessee nativity, was born October 15, 1815, and moved to Arkansas in 1859, locating in Prairie County, where he resided until his death, in 1874. His wife, formerly Margaret Crawford, and a Tennesseean by birth, died in 1856. Samuel B. enlisted at the age of fifteen, in the Tenth Arkansas Cavalry, of the Confederate service, in which he served throughout the war, taking part in the battles of Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Independence, West Point, Big Blue and in all of the engagements in Price's raid through Missouri. After the war he returned home, and attended school two years, this constituting his only education. Subsequently he engaged in farming in Prairie County, and in 1872 removed to Lonoke County, where he entered the employ of Thompson Bros., merchants and proprietors of a saw-mill. In 1876 Mr. Canon bought a tract of land in Gum Woods Township, here making his home until 1882, when he moved to the farm on which he now resides. His excellent place of 140 acres is well improved, besides which he owns several lots in England Station. He embarked in the mercantile business in April, 1889, and now carries a good stock of general merchandise, and is having a thriving trade. Mr. Canon was elected coroner of the county, and served three terms in that office. He was married December 11, 1873, to Dora High, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of William High, of Prairie County, Ark. They are the parents of six children: Helen, Addie, Willie, Clara, Cleveland, Folsom (deceased)

and Lloyd. Mr. and Mrs. Canon are members of the Baptist Church. The former is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, of which he is Past Master. The respect and esteem accorded him is as wide as his acquaintance.

Charles R. Carroll, prominent among the planters of Lonoke County, Ark., was born in this county, March 11, 1869. His father, Thomas Carroll, was born in Tennessee, in 1817. Growing to manhood and receiving his education in that State, the elder Mr. Carroll was married to Miss Malinda Fuller. To this union was given a family of ten children, five boys and five girls. The father finally moved to Arkansas, and after the death of the mother, was married to Hulda Naylor, who bore a son, Charles, our subject. Three other children resulted from this marriage: Maggie, Ida S. and Beaulah E. The father was a farmer by occupation, owning about 150 acres of land. At his death on February 9, 1885, his estate was divided among his children. He and his wife were both members of the Baptist Church. The latter died December 4, 1885. C. R. Carroll was educated in Lonoke County, the place of his birth, and February 1, 1888, he was married to Annie Taylor, a daughter of Joshua and Sarah Taylor. But one child was born to this union, Roy E., who died February 19, 1889. Mr. Carroll is a farmer, owning some 210 acres of fine farming land, eighty acres under cultivation. His wife is a devoted member of the Baptist Church. They are worthy citizens and sociable and esteemed neighbors.

J. L. Carson is recognized as a prominent farmer of Lonoke County. He was born on May 13, 1839, in Clark County, Ala., being the son of Joseph Carson, a Virginian by birth, who was taken to Alabama by his parents when quite young. There he received his education, grew to manhood and was married to Bathemia Lambert, the daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Lambert. To her union with Mr. Carson was born only one child, J. L., the subject of this sketch. The father followed farming as an occupation with good success. He had been associated with the Masonic order during his life, and when he died the fraternity took charge of his funeral ceremonies. J. L. Carson received his education in Wilcox County, Ala. In 1858 he went to Louisiana, where, on October 6, 1859, he was married to Mary Callahan, daughter of James and Matilda Callahan. In 1867 Mr. Carson and wife came to Arkansas, locating in Lonoke County. Upon reaching this State, his wealth consisted of two yoke of oxen and a wagon: but by diligently following his adopted calling, he has prospered beyond expectation. He now owns some 306 acres of good land, with 100 acres under cultivation. He is the father of three children: William, Ella M. and Elizabeth. He is a Master Mason, and has held the offices of junior and senior warden in his lodge; also being a member of the Agricultural Wheel. As constable, he has served his township faithfully and satisfactorily to all concerned. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carson are members of the Methodist Church, taking great interest in all church matters.

Simeon William Cate has been a resident of Butler Township for nineteen years and a citizen of the State for nearly thirty years, a period of sufficient length to acquire for him a wide and honored acquaintance. He was born in Tennessee on April 10, 1834, his parents being William and Susan (Cate) Cate, natives of North Carolina. William Cate was born in 1801, and died at the age of eighty. He married his second cousin in Tennessee (whither he moved when about eighteen years of age), who survived him some two years. Both were of Irish descent. They were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are now living. Simeon W., the subject of this sketch, was married in 1855 to Mary L. Fryar, who died in 1856, leaving one child, William P., of Cleburne County. In 1858 Mr. Cate married his present wife, Naomi Wilson, originally from Tennessee, and who is the mother of eleven children: James M., Calvin F., Simeon L., Joseph N., Charles P., George H., Lulu (wife of Thomas J. Allison), Ida P. (wife of William Allison), Susan C., Mary L. and Sarah. In October, 1860, Mr. Cate moved from Henry County, Tenn., to Prairie County, Ark., and in January, 1870, came to this county, settling in Butler Township, where he now makes

his home. He has a fine farm of 345 acres, 150 acres under cultivation. The surroundings here indicate the presence of a thorough agriculturist. In 1862 Mr. Cate enlisted in Company A, of McCray's Infantry Regiment, in which he served eighteen months. He was wounded at the battle of Helena, being shot through the hand and also in the side (the effects of which he still feels), soon after which he was captured and taken prisoner. After his release he was paroled and returned home. Mr. Cate has been a member of the Masonic order since 1857, and belongs to Mount Pleasant Lodge No. 99. He is a well to do farmer and a good citizen, and has held the office of justice of the peace for thirteen years.

James Caviness, a resident of Carlisle Township since 1859, is a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1828. George and Fersiby (Jerdan) Caviness, his parents, were Virginians by birth, and moved to North Carolina before their marriage, locating in Chatham County, where they remained until death, the father dying in 1846, and the mother in 1858. They had a family of six children, all of whom lived to be grown, and three of whom are yet living. James Caviness remained at home until the demise of his father, when he hired out, working for 20 cents per day. At the age of nineteen he was married to Adeline Perry, a native of North Carolina, who was born in 1828. Following this important event he commenced farming for himself near the old homestead, where he continued until obtaining enough ahead to buy a farm. He then moved to Arkansas in 1859, and settled in Lonoke County, on the place he still owns, which was then covered with timber, and which he has since cleared and improved. When the war broke out, he (Mr. Caviness) enlisted in the Confederate army for three years, and was on detached duty with Price, on his raid through Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory. After the war he returned to his farm in Lonoke (then Prairie) County, the locality then being thinly settled. A great change is noticeable since that pioneer day. Mr. and Mrs. Caviness are the parents of eight children, five of whom are living: John, Maggie, James, William and Arthur. Those deceased are: Ora, Jefferson B. and an infant not named. Maggie is the wife of Arthur Screeton, and lives in Prairie County. Mr. and Mrs. Caviness are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Caviness is a strong Democrat, and a citizen of whom the county may well feel proud.

Hon. J. B. Chapline, president and manager of the Wheel store, at Lonoke, Ark., of South Carolina origin, was born at Greenville, June 16, 1847, as the son of George M. and Wilhelmina (Chick) Chapline, natives of Kentucky and South Carolina, respectively. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Chapline, was one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, the Blue Grass State, and a companion of the pioneer, Daniel Boone. The progenitor of the Chapline family came from England at an early day, and the settlement of the family in Kentucky is commemorated by the naming of the Chapline Hills, near Perryville, as well as the Chapline River. George M. Chapline was an extensive planter at Greenville, S. C., where he resided until his death. In a family of two sons and three daughters, the subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth, and the oldest son. He was only eighteen years of age when his father died, leaving the entire care of his extensive business to his management. In 1867 he came to Arkansas, and located in Crittenden, having previously resided in the same county in 1865. One year later he removed to Little Rock, where for four years he was engaged in the mercantile and contracting business. In 1875 Mr. Chapline took up a plantation on the White River. In 1882 he secured the contract and completed work amounting to half a million of dollars, for the Cotton Belt Railroad. He removed to Lonoke in 1885 (where he now resides), and in 1873 84 he was elected to the General Assembly as the candidate of the Republican party from Little Rock. When in the legislature he originated the movement and introduced a bill resulting in the organization of Lonoke County, then a part of Prairie and Pulaski Counties, and to him is largely, if not entirely, due the credit of Lonoke's formation. On November 6, 1861, Mr. Chapline enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment South

Carolina State troops. It will be seen at a glance that he was only fifteen years of age at the time of enlistment, but his service was one marked by a devotion and gallantry worthy the career of those older in years. Mr. Chapline was married in 1868 to Miss Alice Hodges, of Alabama nativity, who came to Mississippi with her parents. To them have been born three sons and four daughters. In politics Mr. Chapline is a Democrat, and with his family worships at the Baptist Church. He is president of the Lonoke branch of the American Building, Loan and Tontine Savings Association of Memphis, and is also member of the city board, and chairman of the street committee. In 1888 he erected the cotton gin now owned by Chapline & England, which is one of the finest in the State. This firm conducts the Lonoke brick yard. Mr. Chapline has done his full share toward the advancement and progress of Lonoke, always manifesting great interest and public spirit in enterprises of a worthy character.

Hon. George M. Chapline, clerk of the county of Lonoke, whose private life and public record are alike untarnished, was also born in Greenville, S. C., November 16, 1849, being the third of two sons and three daughters, in the family of George M. and Wilhelmena (Chick) Chapline. [For sketch of parents see biography of J. B. Chapline.] The father died when George was a lad of sixteen years, and he remained at home until he became of age, receiving all the advantages for a good education. Following his primary course of study, he entered the university at Greenville, where he remained for four years, and also read medicine for some time, but about 1869, he entered upon the reading of law at Greenville, under the supervision of George Wells, a prominent attorney of that place. In 1871 he took a course of lectures at the University of South Carolina, at Columbia, and in the same year removed to Arkansas, locating at Little Rock. In 1873 Mr. Chapline was appointed by Gov. Baxter to the position of clerk of Lonoke County, upon the organization of the county. In 1875 he was licensed by the supreme court to practice before the bar of this State, and in 1881 was elected to represent Lonoke County, in the General Assembly of the State. In 1886 he was elected clerk of Lonoke County, and re elected in 1888. Previous to this Mr. Chapline had turned his pleadings in another direction from the bar, and did not plead in vain, for in 1875 he led to the hymeneal altar Miss Minnie Owens, a native of South Carolina, and a daughter of Dr. John A. Owens, surgeon of Baykin's regiment, who died at Atlanta during the war. To this union have been born four daughters, bright and interesting girls. Mr. Chapline and family worship at the Baptist Church, in which he is clerk. He has held with great credit various positions on the municipal board, and served as recorder and mayor. In politics he is a Democrat, and in societies he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor.

Isaac S. Chrisman is a son of Isaac S. and Lucinda (Allen) Chrisman, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The former was educated in the "Old Dominion," but when a young man moved to Tennessee, where he married, remaining for some years in the Middle and Western portions of the State. He was a gallant soldier in one of the Indian wars, and his death, which occurred in 1837, left his widow with seven children. Mrs. Chrisman married again, and with the family moved to Arkansas, in 1857, settling in White County. It was not quite like going to a strange country, for one of her older sons, Dr. F. M., had gone to Arkansas in 1853. Her death occurred some time after they were settled in their new home. Of the seven children mentioned only two are now living: Ruth and Isaac (the subject of this memoir). The latter came to Arkansas when about seventeen years old, and resided in White County a number of years. When Civil War was declared he enlisted as private, in 1862, in Col. Dobbins' regiment, and after serving in the ranks a short time was promoted to lieutenant colonel, in which capacity he continued till the close of the war, participating in the fights at Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and Little Rock. He was taken prisoner near Helena, in 1864, and held till the final close of the war, passing most of the time at Fort Delaware. After being discharged he re

turned to White County and resumed his farming operations up to 1876, when he sold out and moved to Lafayette Township, Lonoke County. Mr. Chrisman commenced improving a place in the heavy timber, a hard undertaking, but he has cleared 100 acres, constituting one of the best farms in the country, all finely and carefully cultivated. He has about five acres of choice timothy and red clover, and an orchard of some two acres. A comfortable house, good barns, etc., combine to show that prosperity reigns. In addition to his farm, Mr. Chrisman owns 220 acres of excellent timber land, from which, it is safe to say, he will realize a large sum of money. In March, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Addie Stewart, a native of West Tennessee, and the daughter of R. M. Stewart. To them have been born ten children, only two living: Ruth (a young lady attending school, at Little Rock) and Ava. Mr. Chrisman has served as assessor of White County for two years. Himself and wife are consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. It should have been stated before that he was a soldier in the Mexican War, serving as second sergeant.

Lafayette M. Cobb has become well known here by reason of his connection with the mercantile and other interests of Lafayette Township. He was born in Floyd County, Ga., August 23, 1846, and is the second son of a family of seven children born to Warren and Martha (Hensley) Cobb, natives of North Carolina. The former resided in Georgia until the year 1856, when he moved to Arkansas and located in Sevier County, clearing and improving a farm, upon which he remained until his death, in 1857; his wife only survived him about three months. After the death of his father Lafayette moved from Sevier to Saline County, of which he was a resident until 1864. In that year he settled in Pulaski County, there making his home until the locality was formed a part of Lonoke County, when he settled here (in 1873), the farm at that time comprising the heaviest timber land. However, he has cleared and opened a fine tract of 175 acres, which is in a high state of cultivation. When in his twentieth year, Mr. Cobb was married to Miss Berlina Phillips, a native of West Tennessee, and to this union two children have been born: James M. and Lula. At present Mr. Cobb is engaged in the mercantile business, in which he is very successful. He carries a good stock of goods for a small place, and his manner of doing business insures him the liberal patronage of the surrounding country. He also has the honor of being the first, last and only postmaster of this township. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace, and later resigned, but was re elected and served twelve years as magistrate of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb are members of the Baptist Church, in which the former is clerk. The famous Judge Cobb, of Grant County, is a brother of this subject.

James D. Cobb is a familiar representative of the agricultural affairs of Lafayette Township. He was born in Floyd County, Ga., December 2, 1849, and is the son of Warren D. and Martha (Henslee) Cobb, natives of Georgia, the same State as himself. When a lad of seven years, James removed to Arkansas with his parents (who died about one year later), growing to manhood in Saline and Grant Counties. In March, 1864, he came to what is now Pulaski County, being at that time about fifteen years old, and in 1873 settled in this county on the land where he now resides. This land was then heavily covered with timber, and it was not a very promising locality in which to make a home, but Mr. Cobb has transformed it from its wooded state to that of careful cultivation. He has 135 acres under the plow, which yield excellent crops each year. A good frame house, substantial barns, sheds, etc., show that thrift and industry are among the characteristics of the owner. In Lonoke County, Ark., November 10, 1869, was consummated his marriage to Miss M. Myers, a native of Arkansas, who was born and reared in Pulaski, and a daughter of R. C. Myers. Five children have blessed this union: Samuel C., James F., Carlee C., Jesse and Atticans. Mr. Cobb was once elected, and served eight years as constable of Lafayette Township. He and wife are among the prominent members of the Missionary Baptist Church, aiding all worthy enterprises.

Walter F. Crutcher has long been engaged in farming in Lafayette Township, his energy and perseverance having won deserved success. He is the son of R. A. and Susan M. (Vance) Crutcher, and was born in Giles County, Tenn., January 30, 1844. R. A. Crutcher is a Virginian by birth, and when a small boy accompanied his father to Limestone County, Ala., where he remained until a young man. Going thence to Tennessee, he was married there, and followed the occupation of farming, for some twelve years, in Giles County. In 1854 he immigrated to Arkansas, and after residing for six years in Hempstead County moved to Prairie County; subsequently he located in Lonoke County, but in 1872 settled at Jacksonville, where he erected a fine residence. In 1877 he went to California, and now resides in Fallbrook, that State. Walter F. came to this State with his parents when a lad of ten years, and remained with his father on the farm until his seventeenth year, receiving the best advantages for schooling to be had in the common schools of that day. When only seventeen years old he enlisted in the Twenty fifth Arkansas Infantry, McNain's brigade, McCowan's division, Army of the Tennessee (Confederate), and served as a private until the close of the war. He participated in the fight at Richmond, Ky., Perryville, Ky., and Murfreesboro, where his experience was a noted one. At this place he was wounded in both thighs by gun shots, and taken to the hospital at Murfreesboro, afterward being removed to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where he was held until the spring of 1865. At Murfreesboro McCowan's division captured forty six pieces of artillery, and it was while charging a battery, that Mr. Crutcher's wounds were received. This two days' fight resulted disastrously to the "Yankees." It was four days after Gen. Bragg retreated from here before the Federal army entered, and he became a prisoner of war. Mr. Crutcher states that he was kindly cared for while held as prisoner at Murfreesboro, though the same can not be said of his treatment at Camp Morton. He is one of those who feel glad that war times are over, and that peace and harmony now prevail. After being exchanged he joined the regiment at Charlotte, N. C., just before the surrender. After the war Mr. Crutcher returned home, and in March, 1869, was married to Ola T. Fergurson, a native of Tennessee, though reared and educated in Arkansas. She was the daughter of W. T. Fergurson, now deceased. After his marriage Mr. Crutcher located on a farm in Richwoods Township, purchasing the place where he now resides in 1882. There was but very little improvement upon it at the time he took possession, but he has now the satisfaction of knowing that his farm is one of the best in the county, consisting of some 250 acres. A good residence, blacksmith shop and a fine orchard are among the improvements. To Mr. and Mrs. Crutcher have been born a family of eight children: Daisy (wife of J. M. Cobb), Mabel (now a student at Little Rock), Vance, William (deceased), Katie, Walter F., Nina Blanche and an infant daughter. Mr. Crutcher was a great hunter in his younger days, taking keen delight in the gun and chase. He killed twenty six wild cats in one season, getting a premium of $5.00. Indeed, he had so many scalps that the court repealed the law after paying his premium. He also killed a large number of bear, and quantities of deer and turkey. Mr. Crutcher, wife and two oldest daughters are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, the former belonging to Lonoke Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M. He is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, well worthy the respect and confidence that is reposed in him.

Elisha N. Davis, a leading farmer and highly respected citizen of Magness Township, was born in Gates County, N. C., on the 4th of April, 1834, the son of Miles M. and Rebecca (Hayre) Davis. The former was born in 1803; he and a brother and sister being left orphans when quite young, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker to learn the trade, at which he worked until twenty five years of age, then married and afterward moved on a farm. Going from North Carolina to the western part of Tennessee in 1834, in 1858 he came to this county, where he died in 1866. His father came from Wales at an early day. The mother of Elisha Davis was born in North Carolina about 1815 and died in Tennessee in 1844. Her grand par

ents were born in Ireland and emigrated to America at an early day, before the Revolutionary War in which her grandfather took part. She had a family of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the second son. As his parents were in limited circumstances, Elisha Davis was deprived of an education. In January, 1856, he married Margaret I. Gregory, who was born in Tennessee in 1837 and died in 1876, leaving eight children, four of whom are still living: Martha E. (wife of Robert Huddlestan), Charles N., Thomas J. and Lillie H. Mr. Davis was married a second time to Susan H. Sherman, at Memphis, Tenn., on December 20, 1877. Mrs. Davis was born March 16, 1845. By this marriage he has had one child: Miles Mexico. In 1860 Mr. Davis emigrated to Lonoke County, Ark., where he remained until 1865, then returning to Tennessee. In 1877 he again came to this county and purchased a quarter section of land, thirty acres of which were under cultivation. Since then he has opened up thirty more. In 1862, in May, Mr. Davis enlisted in the Confederate service, and ten days afterward was captured and carried to St. Louis, where he was taken sick and confined in the hospital all summer. He was exchanged in the fall and returned to his regiment near Fort Smith, January 10, 1863, remaining in actual service until the following year when he made his way home. The battle of Helena, Ark., was the principal engagement in which he took part. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Davis has always been a strong Democrat, but since the two old parties have consolidated on Wall Street, and the great issue for the consideration of the people is capital against labor, he has decided to vote with the laboring people. He is a man who has ever endeavored to obey the Divine injunction, to earn bread by the sweat of the brow. He has had many misfortunes in life, the good Lord having seen fit to put the rod to his back, but his encouragement is in the assurance that "Whom the Lord loveth, He chasteneth."

Hardy Scott Dees has built up an excellent reputation as one of the leading merchants of Cabot. A native of Cook County, Tex., he was born April 23, 1853, to the union of John A. and Margaret (Boyce) Dees. The former's birth occurred in North Carolina in 1821, from which State he moved to Mississippi, then to Texas, and subsequently to Hempstead County, Ark., in 1854, coming to Pulaski County in 1868, where he died in 1874. His grandfather was a native of Germany, and emigrated to this country at an early day, taking part in the War of 1812. Mrs. Margaret Dees, the mother of Hardy S., was born in Mississippi in 1829, and died in 1865, leaving a family of nine children, three of whom are now living. Hardy S. Dees commenced life as a farmer, in which occupation he was engaged until 1883, when he embarked in the mercantile business in Faulkner Gap, Ark. In February, 1889, he opened a store at Cabot, and is at present operating two establishments, that at Faulkner Gap, having a stock of about $2,500, and the other about $6,000. His sales aggregate a considerable sum, and by his straightforward manner of doing business and strict and honorable dealing he has attained to a liberal share of public patronage. Mr. Dees was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Pace, who was born in Pulaski County in 1858. By this marriage they have had four children, two of whom survive: Lillie M. and Mary C. Mr. Dees is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to Frenchman Mountain Lodge. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., and himself and family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Dees also owns thirty-four acres of land in Faulkner County, and some lots in Cabot. He is a strong Democrat, and a prominent citizen of his township.

William P. Dortch is numbered among the prominent and wealthy planters of Lonoke County. A native of Williamson County, Tenn., he was born May 15, 1846, being the son of Willis R. Dortch, originally from North Carolina. The latter moved to Tennessee when a young man, and there met and married Mrs. Elizabeth Stone (*nee* Wommack), a Virginian by birth. He was a successful farmer in Tennessee during his life, living most of the time in Williamson County. His death occurred in 1858, and his wife survived him

until 1886, dying at Little Rock at the advanced age of eighty two years. William P. was one of the y unger of three children, the other two being Sallie H. (wife of Dr. Thompson, of Little Rock) and Etta (wife of A. W. Smith, of Little Rock). Coming to Arkansas with his mother when a lad of twelve years, he settled in Pulaski County, and there remained until 1864, in which year he enlisted in the Confederate army (Anderson's battalion of Little Rock) and accompanied Price on his raid through Missouri and Kansas. He also participated in the battle of Pilot Knob, Boonville, Independence, Jefferson City, Lexington, West port, Big Blue and numerous others. He was disbanded in Washington, Hempstead County, at the close of the war, and immediately returned to his home. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Dortch went to Ohio and spent two years at the Miami Univer sity, where by careful attention to his studies he gained the esteem of the entire faculty, and better than all else, a thorough education. After his college career he returned to Pulaski County and resumed farming, but subsequently, disposing of his interests here, he located on the place where he now resides. He was first married in Ohio to Miss Alice Orr, a daughter of H. R. Orr, of Kentucky. Miss Orr was born and reared in Bourbon County, Ky., receiving an education in a female college at Oxford, Ohio. She died in 1874, leaving two sons: Frederick W. (now at college) and one deceased. In 1885 Mr. Dortch married his present wife, and to this union two sons have been born: Thomas Steele and William P., Jr. Mrs. Dortch was formerly Miss Nettie Steele, daughter of Thomas W. Steele, one of Pulaski County's influential and wealthy citizens. She was born and reared in that county and educated at Salem and St. Louis, and is a lady of culture and refinement whose graces of disposition and manner are an ornament to any position. Mr. Steele presented his daughter (Mrs. Dortch) with a fine plantation of 1,800 acres, of which 600 are in cultivation, and since then they have resided on this place. Mr. Dortch has made numerous improvements, including some thirty buildings, principal among which are a very fine residence, store, barn, blacksmith shop and tenement houses, and in general its equal as a plantation would be a difficult matter to find in Lonoke County. Mr. Dortch also owns an excellent piece of land in Pulaski and Lonoke Counties, consisting of 1,000 acres, 400 acres of which are under the plow. He and wife are con sistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former is a liberal contributor to all enterprises for the advancement of the county. Genial and agreeable in demeanor, he is very popular with all, but his ambition and love are centered in his wife and children, of whom he may well be proud, for they constitute the pleasing and hospitable family which any might desire to have.

A. L. Driskill has manifested that thoroughness and acquaintance with agricultural affairs which have given him a prominent place among the farmers of Lonoke County. He first saw the light of day in Campbell County, Va., in the month of February, 1818. His father, Adam Driskill, was also a native of Virginia, reaching the years of maturity and entering the state of matrimony among the historic scenes of the "Mother of Presidents." Miss Sarah Bailey became Mrs. Adam Driskill, bearing a family of twelve children, A. L. being the only one surviving. The father was a farmer and the mother was a member of the Baptist Church. Daniel Driskill, the grandfather, was born near Dublin, Ireland. The subject of this sketch, A. L. Driskill, received his education in Virginia. November 8, 1843, he was married to Miss Nancy Walker, and to this union have been born a family of seven children: Mary E., Rich ard M., James A., Martha A., William D., Lucy B. and John W. Mr. Driskill is a most successful farmer, owning a splendid farm of 120 acres, with fifty acres under cultivation. He has held mem bership in the Blue Lodge of the Masonic order, and together with his wife was a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Driskill died January 12, 1889, leaving many friends to mourn her loss. Mr. Driskill is a highly esteemed citizen, painstaking and enterprising in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the State or county.

Robert Spain Duke, a leading farmer of Prairie Township, was the fourth in a family of nine chil

dren born to Robert G. and Erexena (Morrison) Duke, his birth occurring in North Carolina, April 30, 1833. Robert G. Duke was born in North Carolina, July 5, 1795, and was a son of Robert Duke, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, of Irish descent, who settled and married in Anson County, N. C., and died there in about the one hundreth year of his age. Robert G. Duke moved from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1845, where he lived until his death, which occurred May 3, 1879. His wife was born in North Carolina January 3, 1801, and died in 1856. Robert S. was reared to manhood in Tennessee, where he received a limited education, there being married January 22, 1857, to Rebecca I. Mason, who died in 1865. He was married the second time on November 29, 1866, to Mrs. Susan C. Robinson (*nee* Allison), a widow. By his first marriage he had three children: Robert W., Mary E. (now the wife of G. C. Thompson) and Cora A. (wife of William F. McShan.) By his second marriage there are two children: Ossee A. (born March 6, 1868) and Anna B. (who was born July 6, 1871). Mr. Duke enlisted in November, 1861, in the Confederate army, serving with distinction in the great struggle. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Helena, Ark., and removed to the Overton hospital, at Memphis, July 4, 1863, where he was confined until April, 1864, then being transferred to Alton, Ill. Here he was held until September, 1864, and later removed to Camp Douglas, Ill., where he was exchanged and sent to New Orleans. Following this he returned home and again came upon his farm in this county, to which he had moved in 1858. He owns a good landed estate of 700 acres, with about 150 acres under cultivation. Mr. Duke is a member of the County Wheel. He has been a Democrat all his life until 1888, when he voted the Union Labor ticket. Mr. and Mrs. Duke are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William H. Eagle. A large proportion of the people of Central Arkansas are either natives of Tennessee or descendants of those who, attracted by the great resources of this State, left their Eastern homes, surrounded by all the comforts of advanced civilization, and coming westward settled in what was then an unbroken wilderness. Among the early settlers of Arkansas were James and Charity (Swaim) Eagle, the parents of the subject of this sketch. They were natives of North Carolina, but had moved to Tennessee with their parents in 1829. Here among the dangers and privations of that time they spent their childhood, here, too, at a later date being married. In 1839 they came westward, and after a long and tedious journey overland through an unbroken and trackless territory finally located in Lonoke County, Ark., which at that time had not attained to Statehood. Thus they were pioneers in two States. Mr. Eagle began business here on the very limited cash capital of $7, but subsequently became one of the leading citizens, and his death, which occurred in 1863, was mourned by the entire community. The Eagle family are of German and Scotch descent, and both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of William H. served as soldiers in the War of the Revolution; indeed they have been represented in every war in which the United States has been engaged. The sterling integrity and sturdy purpose of character for which the family have been noted, have never suffered distortion in their transmission from generation to generation, the prominent traits of illustrious ancestors remaining unchanged in recent descendants. They, as a family, are among the most prominent citizens in Central Arkansas. The maternal grandmother had thirteen children, and the paternal grandmother bore twelve children. In a family of ten, William H. is the oldest child in order of birth. He remained with his father until grown to manhood, and received such advantages for an education as were obtainable in that unsettled period. He began as a farmer on a small scale, but by close application to business has reached a position as one of the wealthiest men of the county, having cleared and improved over 2,000 acres in Lonoke County alone. At the close of the war his taxes were but $3, and now he pays $1,000, and besides personal property, he owns 11,000 acres of land in this county, ample evidence of his great prosperity. Mr. Eagle embarked in merchandising in Lonoke in 1871, and has since continued the business. On Feb

ruary 18, 1857, he was married to Miss Malinda Robinson, a native of Mississippi, who came with her parents from Tennessee about 1848. Her death occurred in 1882, she leaving a family of nine children to mourn her loss. Mr. Eagle was married to his present wife in 1884, and to them have been born a family of two children. Mrs. Eagle's maiden name was Miss Ada Monroe, a native of Lonoke County, Ark. The family worship at the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Eagle is one of the originators. He is a member of Lonoke Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., and is in every sense of the word a popular and much respected man.

Philip F. Eagle. Among the other early pioneers of Lonoke County, were David and Elizabeth (Long) Eagle, who came from Tennessee in 1850, locating in what is now Lonoke County. Here they began to hew from the surrounding wilderness a home for themselves and their family. Among the children who accompanied them from their eastern home, was Philip F., who was born in Maury County, Tenn., April 25, 1825. At the time of their settlement here, the present fertile and productive country was an unbroken wilderness, and in this barren locality, surrounded by all the dangers and privations of a pioneer life, these industrious and ambitious people toiled on until death ceased their labors. Their names have gone down to posterity as brave men and women, to whose unselfish and untiring energy is due many of the advantages which the present generation enjoy. Philip F. Eagle has been a resident of Lonoke County since 1850, and by his industry and economy has won for himself a handsome fortune. He owns 700 acres of land in this county, and is accounted a man of worth and influence, being esteemed by the entire community.

Joseph L. Eagle, one of the old settlers of this county, came originally from Tennessee, his birth occurring in Maury County, April 5, 1829. David and Elizabeth (Long) Eagle, his parents, were natives of North Carolina and Georgia, respectively, but settled in Tennessee at an early day, being married in Maury County about 1823. In 1850 they came to Arkansas, locating in Lonoke (then Prairie) County, where they were among the pioneers. This continued to be their home until death called them away. Seven children were given them, five sons and two daughters. Joseph L., the third in order of birth, spent his youth at his father's home, and received a fair education, but when the war broke out, the quiet monotony of farm life had no charms for him, as compared with the fascinating though eminent perils of war. He enlisted, in 1860, in Company C, Second Regiment Arkansas Mounted Riflemen, and took an active part in numerous battles, at one time receiving a wound in the shoulder. He served until the close of the war, and then returned to his home in Lonoke County. In 1860 his marriage with Miss Sarah A. Callaham was consummated. She was a native of Rankin County, Miss., and when young moved to Morehouse Parish, La., coming to Arkansas in 1859. Six daughters have been born of this union, five of them now living. Mr. Eagle and family worship at the Baptist Church. He has a fine farm of 700 acres, 100 being in an excellent state of cultivation. His farm and buildings are in good condition, all going to show that industry and thrift prevail. In political views Mr. Eagle is a Democrat.

Maj. Henry L. Elcan, a native of Alabama, was born on October 24, 1834, being a son of Spencer W. and Martha Peyton Tabb (Bolling) Elcan. The former died when Henry was an infant, and his mother moved to Memphis, Tenn., when he was four years old, where she was married to R. W. Clements, a native of Scotland, who came to the United States when a boy. Mr. Clements died in 1873, and Mrs. Clements departed this life in Memphis, in 1878, of yellow fever. Both were members of the Methodist Church. Martha Bolling, the mother of Maj. H. L. Elcan, is a descendant of Robert Bolling, of "Bolling Hall," Yorkshire, England. He arrived in Virginia October 2, 1660, and married Jane, daughter of Thomas Rolfe, and granddaughter of Pocahontas, and lived at "Kippax," Prince George County. This family married and intermarried with the Peytons, Tabbs, Skipwiths, Kennons, Lees, Randolphs, Nelsons, Blands, Beverlys and Mumfords, all of whom are of royal English descent. Henry L.

had four sisters: Mrs. Gen. M. J. Wright (of Memphis), Mrs. Judge George West (of Little Rock), Mrs. Bettie Gibbs (of New Orleans) and Junius, all of whom are deceased. During the war Mr. Elcan enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty fourth Tennessee Infantry, in Company A, and was made brigadier quartermaster in Wright's brigade. He served in the battles of Belmont, Chickamauga, and a number of others, and at the surrender at Grenada, Miss. After the war he returned to Memphis, and engaged in farming until 1885, then moving to Arkansas and locating at Brownsville, where he has a good farm well under cultivation. Maj. Elcan was married in 1865, to Mary Kennon, who was born in Kentucky, in 1844. They are the parents of six children: Spencer, Maude (who is teaching school at Little Rock), Henry, Junius, Marcus and Kennon (deceased). Mrs. Elcan is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Elcan is a strong Democrat, and a leading farmer of his township. Mrs. Mary K. Elcan, wife of Maj. Henry Elcan, is the daughter of Dr. Richard Kennon, United States hospital surgeon. Both of Mrs. Elcan's maternal ancestors signed the Declaration of Independence Thomas Nelson and William Kennon. They fought with Washington, and were members of the First Congress, then called the Virginia Assembly. Mrs. Elcan's mother is Rosalie Nelson, daughter of Dr. Hugh Nelson, who served as hospital surgeon through the War of 1812.

Henry Ellingsworth was born in Richland County, Ill., in 1838, and was a son of Thomas and Eunis (Loomis) Ellingsworth, natives of Delaware and New York, respectively. The former moved to Indiana at an early date, and in 1837 went from that State to Illinois, where he engaged in farming until his death, in 1885. The mother of Henry is still living, and is in her eighty fourth year. When residents of Illinois, they were compelled to go thirty miles to a postoffice. They were the parents of eleven children, three of whom are living: Henry, and Manly and Sophia (twins). Henry Ellingsworth commenced farming for himself, at the age of twenty two, but continued for only a few months, when his patriotism led him, in 1862, to enlist in the Ninety eighth Illinois Mounted Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. He participated in a number of important battles, being under Gen. Rosecrans, in the battle of Chickamauga, and under Gen. Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, in the engagements of which he took part until after the fall of Atlanta. His regiment was then dismounted and sent to Louisville, Ky., where it was remounted and sent out with Gen. Wilson, on his raid through Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Mr. Ellingsworth was wounded in the right arm by a gunshot, at Selma, Ala., and was left there in a rebel hospital, from April 2, 1865, to May 18. He was then returned home on a furlough, receiving a discharge at Nashville, Tenn., with his regiment, about July 1, 1865. Arriving home on the 6th of that month, he remained upon the farm until May, 1877, when he removed to Arkansas, and settled in Grand Prairie. Three years later he came to his present farm. Mr. Ellingsworth's wife was formerly Mary A. Millington, a native of England, who came to this country with her parents when a child, and settled in Richland County, Ill., where the mother still lives, her father being dead. Mr. and Mrs. Ellingsworth have had three children, two of whom are still living: Josie and Cora, Laura being deceased. Cora is married, and is the wife of D. B. Perkins. In 1881 Mr. Ellingsworth purchased a saw mill, and has since been engaged in that business in connection with farming. He is a stanch Republican, and is very temperate in his habits, using neither tea, coffee, tobacco, nor intoxicating liquor of any kind. He has seen the complete development of Lonoke County, and has always taken a great interest in enterprises for the improvement of the community, of a religious, educational and material nature.

Charles W. England. Prominent among those citizens of Lonoke who have actively interested themselves in its advancement, and who, with untiring energy, have assiduously labored for that end, is the gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch. A native of this county and a member of one of the most prominent families of the community, he has come to be well and favorably

known, and by an honorable, upright career in life has gained for himself a reputation which is certainly of substantial worth. In 1820 John England emigrated to America and settled at Charleston, where he resided until his death, in 1842. He was one of the most learned as well as liberal expounders of the canons of the Romanish faith, and became the first bishop of the diocese of Georgia and the Carolinas. W. H. England, the father of Charles W., settled at Brownsville, then the county seat of Prairie County, Ark., emigrating from his home in Georgia. A man of more than ordinary attainments, he became at once one of the leading citizens, and was elected first county treasurer and circuit clerk, which position he was occupying at the time of his death, in 1861. Charles W. England was born at Brownsville, Ark., February 28, 1858, and received such educational advantages as the primitive days afforded. When fourteen years of age he began the battle of life for himself, and though conscious of possessing but the rudiments of an education, with untiring zest he applied himself to his task, determined to succeed. Commencing as a common laborer, he saved from his scanty earnings enough to acquire opportunities for learning that could be had in the district schools, afterward supplementing this course with an attendance at the University of Virginia. He had also spent some time at Emery and Henry College. In 1877 he entered upon the study of law under the efficient instruction of Judge Henry C. Caldwell, at Little Rock, and was admitted to the bar in May of 1882, before the supreme court of the State. He at once began the practice of his profession at Little Rock, becoming a member of the law firm of England & Gibbon, and it was not long before his ability and learned knowledge of the law were recognized. In 1883 Mr. England formed a partnership with his brother, the firm being then incorporated as John C. & C. W. England. In the year 1887 he became associated with John C. England & Co., abstractors and dealers in real estate, at Lonoke, the interests of which firm are widespread. Mr. England has taken an active part in the progress and upbuilding of this place, and the city owes much to him for its rapid growth and prosperity, and the prominence to which it has attained. He is secretary of the school board, and one of the organizers and presidents of the Bank of Lonoke, also a member of and attorney for the Lonoke Building & Loan Association. In societies he is identified with the K. of P. In December, 1882, Mr. England was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Philbrick, a native of Tennessee, who came with her parents to Arkansas. She is a cultured and refined lady, making hosts of friends in the various circles which she enters. Mr. England's home is an ideal one, such cordiality and hospitality always prevailing as gives assurance of welcome. Here, surrounded by deserved comfort, he lives in the enjoyment of universal esteem.

Albert G. England, of the firm of A. G. England & Co., dealers in general merchandise, etc., is the son of William H. and Lavinia England, and was born in Lonoke County, Ark., in 1853. [For biography of parents, see sketch of John C. England, elsewhere in this volume.] At the age of fourteen years, Albert G. began life for himself, entering upon a mercantile career as salesman in Devall's Bluff, Ark., but three years later he returned to Lonoke, and in November, of 1875, became established in mercantile business at Lonoke, which he is still conducting with manifest success. In 1884 the firm of A. G. England & Co. entered their elegant brick block, the finest in this place, erected at a cost of $12,000. Mr. England is president of the Lonoke Building & Loan Association of Lonoke, and a stockholder in the Bank of Lonoke and the Lonoke Hotel. In 1874 his marriage with Miss Lucy H. Goodrum, was consummated. Mrs. England is a native of Arkansas, and a descendant of one of the early pioneers of this region. To them has been born a family of five children, one son and four daughters. The family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. England is steward, also being superintendent of the Sunday school. He favors the Democratic party with his vote, and is a Knight of Pythias, Knight of Honor, and belongs to the Knights Templar, Little Rock Lodge.

Dr. John P. Fletcher. It is no disparagement to others to say that Dr. Fletcher is one of the county's most prominent physicians and surgeons. A native of Rutherford County, Tenn., he was born in December, 1827, being the son of John D. and Catherine H. (Featherstone) Fletcher. John D. Fletcher came originally from Georgia, and when a lad of seven years accompanied his parents to Tennessee, of which locality they were among the earliest settlers. The Fletcher family are of English extraction, and the first member in this country settled in Virginia, at an early day. The father of the subject of this sketch was a man of more than ordinary brilliancy and scholarly attainments, and devoted his attention to the practice of law. In 1837, during the Seminole War, he was captain of a company of volunteers from Rutherford County, Tenn., and after the close of that struggle, the people elected him representative of their county. Later he was made senator from Lincoln and Franklin Counties, and died in 1850 while a member of that body. His widow now lives with her son, John P., and is in her eighty-third year. John P. received all the advantages for an education that were to be had in his young days, and in 1844 accepted the position of assistant teacher in Lowndes County, Ala. His boyhood's ambition was to be a physician, and having determined to make that study his life's profession, in 1848 he began reading medicine, and pursued his studies at the University of Louisiana, in which he has twice matriculated. He graduated in 1873 from the Charity Hospital Medical College of New Orleans, and it was there that he received, during his hospital practice, the knowledge of the science of surgery and medicine, which has made his career so peculiarly successful. After having practiced his profession in Mississippi for some time, he moved with his family to Arkansas, locating in Lonoke (then Pulaski) County, and afterward settled in Butler Township, Lonoke County, where he resided until 1889, then coming to the village of Lonoke. In June, 1845, Dr. Fletcher was married to Miss Mary A. Cooper, a native of South Carolina, who died in 1873 leaving ten children, seven sons and three daughters. His second marriage occurred in 1874 to Miss Martha J. Gamble. She survived until 1876. The Doctor chose for his third wife, Miss Permelia E. Gamble. Of the six children resulting from this union, four sons and two daughters are living: John D. (a well known Baptist minister in the county), William P. (a resident of Lonoke, who has served as sheriff of the county eight years, also representing it, and is the present State senator in the State legislature from Lonoke and Prairie Counties), Thomas M. (dentist, at Lonoke, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery), Burl A. (a physician and druggist at Augusta, Ark., and a graduate of Bellevue Medical College of New York), Mary Catherine (wife of A. F. Huntsman, ex postmaster of Lonoke, and a son of Adam Huntsman, the successful opponent of Davy Crockett, of Tennessee) and Susan J. (wife of E. S. Lee, of Lincoln County.) In politics the Doctor is a Democrat. He is an enterprising and ambitious citizen, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is also president of the Lonoke County Board of Medical Examiners, and with his family worships at the Baptist Church.

Hon. William P. Fletcher is too well known by the people of this section to need a formal introduction, and it is only proper to assume that this volume would be incomplete without a short sketch of his life. Born in Mississippi, Yazoo County, in 1848, he is the son of Dr. John P. and Mary A. (Cooper) Fletcher, reference to whom is made elsewhere in these pages. William P. remained at home until his twentieth year, enjoying those advantages for an education that the primitive schools of the period offered. In 1868 he came to Arkansas in company with his brother, and located near Lonoke, in what was then Prairie County, where he engaged as a farm laborer. In the fall of 1868 he settled at Lonoke, there being tendered the position to teach the first school in the place, which offer he accepted. He then engaged as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and in 1872 became a member of the firm of Fletcher & Son, where he carried on the drug business for the following five years. In September, 1878, he was elected sheriff of Lonoke County, and served in

that capacity until August, 1886, when he resigned to enter upon the duties of State senator, to which he had been elected from the Twelfth district of Arkansas, composed of the counties of Lonoke and Prairie. This position Mr. Fletcher held with decided credit to himself and honor to his constituents for a term of four years. In 1881 he became one of the firm of John C. England & Co. The year 1872 witnessed his marriage to Miss Ella A. Beard, a native of Moscow, Tenn., who came to Arkansas with her parents. Seven children have been born of this union, of whom two sons and one daughter are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher belong to the Baptist Church, in which the former is deacon. He is an influential member of the school board, a member and Past Master of Lonoke lodge, A. F. & A. M., First Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and charter member of the Knights of Honor, having been instrumental in establishing the lodge here.

James M. Furr, liveryman of Lonoke, is a native of Arkansas, born in Brownsville, August 18, 1847, and is the oldest of three children in the family of John A. and Mary A. (Long) Furr, natives of North Carolina. They came to Arkansas about 1846 and located at Brownsville, then the county seat of Prairie County, the family being old settlers in this region; the first member here was Daniel Furr, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He walked from North Carolina to Arkansas, and after raising a crop, returned the same way. After his father's death, which occurred in 1855, James M. assumed the management of the farm, and continued that occupation until after the war, following which he engaged in stage driving in Southwestern Arkansas, driving over Southern Arkansas, Texas and the Indian Territory. In 1874 Mr. Furr returned to Lonoke and there married Mrs. H. P. Raines, of Memphis, Tenn., formerly Miss Sallie Darwin Bishop. He resumed farming for a short time after his marriage, but in 1879 moved to Lonoke and established himself in the livery business, since continuing that occupation with very gratifying success. He built the first livery stable in Lonoke, and is, in fact, a pioneer in that branch of trade. He has had several partners, the firm at one time being known as Furr & England, but in 1889 the name was changed to Furr & Kline, as at present constituted. The brick block built by Mr. Furr, in 1887, is a very fine structure, and the only three story brick building in the city. In politics Mr. Furr votes the Democratic ticket, but is not an enthusiast. Mrs. Furr is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is active in all works of a charitable and benevolent nature. Mr. Furr has served as a member of the town council, and exercises no little influence socially, and in a business capacity. Himself and wife are the parents of four children, of whom three sons survived: Harry Lee, John M. and Daniel O.; Charles Irwin being deceased.

Benjamin J. Galloway, closely identified with the affairs of Caroline Township, as one of its leading farmers, was born in Darlington County, S. C., May 10, 1849, to the union of Nathan and Hannah (Meigs) Galloway, also natives of that State. The father was born in 1816, and is still a resident of Darlington County, his wife also surviving. They were the parents of eight children: John (deceased), George, Thomas (deceased), Mary, Benjamin (the principal of this sketch), Sarah, Frank and Mack. Benjamin Galloway came to this county in 1868, and was married here on December 22, 1875, to Miss Alice Ragland, a Tennesseean by birth, where she was born June 4, 1852. She is the daughter of Alvin and Matilda (Robertson) Ragland, and has borne her husband six children: Clarence A., William K., Frederic B., John C., Carl C. and Nellie M. Mr. Galloway has a fine farm of 473 acres, 175 of which are under cultivation. Excellent buildings, and a fine apple orchard of three acres, and a peach orchard which is nearly as large, indicate the presence of thrift and energy. Himself and wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Mr. Galloway belongs to the Knights of Honor and the County Wheel. He is one of the foremost Democrats of the county in political matters.

James M. Gateley owes his nativity to Madison County, Tenn., where he was born January 9, 1825, being the son of John and Rebecca (Watts) Gateley, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee.

respectively. John Gateley removed to the latter State when ten years of age, with his father, William Gateley, who was one of its pioneers (the western portion). He (John) served as magistrate and also as commissioner of schools of Madison County, where he died February 16, 1851. His wife departed this life in 1844, having become the mother of seven children, four of whom are still living. Buying the old homestead, James M. resided upon it until the fall of 1859, when he moved to Arkansas and located in Lonoke County, purchasing a quarter section of land. In 1863 he enlisted in Col. Hill's cavalry, of the Confederate service, in which he served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Boonville, Independence, Westport and a number of others, besides being on Price's raid through Missouri. He was wounded four times, one shot in the leg breaking the bone. After the war he returned home, to find that war had wrought terrible devastation and caused much destitution. Mr. Gateley was married December 22, 1851, to Mary Jane Lovel, who lived only a short time. He then married the second time, October 1, 1857, Loumisor Howell, of Tennessee birth. They are the parents of seven children, living: Tennessee, Sasander (the wife of David Willey), Rebecca J. (wife of J. J. Vess), Sidney J., Henry, Maud and Samuel. They also had eight children who died in childhood. Mr. Gateley now owns over 600 acres of land, in three tracts, one of 120 acres in Pulaski County, 104 acres in Lonoke County, and the balance in the old homestead. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church. The former has been a member of the Masonic order since 1855, in which he holds the office of Past Master. He has contributed liberally to the county's progress and development, and has gained the confidence and esteem of all.

Hon. James E. Gatewood is a prominent member of the legal fraternity, and a citizen of Lonoke, whose popularity and respect is universal. He was born in Henderson County, Tenn., May 28, 1832, being the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Trice) Gatewood, of North Carolina nativity, who emigrated to Tennessee at an early period. Subsequently they removed to what is now Marshall County, Miss., long before the Indians had been sent out of that State, the aborigines forming their only neighbors for some years, and the little Indian boys were at first the sole playmates of James E. He thus became more proficient in the Indian dialect than in his own language. As there were no schools in the country for him to attend he received his early education from his mother, a woman of more than ordinary talents and attainments, and had reached his eighteenth year before he entered a school. After preparation at a private institution of learning he attended and graduated from the University of Mississippi, in 1853, following which he at once turned his attention to the legal profession, and began his studies at Holly Springs, under the guidance and careful instruction of Clapp & Strickland, being admitted to the bar in 1854. With intelligence and keen foresight he saw the future greatness of Arkansas as a State, and deciding to become one of its citizens, he accordingly located at Des Arc. Upon the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company A, Gen. Cleburne's regiment, Arkansas State troops, was commissioned captain and served until the close of the war, at which time he was acting in the capacity of colonel. He participated in all the principal engagements in Arkansas and Missouri during the three last years, and was in charge of the commissary and quartermaster departments. At the cessation of hostilities he returned to Des Arc, and from 1859 to 1861, was mayor of the town. In 1878 he was elected to represent the Fourth district of Arkansas in the State senate. A man of recognized ability as a lawyer and jurist, he has often served in special cases as judge of the circuit court, and in 1887 acted as special judge of the supreme court. Mr. Gatewood resided at Des Arc until 1888, when he moved to Lonoke, his present place of residence. He has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Virginia Brock, a native of Tennessee, to whom he was united in 1857. In 1866 he married Miss Anna C. Richmond, originally from Mississippi, by whom he has had eight children, of whom three sons and three daughters survive.

Mr. Gatewood is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, a lawyer of learning and influence, and a man of sterling integrity. He comes of a family in whom are blended the noblest traits of character, and himself manifests the uprightness and honesty of illustrious ancestors. His public record has been untarnished, while in the humbler walks of life, as a private citizen, he has demonstrated his sound wisdom, dignity and true manliness. He has always been at the front in matters that tend to the advancement of the country and people, and he and his family enjoy the esteem of all who know them.

Samuel Gingle, farmer and fruit grower, of Caroline Township, was born in York District, S. C., in January, 1827, and was the son of Lee and Delia (Darwin) Gingle, originally from North and South Carolina, respectively. Samuel's mother died when he was a small boy, leaving five other children, of whom he is the only one now living. Coming to Lonoke County, Ark., about 1854, he remained here until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Confederate service in September, 1861, in Company B, of the Fourth Arkansas Battalion. He was in the battles of Richmond (Ky.), Chickamauga, Murfreesboro and at Atlanta, where, July 28, 1864, he was shot through the left hand, then receiving his discharge on account of disability. Returning to South Carolina, he remained until near the close of hostilities, subsequently rejoining his regiment, and serving throughout the war, after which he returned to Arkansas. Mr. Gingle was married about 1869, to Nannie L. Chisom, a widow, whose maiden name was Tune. They are the parents of four children, three only now living: Anna, Samuel and Susan. Mr. Gingle has a fine farm of 100 acres, forty of which are under cultivation, his large orchard of some seven acres, besides a tract of about one acre in strawberries, forming prominent features of the place. He is a prominent Democrat and a Royal Arch Mason. Mrs. Gingle and children are member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James W. Glover, by industry, economy and persevering determination, has attained to a place as one of the leading farmers of Lonoke County. The son of John and Elizabeth (Parker) Glover, he was born in North Carolina, July 24, 1822. John Glover's birth also occurred in North Carolina, June 30, 1798, and there he was reared and educated, marrying Miss Parker. To this union were given fifteen children, eleven boys and four girls. After his wife's death, which occurred in 1845, Mr. Glover emigrated to Tennessee, and was there married to Elizabeth Kirby, in January, 1846. She died in December, 1846, leaving one child. Emily Kirby, a sister of his second wife, became the third Mrs. Glover in June, 1847, and to them were born two children, who died in infancy. Mrs. Glover survived until 1848, and Mr. Glover chose for his fourth wife Mrs. Silvia (Piercy) Allen, who at her death in 1884 left two children. He was a carpenter by occupation, as well as a brickmason and a farmer, owning about 160 acres of excellent land. He emigrated to Arkansas in 1852, and was a member of the Masonic order, his wife being a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James W. Glover was educated in North Carolina, and there married, February 15, 1844, Miss Martha Lassiter. To this union were born six children, three boys and three girls: Rebecca C., Martha A., William C., Elizabeth, James M. and John H. Mrs. Glover died in July, 1856, and Mr. Glover chose for his second and present wife Mary Jane Langford, their marriage being consummated December 27, 1857. This union has been blessed with three children: Sarah J., Lucy M. and an infant (deceased). Mr. Glover is a successful farmer, and owns 500 acres of land with 100 under a high state of cultivation. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has held the office of magistrate for several years. An honest and enterprising citizen, he lends his earnest support to all movements for the advancement of the county.

John E Glover needs no introduction to the readers of the present volume, his position as one of the well known business men of Lonoke having given him extended acquaintance. He is a native of North Carolina, born in Northampton County January 26, 1846, and was the son of William H. and Mary (Brister) Glover. They came to Arkansas in 1852, and located in Eagle Township, Prai-

rie (now Lonoke) County, being among the early settlers of that region. In a family of eleven children John E. is the third in order of birth. He remained with his parents until of age, and obtained such advantages for schooling as were to be had at that time. When twenty one years old he began life for himself, and having always displayed a natural tendency toward mechanics, adopted that trade as his profession, and has made a success of it in every way. In 1887 he settled in Lonoke, having removed from Butlerville at that time, where he has been engaged in ginning and milling. He has followed that work in various parts of the country, and is the inventor and patentee of an improved threshing and cleaning machine, also the inventor of an improved self tramping, compound cotton press. In 1889 Mr. Glover built his present cotton gin and saw-mill, manufacturing all his own lumber for the purpose. In 1867 he was married to Miss Berthena E. Furlow, a native of Arkansas. At her death, which occurred in 1870, she left one daughter, Lu Elen (now Mrs. Ed Merts), and she resides in Trigg County, Ky. On March 22, 1870, Mr. Glover took for his second wife, Miss Lucy A. Cochran, of Lonoke County, and to them were born three sons and one daughter. Mrs. Glover's death occurred in 1883, and in 1884 Mr. Glover was married to his present wife, Miss Annie L. Neeley, of Arkansas. They are members in high standing in the Methodist Church, to which he has belonged since his seventeenth year, and he is also a member of the Grange. Mr. Glover has the faculty of commanding respect wherever he goes, and is esteemed by all who know him.

Henry C. Glover. Lonoke County is fortunate in having in its midst such men as the subject of this sketch, who give material aid to the advancement of the community and its general growth. He was born in Tennessee, in February, 1850, his father, John Glover, owing his nativity to North Carolina, where he was born on June 30, 1798, was educated in his native State, and there married his first wife, Elizabeth Parker, who bore him a family of fifteen children, dying August 26, 1845. He then went to Tennessee, where he became wedded to Elizabeth Kirby, in January, 1846. One child was born to this marriage, the mother dying December 6, 1846. In June of the following year, he was married to Emily Kirby, a sister to his second wife. A family of two children blessed this union, both dying in infancy. Mr. Glover died in February, 1848, and in August of the same year, Mr. Glover married Silvia (Piercey) Allen. By this marriage he became the father of two children. His last wife was a member of the Methodist Church, dying in 1884. He was a carpenter, brickmason and farmer by occupation, and socially was a member of the Masonic order. He moved to Arkansas in 1852, and owned about 160 acres of land. Henry C. was educated in Lonoke County, where on March 21, 1869, he married Lucinda Goad, the daughter of Young and Elizabeth Goad. Nine children have been given them: William E., Sarah E., George S., James F., Mary, Joseph D., John, Doctor P. and Albert R. Mr. Glover is a farmer and a steam mill and cotton gin owner, possessing about 350 acres of excellent land, with 125 acres under cultivation. He has held the office of constable for two years, serving his township creditably and honorably His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

John Claborne Goodrum, Sr. The people of Northern Scotland and England have gained a world wide reputation and have become famous for their sterling integrity and determination of purpose. Among those who long ago sought homes in the new world was a representative of those hardy Northern people who, settling in America, has transmitted to his descendants (the present members of the Goodrum family) all the true traits of character of the Scotch English race. George Goodrum was born in Virginia, and grew to manhood in the Old Dominion, where he married Lucy H. Cocke, a native of the same State. Soon after their marriage they moved to Alabama, and there resided until their death. One of the children born to them was John C. Goodrum, the subject of this brief sketch. He was very young at the time of his parents' death, and in 1852, when only sixteen years old, came to Arkansas in company with his brother, William Goodrum, a leading

citizen of this county, and who held during his lifetime, many positions of trust and honor. The brothers located in that part of Lonoke now known as Goodrum Township. The country at that time was an unbroken wilderness, no ax had leveled the giant trees of the crowded groves; wild beasts inhabited the entire region, and these primitive freeholders eyed with dismay this encroachment upon their native wilds by hardy white men who dared brave the dangers and suffered the privations incident to a pioneer life, in order to build up for themselves a home. Amidst such scenes as these John C. Goodrum grew to manhood, and it was in these early struggles that he laid the foundation for the resolute and sterling integrity that has attended his subsequent life. His education was limited as the facilities for schooling were far from satisfactory at that period. Indeed he was considered fortunate who had the opportunity of attending the district school for a few months after the busy season was past, and many a night did young Goodrum spend poring over his spelling book by the light of a burning pine knot. He began as a farmer, first renting land that he worked, but by proper application of business principles, gained from necessity in early days, and by his own personal energy he has accumulated a bountiful supply of this world's goods, his possessions in real estate alone including over 5,000 acres. In 1861 Mr. Goodrum enlisted in a company raised by his brother at Brownsville, and was soon after the enlistment appointed quartermaster. The company became a part of Pleasant's regiment, but at the battle of Prairie Grove Gen. Pleasant was killed, and the command was afterward known as Bell's regiment. In 1861 Mr. Goodrum was commissioned captain and served until the close of the war, being mustered out in May, 1865, at Marshall, Tex. In 1870 he located in Lonoke, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits for eleven years, and in 1886 established the livery business, which he is still conducting. He has always taken an active interest in matters pertaining to the advancement and welfare of the country, and has held many positions of trust and honor. He has served both as mayor and alderman in the town of Lonoke, and has for years been an active member of the board of public education. He is Past Master of Lonoke Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., and for years was chairman of the county Democratic committee. He has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Sarah Adams, a native of Tennessee, who came with her parents to Arkansas in 1852. Their marriage was consummated in 1859, the relation being broken by Mrs. Goodrum's death in 1882. She left four sons and three daughters. In 1884 Mr. Goodrum was united in marriage with Mrs. Ida Staggs, and to them has been born one child, a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Goodrum are esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, enjoying the friendship of all. He is in every sense of the term a self made man, and his success in life is a striking illustration of what may be achieved by industry, economy and determined purpose, furnishing a wholesome example to the rising generation.

John C. Goodrum, Jr., of the firm of A. C. England & Co., and a man of influence and prominent worth, is the son of Capt. William and Caroline E. (Townsend) Goodrum, both natives of Tennessee. Upon coming to Arkansas they located in what is now Goodrum Township, where the father became known as one of the earliest settlers, being highly respected and esteemed by the entire community. In 1860 he organized a company of militia, of which he was commissioned captain, and during his life served many times in positions of honor and trust, among which was that of clerk of both Prairie and Lonoke Counties, and he was clerk of the latter county at the time of his death, which occurred October 13, 1886. In a family of seven children John C., Jr., is the second in order of birth. Born in Lonoke County, Ark., April 20, 1855, he remained at home with his parents until of age, and in 1877 entered the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where he remained three years. After leaving college he returned to Lonoke and embarked in the mercantile business, and in January, 1885, became a member of the firm of A. G. England & Co. December 24, 1879, Mr. Goodrum was married to Miss Belle E. Daughtry, a native of Tennessee, who came with her

parents to Arkansas when a child. To them have been born a family of three children, one son and two daughters. Mr. Goodrum is Dictator in the Knights of Honor, being also a member of Lonoke Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., and the Chapter, also the Knights of Pythias. With his wife he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member and stockholder in the Lonoke Building & Loan Association, and also treasurer of the same, serving in addition as treasurer of the town of Lonoke. At the organization of the military company in Lonoke, in 1887, named after its distinguished citizen, the present Governor of Arkansas, the "Eagle Guards," Mr. Goodrum was elected captain, which position he filled satisfactorily to his superior officers and in a manner to make him very popular with his inferiors. This, at the time, was considered quite an honor, especially as Capt. Goodrum was one of the youngest men in the company. The Eagle Guards never having been regularly mustered out, may yet be considered as a part of the State troops, and therefore the subject of this sketch is now a regularly commissioned and acting captain of the Arkansas State Guards.

W. G. Graham is also numbered among the experienced and well known planters of Lonoke County. Originally from Tippah County, Miss., he was born June 16, 1860, and is the son of Samuel and Harriett Graham. Samuel Graham was born in South Carolina, May 16, 1802, where he received his education, and afterward moved to Mississippi, in 1854, there meeting and marrying Mrs. Portis, an estimable woman. To this union three children were born, two boys and one girl. At the time of his death, which occurred September 25, 1875, he was the owner of 160 acres of valuable land in Mississippi. His widow still lives, and is now residing with her son. W. G. was educated in Mississippi, and there learned the carpenter's trade. February 3, 1889, he was married to Miss Annie Ruffin, daughter of Thomas and Parlie Ruffin. Mr. Graham is a very successful farmer, and also works at his trade to some extent, but not to the detriment of his agricultural interests. It contains about eighty acres, and is put to the best advantage, yielding crops much in excess of farms of larger proportions. Mr. Graham has been a Mason for about three years, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Jacob R. Gray has been a resident of Arkansas since four years of age, a period of time sufficiently long to give him an extensive acquaintance. He is a native of Williamson County, Tenn., where he was born February 10, 1829, being a son of Thomas W. and Sally (Stone) Gray, of the same county. They emigrated to Arkansas in 1824, but remained only a short time, then returning to Tennessee. Four years later they moved to Kentucky and located in Calloway County, where they resided about four years. In 1833 they moved to Arkansas, landing in March of that year, at the old Bayou Meta bridge, twelve miles east of Little Rock, where Mr. Gray opened up a farm. He took an active part in politics and held several local offices, dying in 1852, at the age of fifty three years. His wife survived him nine years and died at the age of fifty four, leaving eight children, two of whom are still living: Jacob R. (our subject) and Mary C. The six deceased are: William C. (who was a soldier in the Mexican War, and died in 1850), Sarah E., James S. (who died in the Confederate army in 1864), Handsel W., Nancy J. (married Isaac C. Hicks, and who died in 1865) and Cisila Ann (married John Calahan, and died in 1886). Jacob R. Gray had very little opportunity to acquire an education, and what he did receive was at country schools, the first taught by James Runyan. At the age of nineteen he commenced farming for himself near where he now lives. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army, in Capt. Gantt's company, and was soon after transferred to a cavalry company under Capt. King, serving most of his time in the Second Arkansas Mounted Rifles, commanded by Gov. Eagle. Mr. Gray was wounded at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, in the right leg, below the knee, causing amputation; and was also shot through the left arm at the same time, but not as seriously. He was captured a short time after that battle and carried to Camp Chase, Ohio, where

he was held until June 13, 1865, then being released. While a soldier he held the office of sergeant-major, and participated in all the battles of the Georgia campaign up to the time of his capture. After the close of the war he returned home, where he arrived June 22, 1865. He was appointed sheriff of Prairie County, in September of that year, by Gov. Murphy, and the following year was elected to that office, but was put out of office in 1868 by the reconstruction act. Brownsville, the former county seat of Prairie County, in 1860 had a population of 1,000, a good court house and jail, several churches, schools, Masonic and I. O. O. F. halls, etc., but was pretty well destroyed during the war. When the county seat was changed, the place continued to go down, and now only exists in memory as the former site of Brownsville. Mr. Gray was married in 1867 to Jane A. S. Evans, a native of North Carolina, who died in 1882, leaving a family of three children living: Arthur R., Mary E. and Joseph G. Those deceased were Thomas W., James W., William G. and Salome A. Mr. Gray was married the second time to Eugenia Munlin, originally from North Carolina. Her mother is now deceased, but her father lives in this State, and has eight children, seven of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are the parents of one son, Henry S. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the former belonging to the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., and to the Knights of Honor. He is a Royal Arch Mason and one of the charter members of the lodge at Lonoke. He is a prominent Democrat of the county, and one of its leading farmers, having a farm of 900 acres of which over 300 are under cultivation.

Daniel L. Gray has become prominent in Lonoke County's affairs, not alone because of his wealth, but by reason of the many estimable traits of character which attend his every day life. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born June 16, 1847, being a son of Rev. D. L. Gray, Sr., whose clerical fame was by no means local. The latter was born, reared and educated in South Carolina, becoming a minister of the Old School Presbyterian Church, to which his whole life was given. He moved to Kentucky when a young man and there met and married Miss Kate Foster, a granddaughter of Ex Gov. Adair, she being his second wife. Mr. Gray was one of the first settlers in Jacksonport, but afterward, moving to Kentucky, lost his first wife. Following his second marriage he resided in the Blue Grass State for some time, going thence to Memphis, where after a short period moved again, this time coming to Arkansas, in 1855, and locating in Des Arc. Rev. Mr. Gray was an able minister of the church until his death, and his was a noble work: never thinking of self, he was always ready to help the needy, finding his highest delight in guiding others in the Way of Life. His death, which occurred in 1862, left a vacancy in the church that never could be filled. He also owned and managed a plantation which was very finely cultivated. D. L. Gray, Jr., grew to manhood in Prairie County, remaining with his father until his death, after which he continued to reside at home with his mother till 1872. He was the oldest of five children by the last marriage, himself and a sister, Mary (wife of B. S. Pillow; of Austin, Tex.), being the only ones now living. Daniel received good common school advantages and was a bright, intelligent scholar, characteristics which marked his career in military life, also, for he served in the staff department of the army during the last year of the war. The old home place in Prairie County is still in the possession of Mr. Gray, and this he values very highly, not alone for its intrinsic worth, but for old association's sake. In 1872 he went to Little Rock and engaged in the grocery business, in which he was very successful for eleven years, enjoying a trade of upward of $100,000, annually (retail). April 25, 1877, Mr. Gray was united in marriage with Miss Lucy J. Dodge, a daughter of Dr. R. L. Dodge, one of the old pioneers of the State and a man of influence and wealth, whose portrait appears elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Gray was born and reared in Little Rock, where she received an excellent education in the best schools of that city, and in New York, where she remained for two years in school. To this couple three sons have been born: William Dodge, Daniel, Jr., and Clif

ton Welch, aged eleven, nine and six, respectively. Mr. Gray is quite an extensive land owner, having a large farm in Richwoods Township and also in Prairie County, 400 acres being in the latter place, and 1,300 acres in Lonoke County. He owns an elegant residence in Little Rock, where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the former is a member of the K. of H. and K. of P. One who knows him well says: "He is indeed a worthy son of an honored sire, being beloved by those who know him best, and honored and respected by all for his genial qualities, his friendly spirit and his unusually fine physique and social qualities."

Alphonse Hamberg. Not every one who enters into mercantile life makes a success of it; but there are some whose excellent business judgment and straightforward manner of carrying on trade win prominence and success in commercial life. One of the leading merchants of Lonoke is Mr. Hamberg, a native of Holland, who was born in Maestricht, in the Province of Limburgh, October 25, 1851. His parents were Moses and Sarah (Arenz) Hamberg, natives of Germany. When Alphonse was fifteen years old, he became a clerk in a wholesale dry goods house, where he remained for some time, and during youth received all the advantages of a superior education in the public schools and college of his native city, becoming a cultured and well educated man. At the age of sixteen he entered the military schools at Kampen, and volunteered for a period of ten years, serving his term of enlistment, and being promoted to the position of first sergeant and clerk in the United States Normal School, in which he was instructor for two years. In 1878 he emigrated to America, landing in the Quaker City (Philadelphia), and after a few days started for Arkansas, locating upon arrival in Lonoke, and for eight years he was a clerk in the stores of Daniel & Strauss, and A. G. England & Co. He established his present general merchandise and millinery business in 1885, in which he has met with the most gratifying results, his store having become known throughout the country. His marriage with Miss Sally Austin was consummated in 1882, and to their union have been born three sons. Mrs. Hamberg was a native of Tennessee, and is a highly accomplished and attractive lady. Mr. Hamberg is a Democrat in his political views, and is thoroughly American in all that he does. He is a member of the K. of P. and Past Vice Commander. He comes from a long-lived race of people, his grandmother having attained her ninety fifth birthday at the time of her demise, and his parents are both hale and hearty at the age of eighty years. They have not had an inclination to leave their native land, and consequently have never crossed the water.

William T. Hamilton, one of Lonoke County's younger citizens, and a man identified with the farming and mercantile interests of England Station, is a native of Florida, where he was born in October, 1863, being a son of John and Sallie (Wells) Hamilton, originally from Georgia and Mississippi, respectively. The senior Hamilton was a planter of Florida, and moved to Arkansas in 1865, settling on White River, in Prairie County. He is now a resident of Lonoke County, and is remembered as an old soldier of the late war, having served the Confederate army about two years. William T. Hamilton was reared principally in Prairie County, but started out for himself in this county. In 1887 he bought a farm of 120 acres, all in the heavy timber, and has now ninety five acres in cultivation, improved with a good house, buildings, etc. He also owns another tract of eighty-six acres. Mr. Hamilton has never married, his sister keeping house for him.

William H. Harper was born in Tippah County, Miss., April 18, 1845, and was a son of D. M. and Frances (Nicholoson) Harper, natives of Georgia and Alabama, respectively. D. M. Harper moved to Arkansas in 1855, locating in Jefferson County, and afterward in Drew County, where he bought a farm, and lived until after the war. He enlisted, in 1861, in the Third Arkansas Regiment, in which he remained until discharged on account of disability. After the close of the war he moved to Desha County, and purchased a farm, which was his home until death claimed him, in August, 1886. He was married five times. William H. enlisted in 1863, in the artillery service, continu-

ing a brave and gallant soldier until the close of the war. He was in several battles, among which was one at Spanish Fort, Mobile, Ala., where he fought fifteen days and nights, and was struck several times by spent balls, but received no wounds. After the close of hostilities he returned to Drew County, where he was married, in 1866, to Priscilla Peacock, who died three years later, leaving one son, Jesse P. Mr. Harper was again married a few years after, to Miss P. M. Chadick, a daughter of Rev. James Chadick, by which union he has three children living and one dead: Willie F., Hattie May, William Arthur and Minnie C. (who died September 11, 1879). After his second marriage Mr. Harper settled in Jefferson County, where he rented a farm until 1873. Then moving to Drew County he also rented there until 1875, when Sebastian County became his home. In 1877 he rented land in Pope County, but in 1879 came to Lonoke County, where he farmed rented property until 1884, then settling on his present place. He has eighty acres of fine bottom land, twenty-five acres of which are open land. Mr. and Mrs. Harper are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Harper and son, Jesse P., are also members of the Agricultural Wheel.

Benjamin M. Harrington, one of the leading citizens of Lonoke County, and a prosperous farmer of Eagle Township, was born of Mathias M. Harrington, in Lonoke County, January 14, 1863. Mathias Harrington's birth occurred in North Carolina in 1815. He was educated in his native State, and there married Miss Mary Lasiter, their union being blessed with six children, one boy and five girls. Mr. Harrington was bereft of this wife, and Miss Nancy Grant afterward became his second wife. To them were born four children: Cornelia (who died in 1889), Lulu (now Mrs. Whitley), Tabitha (now Mrs. Smith) and Benjamin M. (the subject of this memoir). Mr. Harrington died March 19, 1889, but his wife is still living, and resides with her son. At the time of his death he was a member of the Wheel, in which he held the office of treasurer. He was also a devoted member of the Baptist Church. Benjamin M. was educated in Lonoke County, receiving such school advantages as were to be had in the time he could devote to study. Mr. Harrington is not married, but provides for his kind mother, a course that is highly commendable and praiseworthy in any young man. He is a member of the Wheel, and has held the office of steward in that order. There are 240 acres of land in his farm, eighty of which are in a fine state of cultivation, and the general appearance of his place indicates prosperity and thrift. Mr. Harrington is a member of the Baptist Church, and is a liberal contributor to all enterprises that will promote the growth of the county or State.

Henry R. Harris, a planter of Gray Township, Lonoke County, was born in Copiah County, Miss., January 9, 1842. His father, Dr. Walton Harris, was born in Georgia, in 1804. After obtaining his education in that State, he went to Mississippi, where, in the course of time, he was married to Sarah Raglin. To the union was given a family of eight children, equally divided in regard to sex. The father was a physician and merchant of Lonoke and Augusta, Woodruff County, having a capital invested in merchandise of between $7,000 and $10,000, he carrying on an extensive business. He practiced medicine for about twenty years, and attained to success and prominence in his profession. He was a member of the Masonic order, being a Royal Arch Mason. Moving from Missouri in 1849, he settled at Brownsville, Prairie County, Ark., where he died October 1, 1884. His wife was a member of the Methodist Church, dying in 1854. Henry R. was educated in Mississippi, where he lived until 1855, when he came to Arkansas, settling at Brownsville. Here he married Margaret E. Blenden, on April 4, 1875. She was the daughter of William N. and Sarah (Smith) Blenden. This union has been blessed by the birth of seven children: Walton, Charles H., William D., Claude, Sarah R. Margaret E. and Clarence. Mr. Harris is a very successful farmer, owning 160 acres of good land, with forty acres under cultivation. He holds the office of justice of the peace of his township, serving the people faithfully and impartially. Both he and his wife are liberal members of the Methodist Church, giving their aid to all worthy religious enterprises.

William Madison Hensley is a grandson of an old Revolutionary soldier, and was the fifth son in a family of nine children born to Jacob and Betsey (Collins) Hensley. The former's birth occurred in Greene County, Tenn., September 7, 1803, and in 1868 he removed to Lonoke County, where he still resides. He is a millwright by trade, and in his younger days traveled all through the South, engaged in his occupation. He is a strong Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. He was a son of Christian Hensley, originally from Shenandoah County, Va., who died in Knoxville, Tenn., at the age of ninety two years. He and his father (who came to this country from Germany) and a brother were in the Revolutionary War. William M. Hensley's mother is still living, and has a family of nine children, six living: Fleecy Ann, Martin, Catherine, Harriett, William M. and Martha. William M., who was born in Chattahoochee County, Ga., April 10, 1857, was about ten years of age when his parents moved to this State, and here he has resided ever since. He was married in January, 1885, to Miss Pazzetty Johnson, a native of Lee County, Miss., born September 3, 1866, and the daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Blackwood) Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Hensley are the parents of three children: Ollie S., Carrie L. and James D. Mr. Hensley has a farm of 120 acres, forty of which are under cultivation. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, he also belonging to the County Wheel. He is a strong Democrat, and a highly respected citizen.

Hon. William Frields Hicks, editor of the Lonoke Democrat, and representative to the General Assembly from Lonoke County, is the son of Hinson R. and Jane (Frields) Hicks, and was born in Anderson County, Tenn., May 17, 1824. His parents were natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively, the progenitors of the Hicks family in America, having emigrated from England at an early period and settled in South Carolina. The Frields are of Irish birth, and it is known that early representatives left the Emerald Isle during the O'Neil Rebellion, locating in France, from which country they came to America with the Huguenots. About the year 1808, Hinson R. Hicks emigrated to Tennessee, where he afterward married Jane Frields, who preceded him to the new country with her parents, and moved to Indiana in 1829. In 1835 the family came from Indiana to near Little Rock, Ark., in which place the parents died some years afterward. Of a family of five sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He accompanied his parents to Arkansas in 1835, suffering the privations incident to a pioneer's life, and receiving only the meager advantages of the day for education. When but a lad of twelve years, he was bereft of his mother's love and care, and after following her remains to their last resting place, he went at once to Little Rock, never returning to his home, and upon arriving in that city he began life for himself. Although very young, he accepted the position of ferryman, and afterward served as cabin boy for a short time. He had early set his mind upon learning the printing business, the height of his boyhood ambition being to own a printing establishment, and so, in 1837, he entered the Times and Advocate office at Little Rock, where he began his professional career. Later he went into the office of the Arkansas Gazette, and applied himself so assiduously to the business that before he had reached the age of nineteen years, he was occupying the responsible position of foreman of that periodical. He now enjoys the distinction of being the oldest printer in Arkansas, who learned the "art preservative" trade in that State. In 1846 he enlisted in the Arkansas Mounted Regiment, and served under Capt. Albert Pike in the war with Mexico. He participated in the battle of Buena Vista, and his recitals of that and other engagements, are both interesting and exciting. After his term of enlistment had expired, he returned to Little Rock and engaged at his trade, and also began the study of law under the instruction of Pike & Cummings. In 1852 he went to the Indian Territory, and for some time worked at the printer's business, going, in 1854, to California, where he remained until 1866. Returning again to Arkansas, he engaged in the mercantile business at Hicks Station, but soon afterward moved the store

to Lonoke, and continued in trade there until 1876. At the expiration of that time he began the practice of law at Lonoke, and in 1887 became the editor of the Lonoke Democrat, which he now manages. Mr. Hicks was originally a member of the old Whig party until its demise, but since that time he has been an ardent adherent to the principles of Democracy. In 1868 he was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention held at Little Rock, for the reconstruction of the Constitution of Arkansas, and in 1874 was elected to the State senate, and re elected in 1882. He was the choice of the people to represent Lonoke County in the General Assembly in 1886, and was re elected in 1888. Mr. Hicks has held many municipal positions, always to the satisfaction of those whose interests have been represented. He has taken an active interest in educational matters, and was the first president of the Lonoke board of public education. He has served as mayor and postmaster and supervisor of census in 1880, and in his political career has displayed commendable judgment and earnestness, having won a reputation that will survive him many years. His popularity is unquestioned, and he is in every respect worthy of the deference and esteem shown him. Mr. Hicks was married in 1867, to Miss Hula H. Burns, a native of Camden, S. C., an attractive and fascinating lady. She is of Scotch extraction, and a lineal descendant of Scotland's famous and honored poet, Robert Burns, being also a cousin of Mrs. Stonewall Jackson. Four children have blessed their union, only one of whom is now living. In societies, Mr. Hicks is identified with Lonoke Lodge No. 51, F. & A. M.

James H. Hicks, an efficient public servant of Lonoke County, and the incumbent of the office of sheriff, was born in Brownsville, Ark., March 22, 1855, the son of Isaac C. and Eliza M. (Smith) Hicks, natives of Tennessee and Alabama, respectively. Isaac C. Hicks came to Arkansas when but eight years of age, and the rapid growth and improvement of the State since that time seems almost marvelous. He located here when the Territory was thinly settled, and of course endured all the inconvenience and privations incident to pioneer life, his privileges for schooling being meager and far from satisfactory. He carried the mail for three days during the week, and attended school the remaining three days, and though his education was gained under such disadvantages he became a man of more then ordinary attainments, possessing indomitable will. He never sought political distinction, but served as mayor of Brownsville, and also of Lonoke. At the time of his death, in 1872, he was filling the latter position. During the war he served as lieutenant in the Arkansas State troops, and was disabled at the battle of Oak Hill. After the war he resided for some years at Little Rock, giving his children excellent opportunities for acquiring an education in the schools of that city. He was one of the founders of Lonoke, helping to lay out the present site of the city, and was among the first to settle there. In a family of nine children, James H. is the fourth in order of birth, and when only an infant his mother died, leaving him to his father's care. Mr. Hicks married again, so that the home was not broken up. James remained at home until he reached his majority, and was given every advantage for a good education. In 1873 he entered St. John's College of Little Rock, after leaving which he engaged in the mercantile business for himself, and has for many years been thus occupied in the county. He also devoted his attention to the study of law, but never practiced that profession. In 1886 he was elected to the office of sheriff, and in 1888 was re elected, being the unanimous choice of the people, and the candidate of the Democratic party. He served several years as city marshal of Lonoke, and in all cases never failed to give entire satisfaction. Mr. Hicks is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, a director in the Lonoke Building & Loan Association, and also director of the Lonoke Bank. He is Chief Templar of Lonoke Lodge I. O. G. T. and president of the corporation to construct the building known as the Lonoke Hotel. In June, 1878, Mr. Hicks was married to Miss Rosa J. Puryear, a native of Virginia, who came with her parents to Tennessee, and from there to Arkansas in 1877. To Mr. and Mrs.

Hicks have been born three children, two sons and one bright little daughter, named in order of birth, James H., Alma Puryear and I. C. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Hicks has been steward for fifteen years, and he is one of the building committee for that organization. He is a large land owner in Lonoke County, having 100 acres in an excellent state of cultivation. Thoroughly believing in developing the resources of the country, Mr. Hicks is always ready to lend his aid and support in the county's general advancement and growth, his heart and pocket ever being open to worthy objects of charity. He has inherited from his father, to a remarkable degree, that ambition and pride of character, which have enabled him to carve his own way through life to a position of honor and affluence.

James A. High, who has witnessed the complete developement of Lonoke County, and has borne an active share in its improvement and development, was born in Mississippi in 1844, his parents being Lodesick and Nancy A. (Wynne) High, natives of North Carolina. They removed to Mississippi in their young days, and were afterward married, Mrs. High dying in that State, shortly after which Mr. High and children came to Arkansas and located in this county in 1860. Here Mr. High died in 1885, at the age of eighty five. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was the father of nine children, four of whom are still living. James A., the subject of this sketch, enlisted, in 1861, in the Twenty fifth Arkansas Infantry, in which he served throughout the war. He was in the battles of Nashville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Peach Tree Creek and a number of others, and received a shot through the left leg at the battle of Nashville, which caused his confinement in the hospital at Columbia, Tenn., where he was captured and taken prisoner. Then taking the oath of allegiance he was released and returned home, entering into farming. Mr. High was married to Miss Emma Deal, a native of Mississippi, and they are the parents of seven children, all living: Edgar, Walter, Wade, Espy, Horace Samuel and Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. High are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The former is a prominent Democrat of his county. He always takes an interest in schools and churches and other enterprises of a worthy nature.

J. W. Hollis has risen to his present position as a prosperous planter of Lonoke County through his own merit. He was born in Amite County, Miss., March 7, 1839. John W. Hollis, his father, first saw the light of day in South Carolina, in 1814, being taken to Mississippi when but a boy, where he received his education, and married Ashia (Hilliard) Caird. A family of three children blessed this union, of whom two are now living, one in Texas, and the other residing in this State. The father was a farmer by occupation, and upon coming from Mississippi to Arkansas in 1852, settled in Ashley County where he owned 440 acres of good land. He held the office of justice of the peace for two years, and that of postmaster at Elon for three years. He and his wife were both members of the Missionary Baptist Church. J. W. Hollis, the subject of this sketch, was educated near Hamburg, Ashley County, Ark., and on November 21, 1866, was married to Julia Callaham, daughter of James and Matilda Callaham. To them a family of seven children was born: Bradford A., Norman L., John W., Zealier E., Amazon, Clyde U. and Julia A. Five of the children are living. Mr. Hollis owns a splendid farm of about 320 acres, 100 under cultivation. He served in the late war on the Confederate side of the cause, enlisting in 1862 under Gen. Palenight. The first hard battle in which he engaged was at Pleasant Hill, La. After this he participated in many skirmishes, being discharged in 1865, at the surrender of Jacksonport. Returning home he began to till the soil, continuing it to the present day. He is a member of the Wheel, having held the office of chaplain. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and were among the organizers of the South Bend Church in 1869. They take much interest in religious matters.

Richard W. Hopper, a substantial citizen of Lonoke County, residing on Section 12, Lonoke Township, is a native of West Tennessee, and was born in Tipton County, September 3, 1848, being

the son of Joel and Susan (Winn) Hopper. Virgin ians by birth. The parents moved to Tennessee, when young, with their parents, who settled in that region when the country was a wilderness, be coming recognized as among the pioneers. They were married in Tennessee, and had a family of fourteen children, of whom Richard W. is the twelfth in the order of birth. Of this number, ten grew to maturity, and three are now living; three brothers having been killed in the war. When Richard was in his fifth year his father died, at the age of fifty two, and in 1857 he came to Arkan sas with his mother, who died September 3, 1862, at the age of fifty two. The family had located in Woodruff County, and later in Jackson County, where Mrs. Hopper's death occurred. Our subject then came to Prairie County and resided with his sister, Mrs. James G. Adams, until he became of age. He received a very limited education, the advantages at that time for schooling being far from satisfactory, but his keen observation and constant reading have contributed to make him well informed on the topics of the day. He began business for himself, in 1871, as a farmer and planter, and in 1877 married Miss Ella Chambers, of North Carolina nativity, who came to Arkansas with her parents when a child of three years. To them have been born three sons and one daughter: Joel W., Floyd J., Richard J. and Dessa. Mr. and Mrs. Hopper are members of the Concord Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Hop per is a Master Mason, also Past Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F. and a member of the Knights of Honor, serving as representative to the Grand Lodge in 1883. He purchased his present farm of 160 acres in 1884, and now has forty five acres under cultivation.

M. C. House, planter of Lonoke County, was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., April 1, 1848, his father, John W. House, having been born in the same county in 1817. There he was educated and grew to manhood, being married to Mary E. Austin. This union was blessed with five children, three boys and two girls. The father was a farmer and miller by occupation, and also a captain of a State military company before the late war. His wife was a member of the Methodist Church, South, dying in 1852, after which he married Elizabeth Parker in 1853. There were four girls born to this union, all still living in North Caro lina. He died in 1862. The grandfather, Jacob House, was born in Cabarrus County, N. C., in 1794. He was a farmer, serving through the war of 1812. He still survives, and is residing with one of his daughters near the old homestead, and being of Dutch descent is a member of the Lu theran Church. M. C. House received his edu cation at Mount Pleasant, N. C., and when sixteen volunteered in the Confederate service, enlisting in Company H, Eighth North Carolina Regiment, Clingman's brigade, Hake's division, then located in front of Petersburg, Va. In a battle on the Wel don Railroad, near Petersburg, he was captured and recaptured three different times in one en gagement on August 19, 1864. He participated in many other engagements in Virginia and North Carolina, and surrendered fifteen miles east of Greensboro, N. C., at the close of the war, after which he returned home and began to farm. Soon leaving North Carolina, he was unsettled for some time, first going to Illinois and then back to his native home. After remaining but a short time he went to Texas, and from there to Kansas with a drove of cattle, returning again to his old home in North Carolina. Shortly leaving once more, he returned to Texas, and in 1874 came to Arkansas, settling near Russellville, in Pope County, moving in 1876 to Lonoke County, where he has since lived. Here, May 27, 1877, he was married to Georgie A. Williford. To this union a family of three girls has been born: Myrtle R., Margie B. and Miriam G. Mr. House is a farmer owning 820 acres of land, with 200 acres in cultivation. This accumulation is the direct result of continued toil and good management. His first wife died on July 14, 1883. He was then married to Rhoda V. Misenhimer December 2, 1883, an elder sister to his first wife. He is a Master Mason, belonging to Jacinto Lodge No. 216, is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of Lonoke Chapter No. 31. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, he having held a membership for three

years, while his wife has been associated with the good work for eighteen years.

John R. Howell, one of Lonoke County's prominent mill men and farmers, first saw the light of day in Madison County, Tenn., September 8, 1841. His father, Dred Howell, was born in North Carolina in 1814, and there received his education, marrying Jeanette Smith, who bore a family of five children. In November, 1859, he moved to Lonoke County, Ark., settling on a farm. The son, John R., was educated in Tennessee, coming to Arkansas with his father. Here he married on December 24, 1865, Rebecca J. Dickerson, daughter of Lawrence and Barthems Dickerson. The fruits of this marriage have been eight children: Fannie, Ada, Emmett A., Minnie, Bertie, John and Jeanette, the second child dying in infancy. Mr. Howell is quite an extensive farmer and mill man, owning about 200 acres of good land, with sixty acres under cultivation. He has been a member of the Wheel, and has served his township as school director. He was in the Confederate army during the war, enlisting in 1861 under Gen. Churchill, and his first engagement was at Richmond, Ky. He was with his regiment when it surrendered in 1865, and in January of the same year he received a furlough, after which he came home and began farming, not rejoining the army. His wife is a devoted member of the Baptist Church.

Lewis W. Hutson, merchant and planter, Totten Township, is a native of Dallas County, Ala., where he was born in 1832. His parents, Robert C. and Elizabeth (Hill) Hutson, were of North Carolina and Alabama nativity, respectively. The former went to Tennessee when a boy, and later moved to Alabama, where he was married, subsequently going to Mississippi, when Lewis was about two years old, where they lived some fifteen years. Mrs. Hutson died in 1843. In 1849 Mr. Hutson came with his five children to Arkansas, and settled in this county, where he died in 1864, at the age of fifty seven. He was married the second time after coming to Arkansas, to Margaret Cummings, becoming the father of six children by his first wife: Susan (deceased), Casander (wife of William Johnson), Parolee, Miller, Leonidas (deceased) and Lewis (the second child), the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hutson's widow died in 1885, leaving one child, who died when young. Lewis Hutson was seventeen years of age when he located in Arkansas. He was married in 1852, and settled on the place which he now occupies, though he had nothing to start with but plenty of perseverance and industry. These have contributed to his accumulation of about 1,200 acres of land, 150 being under cultivation. Mr. Hutson engaged in the mercantile business in 1886, in which he is still occupied, keeping a general supply store, and enjoying a liberal patronage. His wife was formerly Miss Jane Cummins, a native of Tennessee, who was born in 1832, and who is the mother of four sons: Robert A., Lewis W., James W. and Edley. Mr. and Mrs. Hutson are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The former belongs to the A. F. & A. M., and holds membership in the E. H. English Lodge No. 237, at Walter Chapel. Mr. Hutson enlisted in the Confederate army, in 1862, and started with Price on his raid through Missouri, but was taken sick and returned home. He took part in the battle of Helena, and held the position of corporal.

Samuel C. Jackson, the third son in the family of eight children born to Samuel and Martha (More) Jackson, came originally from Madison County, Tenn., where his birth occurred January 18, 1834. Samuel Jackson was born in Sumner County, Tenn., May 7, 1808; was married, in 1829, to Martha More, and moved to Arkansas in 1854, settling in White County. Mrs. Jackson was born in 1808 in North Carolina. They are now living in Lonoke County, and are the oldest couple residing here, being much esteemed for their true worth. The family are of Scotch-Irish descent. Samuel Jackson resided with his parents until twenty eight years of age, when he was married to Eliza J. Thompson, who died in 1873, leaving two children: Sarah E. (wife of Henry Wallace) and James W. In 1875 Mr. Jackson was married, the second time, to Savannah F. Oate, her death occurring in 1878. His third wife, Teurpie Hargus, a widow, whose maiden

name was Hughes, became Mrs. Jackson in December, 1879. She was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., May 8, 1842, and is the daughter of Joshua and Teurpie (Gunter) Hughes, the former born in North Carolina, February 1, 1797, and his wife in the same State in 1808. Mr. Jackson moved from Madison County, Tenn., to White County, Ark., in 1854, with his parents, he and a brother at one time owning the land on which Beebe now stands. Mr. Jackson now has a fine farm of eighty acres under cultivation. His principal crop is strawberries. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

John D. Jordan, like so many others of Arkansas' citizens came originally from Tennessee, and is the son of John S. and Jane (Ingram) Jordan, natives of Canada and South Carolina, his birth occurring in Haywood County, August 4, 1858. The senior Jordan moved to Tennessee when quite a young man, and there married Miss Ingram. He was a carpenter by occupation and carried on that business successfully until 1861, when he responded to the country's call, and enlisted in the Federal army, meeting his death in the battle of Bull Run. After his demise Mrs. Jordan brought her family to Arkansas and located in White County, where she resided for seven years, moving thence to Lonoke County. She now resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. John D. Jordan grew to manhood in Arkansas (having come to this State in his fourth year), and remained with his mother until in his twentieth year, when he settled in the bottoms of this neighborhood. He was married on February 28, 1881, in Lonoke County, to Miss Alice M. Garlington, a daughter of James A. and Mary J. Garlington. Mrs. Jordan was born in Prairie County, Ark., March 5, 1861, here receiving her education. Mr. Jordan bought the land, where he now resides, when it was in its embryo state, but has cleared it in a good manner, and of 180 acres, fifty acres are in a state of fine cultivation. A good log-house, outbuildings, etc., are among the improvements due to his industry and perseverance. Children numbering five have blessed this union: Edna G., John D., Jennie B., James K. and Flossie. John and Jennie are deceased. Mrs. Jordan is a member of the Baptist Church, and the school board counts Mr. Jordan as one of its influential members. He is also a Knight of Honor.

James M. King, one of the oldest living settlers of Central Arkansas, is a native of East Tennessee, and was born in Knox County, April 27, 1818. His parents, Richard and Sarah (Yeates) King, were both originally from North Carolina, and descendants of early settlers of that State. The maternal grandfather, Daniel Yeates, was a colonel in the American Revolution, and throughout the entire war was noted for the bravery and spirit of daring that characterized his career as a soldier. In a family of five sons and three daughters, James M. is the youngest child. His boyhood days were spent in a manner similar to that of other boys of the time and like them his education was necessarily meager, as the facilities for schooling were then limited; but his close observation, reading and keen perception, have placed him on an equal with many who boast of a college course. At the age of eighteen his parents moved to Alabama, prior to the removal of the Indians from that country, and in 1837, at the outbreak of the Florida War, he shouldered his rifle and served until the cessation of the trouble. He also rendered valuable assistance in helping to send the Indians from that country. His parents died at the age of seventy and seventy two years, respectively, their deaths occurring within a week of each other, the father being buried on Monday, and just one week later his good old mother was laid by her husband's side. In 1840 Mr. King was married to Miss Eleanor Jett, a native of Georgia, and by her became the father of thirteen children, nine of whom are now living. He started for Arkansas in 1843, making the trip overland with an ox team, and met all the inconveniences and perils incident to that mode of traveling, with a strong and hearty courage, hardly characteristic of the present generation. On reaching this State he located in its northern part, in Marion County, where he began farming, and remained for five years. In 1850 he settled near Pleasant Hill Church, then Prairie County, and during his residence there was a citi-

zen of Pulaski, Prairie and Lonoke Counties, the change in county lines causing this singular condition of affairs. In 1858 he was elected sheriff by a unanimous vote, and moved to Brownsville, then the county seat of Prairie County, but before the expiration of his term the war broke out, and he, at his own expense, organized and transported to Springfield, Mo., a company of cavalry. He was made captain, and led them to the charge at the battle of Oak Hill (also known as Wilson's Creek), where one half of his company was killed and wounded, he, himself being wounded twice. Before really able to ride he returned to Arkansas and organized another company, and throughout his entire career, only brave and noble actions attended him, such as will always reflect great credit upon himself and family. He participated in a hard fought battle at Verdigris River with the Indians at that time the country round resounding with his heroism and gallantry. The Indians were lead by their chief, Opotholoholo, the Captain commanding a battalion. During the engagement a warrior singled out our subject and fired at him, but missing his aim, the captain immediately charged upon him, and then came a hand to hand encounter, in which he was victorious, though not until the Indian had dealt him a blow with his gun that stunned him. The rifle used by the savage is now in the possession of Capt. King's family, and is highly prized as an heirloom. After the reorganization of the army at Corinth he returned to Brownsville, and was again elected sheriff of Prairie County. In 1863, when the Federal army occupied his country, he went with his family to Texas, where he resided until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Arkansas and located where his first settlement in the State had been made. He was elected, in 1874, as sheriff of the county of Lonoke, and at the expiration of the first term was re elected. In 1878 he was elected to the State legislature from Lonoke County, and in 1882 elected county judge, and re elected in 1884. Capt. King is a member of the Baptist Church, in which denomination he has officiated as a minister for twenty three years. He is truly one of Lonoke County's representative citizens.

Amos D. King. The name borne by the subject of this sketch is one well known in this section of country, and consequently needs no formal introduction to the readers of this volume. He was born within one half mile of where he now resides, his birth occurring in 1837, in what was then Pulaski County. Amos D. and Elizabeth (Saunders) King, his parents were natives of South Carolina, coming to Arkansas in 1833 from South Carolina, where they were reared and married. They traveled to this section in a wagon, and while experiencing many inconveniences, never became entirely discouraged, for this was to be the land of their adoption, and their determination overcame all obstacles. Mr. King settled in Pulaski County on what was afterward the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. The home was laid out in a dense wilderness, but by his energetic and industrious spirit, it was soon transformed into a habitable and comfortable place of residence. He was a school teacher, carpenter and surveyor, and took an active part in the development of the country, until the dread destroyer, Death, cut him down in the prime of his life. He was only about forty three years old at that time. Mrs. King survived to the age of eighty six years, living at her home at the time of her death. They were the parents of six children, two of whom now survive: Tennie C. (who lives in Faulkner County) and Amos D. The latter has resided on his present place from the time he was seven years old, gaining extended and honorable acquaintance. He was educated by his father, who was a cultured and finely educated man, and when nineteen years old he married Miss Martha Whitley, a native of Arkansas, who died in 1865, leaving four children: Abagail, Zachariah, Sabinna and Martha E. Mr. King chose for his second and present wife, Miss Ann Smart. Her birth occurred in Tennessee in 1847, she having come to Arkansas when seven years old with her parents George A. and Rachel Smart, natives of Georgia and Alabama, respectively, who died soon after locating here, having contracted the fever, of which disease they and four of their children were victims. To Mr. and Mrs. King have been born eight children: Jehu, Amos S., Mary M.,

James M., Aaron A., George A., Tennie C. and Charles C. In politics Mr. King is a Democrat. His war record is one of which he may be proud. Always in the thick of battles, he seemed to know no such thing as fear, and his courage and spirit of daring equaled that of the bravest officer. He served in the regiment of Col. Wheat (now living in Lonoke County).

Stephen P. Kirkland is the eldest and only living member of a family of six children born to David and Ann (Carrel) Kirkland, both natives of North Carolina. His birth also occurred in that State, November 22, 1832, but he was reared and educated principally in Tennessee. David Kirkland was born in 1808 and his wife in 1810. They moved to Tennessee in 1844, coming in 1855 from that State to White County, Ark., where Mr. Kirkland died in 1867. He was a stanch Democrat and held the office of justice of the peace for several years. Mrs. Kirkland died when Stephen was a small boy. The latter Kirkland was married in 1860 to Martha Butler, who was born in Tipton County, Tenn., in 1834. They are the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom are still living: Lelia A. (now the wife of P. W. Belamy), Fannie E., David M., Mary S. (wife of Samuel A. Russell), Sarah T., Samuel P., Ida A., Anna V., James O. and George W. Mr. Kirkland, upon moving from Tennessee came to Pulaski County, Ark., in 1856, where he remained until 1863, then settling in this county, near where he now resides. He now owns 187 acres of fine land, sixty acres of which are under cultivation, and upon this place he has erected good buildings and has an excellent orchard and a running stream of water. Mr. Kirkland is an out-and out Democrat, and held the office of justice of the peace from 1862 to 1865, serving in an acceptable manner. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which he has belonged since 1863, having been an elder since 1871. He is also a member of the County Wheel.

Joe S. Kirkpatrick is justly looked upon as one of the prominent residents of Lonoke County, and like other influential citizens is a native of Williamson County, Tenn., born July 18, 1852, being the youngest in a family of thirteen children of John B. and Catherine (Shirley) Kirkpatrick. The parents were Virginians by birth, and moved to Tennessee with their parents when small, afterward marrying in that State. The father died at the age of sixty seven years, but his wife still survives, and though eighty two years old, is well preserved, enjoying good health. When Joe S. was about eighteen years old he engaged at railroading, which occupation he followed for ten years as conductor, but being in a wreck in 1876 was so severely injured that for several hours he was thought dead. He was one of the best and most popular conductors of his day, being well known all over the South and taking some of the first trains over the Cotton Belt Road. August 3, 1882, Mr. Kirkpatrick was united in marriage with Miss Fannie M. Eagle, a native of Weakley County, Tenn., and a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Long) Eagle, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. One child, a bright little boy, named Aubrey, has blessed their union, and in him they place great hopes. They worship at the Baptist Church and are agreeable and pleasant people, much esteemed by all. In 1882 Mr. Kirkpatrick settled on his present place, five miles northwest of Lonoke County, where he has one of the finest farms in the county, consisting of 490 acres. The Kirkpatrick family are of Scotch extraction, being noted for their longevity.

Thomas Kitley was born in Clinton County, Ind., in 1839, to the union of Francis and Jane (Hulmes) Kitley, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. He comes of English descent on his father's side, the paternal grandfather having been a Quaker, who emigrated from England in 1801, and settled at Pittsburgh, Penn., where he died in 1844, at the age of ninety three. Francis Kitley, after moving to Ohio, married there and then went to Indiana. In 1852 he took his family to Clay County, Ill., where he died in 1878, at the age of seventy six years. His widow still survives, and is the mother of ten children, eight boys and two girls, seven of whom are living. Thomas Kitley, after reaching manhood, married Drucilla Chaney, whose birth occurred in Indiana in 1842; to this

union were born five children (one of whom is deceased): Margaret A. (now Mrs. Coldasur), Lewis E. (who is attending school at Carlisle and studying law), John W. (a graduate of the American Medical College, of St. Louis), Amos B. (deceased) and Pearley V. In 1877 Mr. Kitley moved his family to Arkansas, and located in Lonoke County, though at that time he had nothing. Now he owns a fine farm of 160 acres all under cultivation, 200 acres being situated on the Prossi. He is a prominent Republican, politically, having been, as he tersely puts it, "rocked in a Republican cradle." He is a member of the school board, and has held this position for a number of years. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Kitley have been actively associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-two years. He is a highly respected citizen, and takes an influential interest in all educational, religious and worthy public enterprises.

Andrew Jackson Legate, if for no other reason, is deserving of prominent mention as one of the oldest settlers of Central Arkansas. He was born in Williamson County, Tenn., May 28, 1815. His father, Charles S. Legate, originally from North Carolina, went to Tennessee when a young man, where he married Sarah Gray, a native of that State, her parents, Jacob and Mary Gray having been among its early pioneers. Mr. Legate was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was also with Jackson, at the battle of New Orleans. In 1821 he came with his wife to Arkansas, and located in Pulaski County, where they resided until their death, he dying in 1825, and his wife in 1823. Andrew J. was reared in the pioneer days of Arkansas on his father's farm. At the age of thirteen he was mail carrier from Little Rock to Montgomery's Point, on the Mississippi River, the route lying through an unbroken wilderness, with no road but a bridle path, and no houses for thirty miles along the way. In 1842 he went to Pulaski County, and located at Moss Prairie, eighteen miles from Little Rock, when that section was inhabited by Indians. No schools were found such as now obtain, and the children received the rudiments of an education in what was called the subscription schools, in which the teachers were paid by subscription. Mr. Legate was married, in 1842, to Mrs. Sarah Eagle, a native of Tennessee. She died in 1863, at the age of fifty years, leaving seven children, two of whom are now living. In 1865 Mrs. Derryberry, a native of Tennessee, became his wife, she surviving until 1871. She was a member of the Baptist Church. In 1875 Mr. Legate married his present wife, Mrs. Mary Sessums, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Legate has had some stirring experiences during life. At one time he had a narrow escape from a panther, and at another, engaged in a fight with a bear and four cubs, but came out victorious, with bear meat enough to last several weeks. He located on his present farm in 1884, in Section 21, Lonoke Township, which comprised 213 acres. Mr. Legate was a Whig during the existence of that party, and when it became extinct, he joined the Democratic ranks. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Charles B. Leigh. The interests of Lonoke County would be incomplete without mention of Mr. Leigh, one of its prominent planters. A native of Alabama, he was born in Lauderdale County, October 24, 1842, and is the son of Madison and Verbeda (Alexander) Leigh, the former a Virginian by birth, who was married in the Old Dominion. Afterward, going to Tennessee, they went thence to Lauderdale County, Ala., and then to Mississippi, where they resided until their death. Charles was only ten years old at the time of his father's demise. When eighteen years old he enlisted in Company B, First Regiment Mississippi Infantry, and served during the war, acting as sergeant, and participating in many engagements, among which were Fort Donelson, Fort Hudson and Selma, where he had a horse shot from under him, and though his clothing was filled with bullets, he never received a wound. He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson and confined at Indianapolis for seven months, being exchanged after the Seven Days' fight. At Fort Hudson he was also captured, and upon receiving his parole, walked home, a distance of 500 miles. At the close of the war Mr. Leigh became

settled in Mississippi and soon went to Tennessee, but in the fall of 1866 he moved to Arkansas, locating near Russellville, Polk County. In the year 1868 he was married to Miss Malinda Easteling, a native of Georgia, who was born near the town of Marietta, July 12, 1852, being the daughter of William and Malinda (Johnson) Easteling, of Georgia and Alabama, respectively. Mrs. Leigh's mother died when she was only a few weeks old, and she came to Arkansas with her father, who now resides in Madison County, Ark. He is ninety years old but is well and hearty as ever, being the sire of twenty-one children. To Mr. and Mrs. Leigh have been born a family of ten children, three sons and three daughters now living, as follows: William M., Linda T., Andrew J., Rose E., Charles A. and Mary E. Mr. Leigh, wife and two oldest daughters are members of the Concord Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In September, 1871, he located on his present farm, which consists of 120 acres on Section 3 of Lonoke Township. The place was then a wilderness, but under Mr. Leigh's management it has been transformed into one of the best farms in the county, with all the improvements to make a home convenient and pleasant. Mr. Leigh's family is well known, and has the name of being among the most hospitable in the entire community.

George B. Long was a Confederate army blacksmith during the war, and has worked at his trade most of the time since, with good success. He was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., September 23, 1835, being a son of Samuel and Catharine (Stone) Long, natives of North and South Carolina, respectively. The former was a farmer and blacksmith, moving to Tennessee with his father when only a child, and in 1854 to Missouri, where he engaged in farming in Ripley County. Here he resided until his death, in 1871, his wife surviving him until 1884. George B. Long accompanied his father to Missouri when a young man, and remained there for five years, enlisting on July 17, 1861, in the Confederate service, in the Missouri State Troops Cavalry, and was on detached duty as blacksmith most of the time. He took part in a number of battles, among which were those of Mark's Mills, Jenkins' Ferry, Greenville (Mo.), Fredericktown (Mo.), and a number of less important engagements, being captured twice, and held twenty-eight days at one time, though he made his escape both times. After the close of the war he went to Arkansas, and settled in what is now this county, some ten miles north of Lonoke, where he worked at his trade of blacksmithing for several years. He then moved to Lonoke, removing about a year later to Richwoods Township, and locating on land which he now owns. His property possessions consist of 1,000 acres, of which about 160 acres are under cultivation. Mr. Long was married in May, 1875, to Mrs. Hannah C. Eagle (*nee* Sullivan), a widow, who died in March, 1883, leaving two sons, Robert S. and Joseph. His second marriage, on September 19, 1886, was to Mrs. Martha McKinley (*nee* Glover), also a widow, and a daughter of Samuel Glover. They are the parents of one son, Gabriel Eagle Long. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the Baptist Church.

John F. Loretz, a native of Lincoln County, N. C., was born in 1830, and was the youngest of two sons and one daughter born to Frederick and Mary (Ramsaur) Loretz, both also originally from Lincoln County, N. C. Frederick was the son of Andrew Loretz, a native of Germany, who came to the United States at an early day. He was a minister of the German Reformed Church in Germany, and after emigrating to this country organized several churches in North Carolina. He fell heir to a large estate, but never came into possession of it, and died at an old age very suddenly. Frederick followed the life of a merchant, and was also a blacksmith by trade. He was killed by accident, by a tree falling on him, when about thirty three years of age. Mrs. Loretz moved to Georgia after being married in North Carolina to Jacob Carpenter, and fourteen years later came to Arkansas, where she died, in 1881, at the age of seventy years, having become the mother of three children by her first husband: Jacob (who was killed in the Mexican War), John F. (the subject of this sketch) and Jane (also deceased). Mr. Loretz commenced

working for himself at the age of twenty-one at the carpenter trade. Settling in Arkansas he remained two years, going thence to Georgia, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, and afterward returning to North Carolina, and in 1860 to Arkansas, when he located where he has since lived. In 1862 Mr. Loretz enlisted in the Twenty fifth Arkansas Infantry, serving on the other side of the Mississippi River, and was slightly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. While home on a furlough he was taken prisoner, and sent to Little Rock, where he took the oath of allegiance, and returned home, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Loretz was married in 1859, to Caroline Shuford, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of Abel and Adeline (Perkins) Shuford; they were also of North Carolina birth, and are now deceased, having been the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living: William, Martha Ballew, Amelia Rheinhardt and Caroline. Mr. and Mrs. Loretz have had seven children, six of whom are still living: Johnie (a daughter, now deceased), Alice (now Mrs. Harper), Mattie (wife of Dr. Scott Henry), William, Mary and Esther. Mr. and Mrs. Loretz are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former, a strong Democrat, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and an influential citizen.

Mr. F. H. Lyons, a leading planter of Lonoke County, was born in Jefferson County, Ark., in January, 1856, and is one of five children born to Samuel and Caroline (Sandford) Lyons, natives of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively. Samuel Lyons' birth occurred in 1818, and he was educated in his native State of South Carolina. A carpenter by occupation, and a quiet, law abiding citizen, he was respected by all who knew him, and his death, which occurred in 1863, was regretted by the entire community, for all realized that they had lost one of their best and most enterprising residents. F. H. Lyons was educated in Arkansas County, Ark, and there married Miss Millie Handcock, an estimable lady. To them have been born the following children: Clarah B., Henry H., Annie, Caroline and Charley. Mr. Lyons has a fine farm of 120 acres, 100 of which are in a high state of cultivation, and finely stocked with all grades of animals. He has held the office of school director or trustee for eight years. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to all enterprises that promote the growth of the county, Mr. Lyons is a liberal contributor.

W. R. McCrary, numbered among Lonoke's active merchants and a dealer in general merchandise, was born in Lowndes County, Ala., in 1836, being the son of G. L. and L. A. (Ruttledge) McCrary, both natives of Georgia. The progenitors of the McCrary family were three sturdy brothers, Irish, who came to America at an early day, and settled in the Carolinas. When W. R. McCrary was about eleven years old he accompanied his parents to Mississippi, where he remained until twenty years of age, at that time leaving the parental roof to enter the Kentucky Military Institute. He graduated as a civil engineer, receiving the degree of C. E., and at once repaired to Selma, Ala., where he accepted the position of assistant engineer on the Selma & Gulf Railroad. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Forty third Mississippi, having previously served twelve months in a battalion, where he was commissioned lieutenant, and participated in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, in the entire Georgia campaign and at the siege of Vicksburg and Resaca. In 1864 he went with Hoods' campaign into Tennessee and took part in the battle of Franklin; and while in the engagement at Nashville received a severe wound in the head, for months his life being despaired of. While in the hospital he was taken prisoner to Fort Delaware, and during his confinement was paroled and sent to Richmond. In the meantime he had been commissioned captain. After the close of the war Capt. McCrary embarked in the drug business at Columbus, Miss., and in 1874 came to Arkansas, establishing himself in the mercantile trade at Lonoke, which he has since carried on successfully, as his manner of doing business ensures for him the liberal patronage of the entire community. Mr. McCrary has taken an active interest in all advancements and enterprises of the town, especially in educational mat

ters, and for ten consecutive years was a member of the school board, resigning in 1889. In social affairs he is identified with Lonoke Lodge of the A. F. & A. M., and is also a charter member of the Knights of Honor. In 1872 he was married to Miss Eugenia Witherspoon, a native of Lowndes County, Miss., who came with her parents to Arkansas. To them have been born a family of four sons and two daughters. Mr. McCrary and family worship at the Presbyterian Church.

Silas W. Marble, though an out-and out Buckeye, is now a sturdy son, by adoption, of Arkansas, and is engaged in dairy farming in Lonoke County. He was born in Knox County, Ohio, May 17, 1844, being the son of William J. Marble, who came originally from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., to Ohio, with another brother, at an early date. They were then young men, and engaged in farming. Mr. Marble was also in charge of the county poor farm of Knox County for six years. In 1866 he removed with his family to Illinois, settling in Henderson County, where he is now living, in his eightieth year. He was a "bugler" for a militia company while in the State of New York. A Republican politically, until 1876, he then voted for Tilden, and has supported the Democratic nominee ever since, being an active politician, and has held some township office nearly all of the time. In religious ideas he is a firm believer in the Universalist Church. Mrs. Marble was born in Vermont, in 1812, her maiden name being Sarah Beach; she died in 1867, a member of the Lutheran Church. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom are living, the youngest being thirty two years of age. Silas W. remained in Ohio until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted at the age of seventeen, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until June, 1865. He participated in the battles of Perryville (Ky.), Chickamauga, and in all of the engagements during Sherman's march to the sea. He had a horse shot from under him at Bentonville, N. C., but escaped uninjured. After the war Mr. Marble returned home, and on July 5, went to Illinois, and located in Knox County, continuing there five years. Then he spent the next five years in Iroquois County, and afterward the same length of time in Henderson County. In 1883 he moved to Lonoke County, Ark., settling in Carlisle Township, where he bought the farm he still owns and occupies, the same then being unimproved. He now has 160 acres under improvement; also owns sixty acres of timber, and is devoting his attention principally to stock raising and dairy farming. While living in Knox County, he was connected with Post and Redfield, prominent stock raisers. Mr. Marble was married in 1873, to Miss Lizzie B. Vance, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Isaac Vance. Mr. and Mrs. Marble are the parents of three children, one of whom only is living, Fred E. Frank E. and Mabel C. are deceased. Mr. Marble is a member of the G. A. R., belonging to Post No. 59. He is a strong Republican, and a liberal donator to all charitable and public enterprises.

Gregory Martineau, a son of Andrew and Josetta (Gould) Martineau, was born in the province of Ontario (Canada), near the city of Ottawa, March 25, 1846. His father and mother were descendants of one of the early pioneer families in Quebec, Canada. Gregory grew to manhood upon the home place, and spent most of his time attending the schools of that section. When seventeen years of age he came to the United States, first locating in Michigan, where he remained for one year, and then went to Minnesota. In 1864, enlisting in Company G, Eleventh Minnesota Regiment Volunteer Infantry, he served until the cessation of hostilities, after which he went to Missouri and resided there about nine years. Missouri not quite coming up to his expectations of the famous "West," he accordingly moved again, this time settling in Lonoke County, Ark. He now resides on Section 5 of Lonoke Township, and has a good farm of eighty acres, with twenty acres in a high state of cultivation. In 1873 Mr. Martineau's marriage with Miss Sarah Lamb was consummated, and to them nine children have been born, seven sons and two daughters. Mr. Martineau and family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a member of the school board, having held this position for the past

nine years, and is also a member and presiding officer of the Wheel.

Columbus Metcalf is another of Gray Township's leading representative farmers, as such having attained to well deserved prominence. He was born in Kentucky, July 14, 1833. Elisa Metcalf, his father, was also a Kentuckian by birth and bringing up, first seeing the light of day in 1806. By his marriage to Matilda Spaulding he became the father of ten children, nine boys and one girl. The father was a farmer by occupation, owning about fifty two acres of land. Both he and his wife were members of the Catholic Church. He died in 1861, his wife following him in 1880. Columbus received his education in the Blue Grass State, living there till 1833, when he came to Arkansas and located in Brownsville, Prairie County. He was a mechanic, and here worked at his trade. Upon locating in Arkansas he had a capital of $400, but by honest toil has richly thrived, and to day is one of the most prosperous farmers in this township. In September, 1857, he was married to Mary J. Cook, who bore him one child, Alice, and died in 1861. Mr. Metcalf was again married to Mary J. (Trimble) Bennett on October 15, 1868. She was a daughter of Robert and Ruthie Trimble. Two children were born to this union: Lora A. and Albert. Mrs. Metcalf died in January, 1869, mourned by hosts of friends. Mr. Metcalf is a farmer and mechanic. He has held membership in the Agricultural Wheel, and is a consistent member of the Catholic Church.

Otis A. Miner. Prominent among the dairymen of Carlisle Township, Lonoke County, is Mr. Miner, who was born in Genesee County, N. Y., in 1854, his parents being Austin and Caroline (Brown) Miner, natives of Massachusetts. The paternal gradparents, Leamon and Joanna Miner, were of Massachusetts birth, and moved to New York State when Austin Miner was a boy. His (Austin's) mother lived to be over one hundred years old, and she had one sister who survived to an age exceeding one hundred and five years; indeed, all her family were noted for their longevity. Austin Miner and his wife are both living, and reside on the farm which his father bought, being well advanced in years. They were the parents of ten children, all but one of whom reached maturity, and eight of them are yet living. Otis Miner commenced reading law when twenty years of age and remained in a law office for three years, then entering upon active practice, which he continued for two years. His health failing he then engaged in farming, and in 1879 went to Michigan, where he remained three years, after which he came to Arkansas and located on the farm which he yet occupies. Mr. Miner's wife was formerly Ada M. Walker, also a native of New York, in which State they were married. They are parents of one child, Austin C., born January 18, 1886. Mr. Miner is a strong Republican, and though a young man, is justice of the peace of this township. He is one of the most popular citizens of the community, and it is said that to be elected to any local office he would only need to signify his willingness to accept the nomination.

Rev. James Wilson Moore (deceased), first pastor of Sylvania Presbyterian Church, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., September 14, 1797, being the son of James Moore, a native of Ireland. Mr. Moore was a graduate of the Theological College, at Princeton, N. J. He was ordained by Northumberland Presbytery in 1827, and the following January came to Arkansas Territory and located in Little Rock, where he organized the first Presbyterian Church in the Territory. He remained in Little Rock, engaged in preaching the Gospel, for twelve years, a few years of which time were spent in teaching a select classical school, and later moved to what is now Lonoke County, where he built the first log church in that part of the State, in 1843. A few years after he erected a frame church, and just before the war built the pioneer brick church. He also established a good school. Mr. Moore patiently worked here from 1840 until his death (which occurred in 1873) for the spiritual, moral and intellectual welfare of the community. Returning to New Jersey in 1830, he was there married to Elizabeth Guild Green, a native of that State, and a daughter of William E. and Charity Green. They became the parents of

eight children, who attained the age of maturity: Capt. William E. Moore (who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, while acting as colonel of his regiment), Mary W. (widow of William B. Nash), Maj. Charles B. Moore (of Little Rock), Dr. James W. (now deceased), Alexander M. (also deceased), Henry (an attorney at Texarkana), Philip G. (deceased) and Elizabeth L. The survivors of this illustrious family are held in high esteem by the citizens of the localities in which they reside.

James M. Morris is a native of Tennessee, where he was born, in Stewart County, July 1, 1841, and is the son of the Rev. James T. and Eliza (Weeks) Morris, natives of Tennessee. James T. Morris was a farmer, and minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He made a trip to California in 1850, and after returning moved to Pulaski County, Ark., in 1852, and the following year to Lonoke County, where he resided until his death, in July, 1887. He was one of the pioneer preachers of Arkansas. His wife died in 1881. James M. Morris accompanied his father to this Territory when a boy of eleven years, and remained with him until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Confederate service, in July, 1861, in Woodruff's artillery, in which he served until the close of hostilities. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, Mansfield and a number of others; after peace was declared returning to Lonoke County, where he has since resided. In 1872 Mr. Morris bought the farm on which he still resides, consisting of 300 acres, 150 acres of which are under cultivation. He was married in September, 1871, to Leonora M. Somers, a native of this State, and a daughter of Rev. J. B. Somers. Mrs. Morris died in February, 1882, leaving two children: Ella (wife of Dr. Allen, of England Station) and James Robert (who is now at school at Lonoke). Mr. Morris was married the second time, in 1884, to Mrs. Arkansas Winfery (*nee* Chadick), of Arkansas nativity, who departed this life on November 17, 1888. Mr. Morris has a fine farm, upon it there being a large orchard of superior varieties of apples, pears and peaches. He is a member of, and class leader in, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is active in Sunday-school work; he is also a member of the Masonic order, and a highly respected citizen.

W. Nathan Morris, now just in the prime of an active and well spent life, is a successful agriculturist of this region. He was born in Stewart County, Tenn., in 1850, to the union of Rev. James T. Morris and Eliza (Weeks) Morris, a sketch of whom immediately precedes this. Nathan Morris passed his boyhood days at home, until he became of age, shortly after which he bought an improved farm, and commenced life for himself. Active and persevering in his adopted calling, he now owns 1,300 acres of land in this county, in different tracts, about 400 acres of which are under cultivation; 245 acres of improved land comprise the home farm, and here he resides, enjoying wide respect. In 1886 he built a cotton-gin, and now has one of the finest gins in this part of the State, fitted throughout with new machinery. The following year he built a saw-mill, and at this time is engaged also in getting out lumber. Mr. Morris is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is public spirited and energetic, and by a life of honorable deportment has gained universal esteem.

George W. Morris is also a member of one of Lonoke County's best known and most highly respected families. A native born resident of the county, he was born May 4, 1857, his father and mother, James T. and Eliza (Weeks) Morris, having moved from their native State of Tennessee to Arkansas in about 1840, settling in Prairie County, where they both died, Mr. Morris in 1887, and his wife some years before. George W. Morris engaged in farming in this county a few years ago, and in 1885 embarked in the livery business, which he carried on in connection with agricultural pursuits until 1888. Selling out, he removed to England Station, where he resumed the livery occupation, and also carried on farming. Mr. Morris has about 300 acres of fine bottom land, which he cultivates in an excellent manner. He has held the offices of justice of the peace, constable and other local offices, and is at present a member of the school board. He was married in February, 1874,

to Lily Gray, a daughter of Thomas Gray, and they have a family of two children: Eunice and George E. Mr. Morris is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic order, holding a membership in Lonoke Lodge No. 51, in which he has held several positions. As a public spirited citizen he is widely known, lending his influence to all work for the good of the locality in which he lives.

Dr. E. S. Motter, physician and farmer of Pulaski Township, Lonoke County, was born near Frederick City, Md., in May, 1832, and is the son of J. S. and Mary Motter (*nee* Smith), both natives of Maryland. In 1857 the family moved to Missouri, locating in Lewis County, where Mr. Motter cleared a large farm and resided till his death about 1884. His wife died in the State of her birth in 1854. Dr. Motter grew to manhood in Maryland, receiving a good education in the high schools and academies of that State, and upon the completion of his literary learning took a course in medicine at the University of Maryland, and at the Medical Department of the City and Marine Hospital of Baltimore, graduating in 1854. After finishing, he located in Piedmont, Va., where he began the active practice of medicine, entering upon a career which proved successful and beneficial. In 1856 he moved to Leavenworth, continuing his practice up to the beginning of the war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army, April 16, 1861, enrolling as a private in the Seventh Virginia Cavalry. After serving in that regiment until the year 1863, he came to Arkansas and was assigned to the Tenth Arkansas Regiment, being appointed regimental surgeon, in which capacity he served till the close of the war. While in the Virginia regiment he participated in a number of important battles, among them being the first and second battles of Manassas, Winchester, Fredricksburg, Sharpsburg and numerous other engagements. After the closing of the war, the Doctor located at Hickory Plains, Ark., practicing his profession from 1865 to 1871. In 1872, he came to Lonoke County, and settled on the place he now makes his home, where he has since practiced his profession. He is quite an extensive farmer, owning 240 acres of fine land, 180 of which are under cultivation. He has comfortable and convenient residence and other buildings, and is himself a desirable host, an affable gentleman. On January 1, 1872, he was married in Little Rock to Mrs. Anna B. Smith, *nee* Hopkins. She was a native of Alabama but educated in Arkansas. By this marriage there was one daughter, Ettie, who died in early childhood.

James W. Munnerlyn is a respected citizen of Lonoke County, Ark., and lives one mile west of the original town of Brownsville, on the old Military Road, and on the Lent Bolton place, which he now owns. He is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Anson County in 1842, the son of John R. and Patsey (*nee* West) Munnerlyn, natives of North Carolina. He remained with his parents until the commencement of the "War between the States" in 1861, in which year he entered the Confederate army, enlisting in Company A, Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment, and participated in the battle of Williamsburg, and marched the succeeding three days on three ears of parched corn. He was also in the battles of Seven Pines, the seven days' fight around Richmond, and was shot through the arm at Malvern Hill and was furloughed for forty days, the furlough being extended ten days, at the expiration of which he returned, and was at the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was also in the campaign against Grant in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House and Gaines' Mill, or Cold Harbor. He was then detached with Early, went to Lynchburg, repelled the advance of Hunter, crossed the mountains and captured Harper's Ferry, then went up and crossed the Potomac River near Shepherdstown, and was in the fight near Fredericks City, at the block house and the railroad bridge on the Monoxey River, at which he was struck with a piece of bomb-shell; this tore off the left leg of his pants, just below the knee, bruised the shin and turned him a complete somersault, he being stunned for a few minutes, though he found afterward that he had counter marched twenty or thirty paces. Starting the next morning, he marched two days and one night with

out sleeping, and stacked one of the four guns of his regiment on the evening of the second day near Georgetown, the army being almost worn out by exhaustion. He was captured near Winchester on September 19, 1864, was transported to Point Lookout, and was retained a prisoner for six months, where he underwent very great privations, all of which his manly spirit was able to endure, being sustained by a consciousness of the rectitude of the principle and justice of the cause for which he had so ardently contended. After the war Mr. Munnerlyn returned to his home, and the same year was married to Miss Martha A. Martin, a native of North Carolina, and from one of the oldest families. To this union were born eight children, of whom two sons and five daughters are now living. In 1869 the family removed to Mississippi and located in the northern part of the State. In 1871 Mr. Munnerlyn again moved, this time going to Texas, where, after a residence of nine years, he came to Arkansas. Here, in 1880, he lost his wife and one child (a little boy). In 1881 he went to Mississippi, and was there again married, this time to Miss Hettie Elizabeth Parker. To this union have been born four children (all girls) two of whom are living. He returned the same year to Arkansas, bringing his father and mother. The father died in 1888, aged eighty eight years, from old age; his mother is living, aged sixty eight, and enjoying real good health. Mr. Munnerlyn is of old Scotch blood, and in politics is a Jeffersonian Democrat. His ecclesiastical faith is, that all of mankind will ultimately be restored to holiness and happiness. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George P. Murrell, proprietor of the Austin Nursery, which is the only nursery in Lonoke County, and the largest in the State, is doing an extensive business. Mr. Murrell was born in Bolivar, Hardeman County, Tenn., March 12, 1848, and was the son of William and Nancy (Mitchell) Murrell. The former was born in Alabama, April 2, 1809, from which State he moved in 1830, going first to Kentucky, then to Tennessee, and afterward settling in this county, where he died August 21, 1887. His wife was a native of Alabama, and was born in about 1812, dying January 31, 1869. She left ten children, four of whom are still living. George P. Murrell came to this county with his parents at the age of twelve years, and was married here in 1869, to Alice J. Skillern, whose birth occurred in Madison County, Tenn., October 18, 1850. She was the daughter of I. C. A. Skillern, one of the first settlers in Lonoke County. They are the parents of five children: George A., Ione H., Corinne A., Gertrude F. and Louie Marvin. Mr. Murrell was first engaged as clerk and book keeper at Austin, and afterward went on the road as notion salesman. In 1869 he embarked in the mercantile business at Austin, in which he continued for three years. He next went on a farm, and in 1872 started the Austin Nursery. He has about 155 acres of fine land, with 110 acres under cultivation, and 100 acres of which are in all kinds of nursery stock. Mr. and Mrs. Murrell are both members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Murrell is a prominent Democrat of his county, and a highly respected citizen.

Benjamin D. Muzzy, the popular and efficient postmaster of Carlisle, and also a merchant, was born in Noble County, Ohio, in 1855, his father, Jeremiah D. Muzzy, a native of the same county, having been born in 1831. He was a son of Thomas N. Muzzy, of Massachusetts nativity. The latter emigrated to Ohio among the early settlers, and had to cut his way from the Military Road to where he entered his land. He was a musician in the War of 1812, and died at the age of ninety-seven years, in 1884. He was a farmer by occupation, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was noted for his steady habits, neither using intoxicating liquor nor tobacco. He was a Whig, and later a Republican, and though not actively engaged in the late war, he helped to organize several companies. He also had some interests in a railroad company, and took an active part in all enterprises to develop the country. He reared a family of twelve children, of whom Jeremiah, the father of our subject, was the next to the youngest. Jeremiah D. enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, in Company H, in 1862, in which he served until the Spring of 1864,

when he was discharged on account of disability. Then he returned home and died in August of that year, having been an active member of the Baptist Church. He was married to Mary A. Thomas, originally from Wales, who came to this country with her parents when an infant. Her father and mother, Evan and Elinor Thomas settled first in Pennsylvania, and two or three years later moved to Ohio. Evan Thomas was a physician, and followed his profession in this country until his death, which occurred in 1844, at the age of fifty. After the death of Mr. Muzzy, Mrs. Muzzy and the children moved to Arkansas, in 1869, locating in Little Rock. Three years later they came to Grange Prairie, and settled in Carlisle, where she has since lived. She is the mother of seven children, five of whom are now living: Louisa (deceased), Benjamin D. (the subject of this sketch), Ada (deceased, who was the wife of George T. Sonton, of Carlisle), Orlan T., Louis E., Fred. T. and Jed E. Mrs. Muzzy lives with her son, Benjamin D., and is an active member of the Baptist Church, of which she was one of the founders in Carlisle, the church being organized in 1875. Benjamin D. was only fifteen years of age when he removed to Arkansas with his mother, and was educated in Little Rock, and in 1879 took a commercial course at Louisville, Ky. He then returned to Carlisle and engaged in the mercantile business, and was appointed postmaster of this place, which office he held until 1886, being reappointed in July, 1889. Mr. Muzzy's wife was formerly Lizzie Reiff, daughter of Dr. T. J. Reiff, whose biography appears in this work. They are the parents of three children, two now living: Daisy, Gem (deceased), and an infant daughter not named. Mr. Muzzy is a member of the K. of H., and is one of the leading politicians of Carlisle, being an active Republican; he has held all the local offices in the place, from mayor down. It is unnecessary to add that he is a highly respected citizen and a leading man of this place.

James M. Neely, a prosperous merchant and farmer of Cabot, also general manager of the Wheel Trade Union, was born in South Carolina, March 7, 1854, and is the son of James C. and Margaret A. (Fewel) Neely, originally of South Carolina. His father, a native of Ireland, was born in 1818, and was among the early settlers in this part of the State, settling in this county in 1856, where he remained till his death, which occurred in 1875. Mrs. Neely was born in South Carolina, and is now living with her son. This family consists of father, mother, and five children, three of whom are still living. In his boyhood our subject attended the common schools of this county, and since his attainment to manhood has taken a course in the commercial college at Little Rock. His father kept a store at Cabot the last four years of his life, during which time he assisted in the store. In December, 1877, he was married to Florence Farrish, who came from North Carolina to Arkansas in 1871. They are the parents of two children, Rosco C. and Florence. Mr. Neely is a strong Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Tilden in 1876. Himself and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Neely fills the office of elder acceptably. He owns about 2,000 acres of land, 230 of which are under cultivation; he also owns the old homestead containing 410 acres of land, and a farm on which is a fine sixty acre orchard. In 1888 he and a brother erected a cotton gin at Cabot, costing $4,300; this is one of the best in the State, having all the latest improvements.

J. R. Nelon owes his nativity to Rutherford County, N. C., and is a son of J. R. Nelon and Nancy (Cockran) Nelon, his birth occurring September 30, 1841. The former was a soldier in the Mexican War, and is still a resident of North Carolina, where he is engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch enlisted in 1862, at the age of nineteen, in the Sixteenth North Carolina Infantry, and was afterward transferred to the Fifty sixth, in which he served throughout the war. He was captured and taken prisoner toward the close of the war and then taken to Maryland, where he was paroled in 1865. He took part in the battles of seven days' fight at Richmond, Petersburg, Dinwiddie Court House, and a number of others. After serving his country faithfully he returned to North Carolina, and in November, 1866, came to

Arkansas and located in what is now Lonoke County. Mr. Nelon bought the farm on which he now resides in 1872, which was a tract of land wild and uncultivated. He commenced with nothing and with debt on his hands, but is now free from incumbrance, and has a fine farm of 480 acres, with over 100 cleared, and good buildings thereon, put up by himself. Mr. Nelon was married first in 1867, to Annie Cantrell, of this State, and a daughter of W. H. H. Cantrell, of Little Rock, who died in 1869. He was married to his second wife in 1871, a Miss Anna Ford, of Tennessee, and a daughter of Robert Ford. They are the parents of five children, three of whom are living: Robert W., George W. and Thomas J. Mr. Nelon with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Masonic fraternity claims him as one of its honored members.

Stephen T. Northcutt first saw the light of this world in South Carolina, in 1841, as son of William and Kesiah (Beasley) Northcutt, formerly of North Carolina. William Northcutt is of Scotch descent, his father coming to the United States in 1776. The paternal great grandmother was a full blooded Indian. The mother of Stephen Northcutt was of French descent, her father coming from France in time to take part in the War of 1812. Stephen T. Northcutt was brought up in South Carolina where he lived until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, in the Twenty-first South Carolina Volunteer "Greyhorns" Regiment, in Hagood's brigade of Hood's division, in which he served until the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Fort Wagner on Moss Island, and again at Walthall Junction, yet not severely, these being flesh wounds. He was captured at Fort Fisher, then carried to Elmira, N. Y., where he was held as prisoner from January 15, 186 to September of the same year. He was an officer in the "Hospital Steward," and he fought over the ground on which his great grandfather fought during the Revolutionary War, where he was killed. Stephen T. had five brothers in the army with him. After the war he returned to his home in South Carolina and remained there until 1869, when he removed with his family to Arkansas, and settled in Lonoke County, on the farm he still calls home. Mr. Northcutt owns four hundred acres of land and has about half of it cleared. He was married to Nancy Barnes, of South Carolina, and who was born in 1838. They are the parents of eleven children, nine of whom are still living: Lizzie, Callie, Alice, William, Leola, Etta, Gertrude, Albert and Lovica. Mr. Northcutt, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Church; he has held the office of justice of the peace for six years, also the offices of school director, and coroner for two terms, four years. Politically he is a strong Democrat.

Andrew Park, a thorough agriculturist and one of the most prominent among the cultivators of the soil of Lonoke County, was born in Carroll County, Tenn., September 8, 1835. His father, Ephraim Park, a resident of Georgia, was married in South Carolina to Miss Clara Jackson. They were the parents of nine children, four boys and five girls. His father was a farmer by occupation. He moved from South Carolina to Missouri, thence to Tennessee. In 1844 he left the fair State of Tennessee, going to Mississippi, and living there until his demise, which occurred on July 28, 1848. His wife was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. She departed this life on September 15, 1884. The grandfather of our subject was in the Revolutionary War, passing through all its hardships without a wound. Andrew was educated in Mississippi, where he married Delila A. Foster on August 31, 1856, a daughter of Noah and Lodiski Foster. At the time of his marriage his worldly possessions were comprised of a horse and saddle; but by energetic and well directed efforts he has risen, and is now quite well to do. Nine children, six girls and three boys, have been born to their union. Eight of the children are living, four making their home with their parents: Frances L. (wife of Taylor Spiers, deceased in 1877; then again married R. P. Parks), Mattie E. (wife of T. C. Wiley), Virginia J. (wife of J. W. Calk), Nannie J., Lulu T. (wife of J. H. Calk), Wallace M., Walter B., Katie P., Arthur (deceased in infancy). Mr. Park owns a

piece of land 160 acres in extent, with sixty acres under cultivation, and which is counted as a No. 1 farm. He is a member of the Wheel, having held the office of treasurer of the County Wheel; also that of president of Masibardinent Wheel. His wife is a devoted member of the Methodist Church.

James Milton Park, M. D., Cabot's leading physician, was born in Panola County, Miss., February 6, 1851, being the son of Mathew and Caroline (Walker) Park, early settlers of Tennessee. His father, Mathew Park, removed to Panola County, Miss., when a boy of seventeen years, and resided there till 1883, in the meantime marrying, when he removed to Lonoke County, Ark., and purchased the farm on which he still lives. He is a leading Democrat in politics, and was appointed postmaster of Cabot under President Cleveland's administration, filling this office very acceptably for about three years. Mathew was a son of Ephraim and Clara (Jackson) Park, who were of Scotch and Irish descent. He and his wife still live, and are the parents of five children, all of whom are living: John F. (a lawyer of De Witt, Ark.), Johnson (a merchant of Cabot), Paschall (telegraph operator at Cabot), Mary Wright (a widow residing at Cabot) and James Milton (our subject, and the oldest of the family). The latter was reared in his native county, and received his literary education at Trezvant in the Panola County Masonic Institute. He acquired his medical education at the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating from this school in 1871. After graduating he went to Ozark, Ark., and began the practice of medicine, and in 1872 went to Hickory Plains, Prairie County, residing there until 1873, when he came to Cabot, where he now makes his home. He has built up an extensive practice in this town, and accumulated considerable property, owning over 800 acres of land, also the house and lot where he lives. Dr. Park was married, in 1873, to Miss Arabella Simmons, a Tennesseean by birth. Mrs. Park died in 1887, leaving one child, Mary Eugene. In April, 1889, the Doctor was married, the second time, to Miss Mary Harris, of Prairie Grove, who was born in Texas, in 1869. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Cabot Lodge No. 319. Having been elected chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, of the county, he has served this body for about six years, and also filled the office of secretary for this same society for a like number of years. He has presided over the State Eclectic Medical Society, as president one year, corresponding secretary of same for two years, and treasurer three years, which office he now fills. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Society, and one of the directors of the "Famous Life Association." Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church. Having grown weary of country practice, he contemplates moving to Hot Springs, to open an office in that place.

William M. Patton, merchant and farmer, born in Haywood County, Tenn., June 5, 1835, was the son of William and Margaret (Johnson) Patton, natives of Orange County, N. C., born in the years 1803 and 1802, respectively. William Patton, Sr., was the son of Alexander Patton, who claims North Carolina as his birthplace. He was drafted near the close of the War of 1812, and because of this did not serve. He was a farmer, of Irish descent, and died nearly eighty two years of age. The father of our subject moved from North Carolina to Western Tennessee soon after his marriage, which was about 1827, and was one of the early settlers there. He bought a farm soon after coming to this place, and on this he still lives, being about eighty-six years old. His wife died in 1844, leaving a family of seven children, six of whom are living. William M. Patton, the principal of this sketch, was raised and educated in Haywood County, Tenn. At the age of twenty three he came to Crittenden County, Ark., remaining in this county about four years. He was first married in Tennessee, to Miss Jane More, of North Carolina, and who died in Crittenden County, in 1861. This wife was the mother of two children, both of whom are deceased. His second marriage took place in Crittenden County, in 1863, to Julia E. Hayes, who was born in Gibson County, Tenn., about 1840. She is the mother of seven children, two deceased: Maggie M., Jennie P., Lizzie J., Carrie L. and Roberta M. In 1866 Mr. Patton

moved to Lonoke County, and settled on a farm, one mile from where he now lives; residing on this until 1874, after which time he moved to Cabot and opened a general store, where he continues in business as one of the leading merchants in that village. He deals in cotton and general produce, carries a stock valued at $15,000, and is the owner of 1,000 acres of land in this and Pulaski Counties, and is considered the wealthiest man in this part of the county. Starting in life empty handed, he has made all that he is now worth without any assistance. He joined the Masonic order in 1872, and became a member of the Cabot Lodge No. 319, in which he is acting treasurer. Mr. and Mrs. Patton are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, is a strong believer in temperance, charity and good will toward all men; is not addicted to the use of tobacco, nor strong drink in any form; is prompt in the payment of his debts, believing that punctuality is the life of trade, and that honesty is the best policy; firmly believes that the Bible is inspired, and that it is God's word to men, and as such must be accepted.

John H. Percefull, foremost among the oldest and prominent farmers of Lonoke County, was born in Pulaski County, within seven miles of his present home, in 1826, on March 31, and was the son of John and Sarah (Mitchell) Percefull, at an early day residents of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. They immigrated to this State in the 20's, and settled in Monroe County, near Clarendon, all of their children being born in Pulaski County. Mr. Percefull was an active worker in the Christian Church, and lived to be about sixty years of age. He was the father of six children, two of whom are still living: Mrs. Melvina Deadmon and John H. (our subject). He was reared in Central Arkansas, and there being no free schools in the State at that time, the little education he obtained was got in Little Rock. He was married, June 30, 1853, to Cordelia E. Shouse, whose birthplace was in Arkansas, where she received her early training, and died December 1, 1861, leaving four children, two of whom are still living: John H. and Alexander C. Mr. Percefull enlisted in the Confederate army in 1861, in Col. Monroe's regiment, and served on detached duty most of the time, being engaged in herding cattle for the soldiers; took part in some of the minor battles, also in a number of skirmishes; was taken prisoner and carried to Little Rock, where he took the oath of allegiance and was released. Mr. Percefull was married the second time to Catherine Leonard, of Arkansas, February 5, 1862, she being the daughter of John Leonard, a native of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Percefull were the parents of nine children (three of whom are deceased): Clementine, Lillie N., Lulu (deceased), Anna B. (deceased), George W. D., Marshall, James F. (deceased), Cora Lee and Grover Cleveland (born January 22, 1887). Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, he having belonged to this denomination for thirty years. Politically a strong Democrat, he is held in esteem as a citizen by all. He has a large farm well under cultivation, and during the war owned a large number of cattle, which the Federals seized. He is a very active and strong man, and can do as much hard work as any of his sons.

William T. Perry, known in Lonoke County as a prosperous planter, was born in Macon County, Ala., March 20, 1841, and is one of fifteen children who came to gladden the hearts of J. M. and Margaret (White) Perry. J. M. Perry was born in North Carolina in 1812, where he passed his childhood days, attending and receiving his education in the common schools of the county. He was married in this State in 18—, to Margaret White, also of North Carolina. In 1865 he emigrated to Alabama, settling in Russell County. He served in the Indian war, and many a thrilling episode has he related to his children of the perilous adventures of those days. He moved from Alabama into Arkansas in 1857, settling in Prairie County, where he resided the remainder of his life. Himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he having been a minister of the Gospel for a number of years, beside following the occupation of farming. The Masonic order and Royal Arch Masons know him and recognize him as one of their members. Our

subject's early life was that of the average boy, most of his time being passed in the schools of Arkansas, and when twenty years of age came to the conclusion that it was not good for man to be alone, and chose for his helpmate Adeline Perry. Miss Perry was a daughter of Hinton and Hixy Perry, and to their union have been born ten children, five of whom are living: William T., Maggie M., Mary A., Jack A., Arrosa J. The deceased are Beatrice, Mary E., Burrel B., Thomas W. and Milton B. Mr. Perry has a very fine farm of eighty acres, which is carefully cultivated. He has been a member of the Wheel, holding the office of vice president in that society for two years, and has filled the office of steward of the Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Perry are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served on the Confederate side of the late war, enlisting in 1865 under Gen. McCullough. His first battle was at Oak Hill, where he was wounded by a bullet passing through the left thigh. During his service in the war, he held the office of second lieutenant of the Mississippi regiment.

Robert Calvin Pinson, a grandson of an old Revolutionary soldier, and a son of Isaac and Rebecca (Pinson) Pinson, was born in Rockingham County, N. C., December 23, 1827, this county being the place of his parents' nativity, his father being born in 1789, and his mother in 1790. Isaac Pinson and wife were of Scotch descent, and members of the Primitive Baptist Church. They were the parents of twelve children, four of whom are living: John (in Carroll County, Tenn.), Elizabeth (also of Tennessee), Robert C. (the principal of this sketch) and Susan. Isaac Pinson having married the second time, was the father of three children, Isaac H. and Rebecca J., still living. Robert was raised on the farm and educated in the subscription schools of Carroll County, Tenn., his parents having moved there when he was five years of age. The education which he received was limited, he being obliged to help his father on the farm. But when twenty four, he attended school nine months, which, with the education he had received when a boy, gave him a fair knowledge of the common branches. In 1858 he was married in Henry County, Tenn., to Sarah E. Beasley, who was born in that county, in 1842, and who is a daughter of N. C. and Rebecca Beasley, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Pinson are the parents of eight children: Judith R., William B., Charles C., Alice (wife of Alexander Fleming), John E., Mary B., Robert C. and Isaac E. In 1873 he moved from Tennessee to Arkansas, and located in this county. In November, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, in Company C, Forty sixth Tennessee Infantry, in which he was made first lieutenant; serving in this capacity twelve months, he was then discharged on account of disability. Mr. Pinson owns a fine farm of 160 acres, situated about eight miles northwest of Cabot, of which he has seventy acres in cultivation. He is considered one of the prominent Democrats of his township, and a respected citizen.

J. P. Portis, one of the leading farmers of Lonoke County, was born in Mississippi, February 14, 1849, and is the son of Addison and Harriet (Hill) Portis, natives of Tennessee and Mississippi, respectively. Addison Portis claims Tennessee as his birthplace, was educated there and learned the carpenter's trade, becoming very proficient in this. His death occurred in 1853, and his wife, who survived him, was married again to Mr. Samuel Graham, to whom were born three children. J. P. Portis was educated in Mississippi, and in 1872 he emigrated to Arkansas, locating at Pine Bluff. After a year's residence in this place, he moved to Lonoke County, where he has since resided. The sequel of his moving to Arkansas was a marriage, which was consummated in July, 1880, the bride being Miss Mollie C. Clark. To this marriage three children were born, namely: Frank G., James P. and Beulah. He is a farmer by occupation and a very successful one, too, owning 160 acres of splendid land, with about 140 under cultivation. He affiliates with the Masonic Lodge, to which order he has belonged about eight years. He is a member of the Baptist Church and his wife an adherent of the Catholic faith. They are very pleasant, hospitable people, and are very popular in social circles.

John W. Puryear. Three brothers, of French nativity, emigrated to this country from the land of their birth at an early day. They were the founders of the Puryear family, of which John W. Puryear, of Carlisle, is a representative. John W. was born in Virginia, near Petersburg, in 1860, and was the son of William and Sarah (Bridgport) Puryear, natives of Virginia, as was also the grandfather of our subject, who was also named William. When John W. was an infant his parents moved from Virginia to Western Tennessee and settled eighteen miles from Memphis, on a farm, where they remained from 1860 to 1877, when they moved to Arkansas and settled in Lonoke City. The following year they moved to the farm on which John W. Puryear now lives. Mr. Puryear died in October, 1888, at the age of sixty four. His wife is still living, in her fifty-fourth year, and is the mother of twelve children, seven of whom are still living: Richard E., Bettie (wife of James Ross), Anna E. (now Mrs. Clark), William T., Rosa J. (wife of James Hicks, sheriff of this county), John W. (the subject of this sketch) and Hewett. John W. attained his majority in Tennessee, and after coming to Arkansas went to school at Lonoke, and there took a two years' course in the State University at Fayetteville. After coming home from the University, he taught school for two years, and then settled on a farm near the home place, on which he lived until the death of his father, when he moved to the place on which he now resides, Mr. Puryear was married to Miss Sarah Arnold, of Arkansas, and daughter of Alexander and Rebecca Arnold. old settlers of this State, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Puryear are the parents of two children: Alexander W. and Rosa Lee. They are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Puryear is among the leading Democrats of the county and is a very promising young man, with plenty of push and energy in him.

William H. Pyburn. Prominent among the citizens of Lonoke is William H. Pyburn, a native of Arkansas, born in Monroe (now Prairie) County on March 11, 1840, and a son of Richard and Nancy (Kellem) Pyburn. formerly of Missouri and Kentucky, respectively. Richard Pyburn came to Arkansas in 1823, and located at Indian Bay, on the White River, where he engaged in the mercantile business, also following the occupation of steamboating, and piloted the first boat up the White River. He became a very popular citizen, and represented Prairie County in the General Assembly of Arkansas. His death, which occurred in 1855, at Pyburn's Bluff, was deeply felt by the entire community. After his father's death, William H. moved to Brownsville, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted (in 1860) in Pleasant's Trans Mississippi regiment, and in Capt. William Goodrum's company. He served until the close of the war, and was commissioned second lieutenant, participating in the battle of Prairie Grove, and at the battle of Helena he was wounded and taken prisoner, and for twenty one months was incarcerated at Johnson's Island, and there received his parole. After the war Mr. Pyburn returned to Arkansas, and located soon after in Lonoke, and there worked at his trade, that of carpentering, which he learned when young. He soon after accepted a position as book-keeper with W. H. Eagle & Co., continuing with them until they sold out to Daniel & Strauss, with whom he remained, filling the same position for eight years. In 1888 he was offered his present position with W. H. Eagle & Son. He has been three times married, and is the father of six children, of whom two sons and one daughter are now living: Richard M. (now operator and agent for the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at Roxton, Texas), Ella B. (the wife of George F. Hall, also an agent of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, at Roanoke, Texas) and Claud K. (at home.) He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has held the office of deacon in this church for a great many years, and is a Knight of Honor. Mr. Pyburn has always taken an active interest in the advancement of the place, and contributes liberally to all enterprises of a worthy character.

Dr. T. J. Reiff, one of Carlisle's noted physicians, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1834. The Reiff family came from Switzerland to the United States in the latter part of the seven

teenth century and settled in Lancaster County, which was organized in an early period of the eighteenth century. The grandfather of the Doctor was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his own father served in the War of 1812. He was a farmer by occupation, and died within a half mile of his birthplace, in 1881, at the age of eighty four, his wife dying the year before, in her seventy seventh year. They were members of the Mennonite Church, also the parents of fourteen children, six of whom died in infancy, eight still living. Dr. Reiff lived at home until after he became of age, helping his father on the farm. He commenced the study of medicine when quite young, and entered college in 1853, graduating the next year. In 1857 he commenced practicing near the old homestead, remaining there till 1865, when he moved to Woodford County, Ill., where he practiced two years, then moved to Iroquois County, where he remained four years, here continuing in his practice and busying himself farming. In 1871 he traveled in the South for his health, and the following year located in Grand Prairie, where he now resides, spending the first year on a farm which he bought, and since residing in Carlisle. Dr. Reiff was married in January, 1860 to Susan Vance, a resident of his native State. She was born in 1835 and died May 15, 1887, leaving two children: Lizzie (wife of B. D. Muzzy, postmaster at Carlisle), and Jacob A. L. (a telegraph operator). Mrs. Reiff was a member of the Methodist Church. The Doctor is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also of the Knights of Honor. He was the third Northern man who located in Grand Prairie, and though a strong Republican, was elected county judge of Prairie County, or rather president of the board of supervisors, which is now the same as county judge, which office he held two terms; was twice appointed postmaster of Prairie Center, a position which he declined, although he served as postmaster of Roanoke, Ill., in 1866 and 1867, before coming to Arkansas. Though but little interested in politics, he is one of the leading Republicans of the county. He was elected mayor of Carlisle in the spring of 1885, and re elected in the spring of 1886.

William Henry Roberson, whose record while occupying the public office of assessor of Lonoke County has been an honorable and upright one, was born in Marion County, Ala., October 15, 1844, and is the son of Thomas and Priscilla (Lee) Roberson, originally of Tennessee and South Carolina, respectively. They migrated to Alabama with their parents at an early day, and there married. They moved to Mississippi in 1855, and three years later came to Arkansas, locating near Austin, then in Prairie County, but since changed to Lonoke County, where they now reside. William Henry lived with his parents till manhood, receiving all the educational advantages to be had in those days, which were, of course, very meager. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, of the Fifth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Capt. Jingles, of Austin. He participated in many skirmishes and battles, among them Murfreesboro, Farmington, Shiloh, Mumfordsville, Perryville and Chickamauga. At the latter place he was shot through the arm, this wound afterward necessitating amputation at the shoulder, after which he took part in the sixty days' battle in the Georgia campaign, and served until the close of the war; he was very fortunate in not once being taken prisoner. At the close of the war he returned home and attended school for ten months, after leaving school began farming, and has since continued that occupation. In 1866 Mr. Roberson purchased his present farm in Section 17, Lonoke Township, where he has eighty acres, with thirty-five under cultivation. The year 1869 his marriage with Miss Lydia Atchley was consummated. She was a native of Tennessee, and came to Arkansas with her parents. To them have been born four sons and three daughters. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1886 the people elected him assessor of Lonoke County, and again elected him in 1888 to fill the same position.

J. M. Robinson, one of the prominent and substantial tillers of the soil of Lonoke County, is the son of Cumberland and Elizabeth (Marchbank) Robinson, natives of Tennessee. The former, who took his name after the Cumberland Mountains, was

born in 1797, and most of his early life was spent in his native State (Tennessee), where he received an education, and afterward married Miss Marchbank. To this union thirteen children were born, six boys and seven girls. Mr. Robinson immigrated to Arkansas from Tennessee in September, 1850, and located in Prairie County, where he remained until his death, which occurred October 16, 1850. He was a successful farmer, and took no little interest in the education of the young, thinking that a substantial literary foundation fitted them for any position, whether they possessed a fortune or not. Himself and wife were active members of the Baptist Church, the former being deacon in Big Black Church while in Tennessee. Mrs. Robinson was called to her final home in 1865. J. M. Robinson was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., May 8, 1833, and received his primary education in the schools about his home. When a young man he immigrated with his father to Arkansas, locating at Des Arc, where he engaged in business on his own account. At that time he possessed a pony which he valued at $40, and which seemed to him quite a fortune. On January 15, 1855, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Smart, a daughter of George and Rachel Smart. To them was born on December 27, 1856, a child, James, who is now deceased. Mr. Robinson was bereft of his wife July 15, 1856, and in November, 1860, he was united in marriage with Vina (Lesley) Sanders. They are the parents of eight children, namely, Franklin P., Cumberland L., Martin L., Moses G., Pliant A., Albert N., Samuel A. and Minnie H. Four of the children are still living and three reside at home. Mr. Robinson is actively engaged in farming and owns 160 acres of land, seventy of which are in cultivation. He has held a membership in the Wheel, and is a man who gives his support to all worthy enterprises, exercising not a little influence in the county. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

H. Frank Robinson was born in Kershaw County, S. C., December 24, 1839, and is a son of Wiley and Elizabeth (Forehand) Robinson, originally from South Carolina and North Carolina, respectively. Mr. Wiley Robinson was a farmer by occupation and moved to Florida in 1855, and died there in 1861. His wife died in 1853, eight years before her husband's death. They were the parents of fourteen children, Frank being the youngest of the family. The subject of this sketch was in Florida during the Billy Bowlegs Indian War. In 1856 he returned to South Carolina, where he was married, on June 3, 1858, to Abigail Wood, a resident of the same State. He again moved to Florida in 1859, remaining here one year, then going to Alabama to assume the management of a plantation, which he had under his charge for about two years. In March, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, in the First Alabama Infantry, Company K, in which he remained one year, and was then transferred to the Seventeenth Alabama, serving in this until June 3, 1863, when he was assigned to the Engineers' corps. Mr. Robinson participated in the bombardment of Fort Pickens and Fort Berrancas, also the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and a number of others, and was several times severely wounded. He carries as unwelcome tokens of the late war a minie ball in his thigh and one in his right arm; was also shot in the side of the neck, had one arm and one leg broken, and was pierced with a bayonet. After receiving his discharge from service, at Mobile, Ala., he went to Texas, where he was joined by his family, then afterward went to Mississippi, where he spent three years. In 1869 he moved to Arkansas and settled in Jefferson County, where he remained until 1880, when he removed to Lonoke County. Here he rented a farm until October, 1887, when he bought an improved place. He now has a fine farm of eighty acres, all improved excepting fifteen acres. Mrs. Robinson died in January, 1880, leaving five children: Cornelia (now Mrs. Kirby), Henry, James, William, Lizzie and Jessie. His marriage to his second and present wife occurred October 26, 1880. This wife was a widow lady, Mrs. Bettie T. Motley (*nee* Hall), a native of South Carolina. They are the parents of three children: Marvin, Nancy, and one step-son, Thomas Motley. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly respected citizens.

George I. Rose, son of Samuel D. and Mary A. (Smith) Rose, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, was born in Little Rock on September 26, 1826. Mr. Samuel D. Rose emigrated from Ohio to Arkansas, and settled on a farm in Pulaski County, near Little Rock, in 1820. He was a carpenter by trade, and worked on the first State house. He died in 1839, his wife surviving him some four years, and left a family of four boys, one of whom was killed by a bear when thirteen years old. George, our subject, followed the life of a hunter for a number of years. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and fought in the battle of Buena Vista and a number of skirmishes. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service, as a member of an independent company; he was also first lieutenant in Capt. Reynold's spy company, belonging to Col. Monroe's regiment of the First Arkansas, in which he served until the war closed. After this he returned to his farm, which he bought in 1853, and on which he now lives, and again took up the occupation of hunting, which he followed for several years. He was first married March 4, 1852, to Mary Ann Hudgins, who died September 8, 1876, and who was the mother of one daughter, George Ann (who is now married). Mr. Rose married his second and present wife August 7, 1878, Victoria Bird, a native of Georgia, and a daughter of Nathan and Eliza Bird. He owns a fine farm of 290 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation, with a good double log house, stables, etc. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

William F. Ross, a farmer and ginner of Totten Township, was born in 1833, in the State of Tennessee, and was a son of Hezekiah H. and Edith (Henry) Ross, of North Carolina. The parents of Hezekiah were natives of Scotland, and immigrated to this country before the Revolutionary War, in which his father took an active part, and settled in Anderson County, N. C., where he engaged in teaching. He died in 1820, at the age of about ninety years. His wife lived to be over one hundred years of age, dying in 1840. They were the parents of four children, of whom Hezekiah was the eldest. He grew up in North Carolina, and was married there. In 1826 he moved to Tennessee, where he farmed until his death, which occurred in 1854. He belonged to the Whig party. His wife afterward came to Arkansas with her family, which consisted of nine children, six of whom are still living. Three of the sons lived to serve the Confederacy in the late war. Mrs. Ross died in 1861, at the age of sixty five years. William F. was nineteen years of age when he came to Arkansas with his mother, and settled in Prairie County on the farm which he now calls his home. He enlisted in Company I, of the Twenty-fifth Arkansas Infantry, and served under Gens. Johnston and Hood; was wounded in the battles of Jackson, Miss., and at Resaca, Ga. The close of the war found him destitute of everything, with not even a whole suit of clothes on his back, barefooted, and without a hat, etc. He has made all he is now worth by close economy and hard work, and now owns a good improved farm of 160 acres, and 440 acres of wild land. His first wife was Miss Anna Deal, who died in 1862, leaving two children, one of whom, Fannie E., is living. He was married the second time to Mary J. Cormack; she died in 1871, leaving two children, Hezekiah and Hugh, who died soon after their mother. His third and present wife, to whom he was married in 1872, was Lavinia Cormack, of Decatur County, Tenn., born in 1841. They are the parents of four children, all now living: May, Vera K., Thomas C. and Edith. Mrs. Ross is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Ross a member of the Baptist Church, and also of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Walter Chapel Lodge No. 237. He built his cotton gin in 1884, and is doing a large and prosperous business. He is a prominent Democrat, and a highly respected citizen, and is deeply interested in everything relating to school and religious work.

Col. R. P. Rowley, a civil engineer during the late war, and a prominent citizen of Lonoke County, was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1837, and is a son of Kelsey M. and Maria B. (Scott) Rowley, from New Jersey and Virginia, respectively. Kelsey M., the father of Col. Rowley, was a class mate of Dr. McLean, of

Princeton University, and a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, and followed his profession until his health gave out, when he then engaged in the drug business at Clarksville, and carried on a large wholesale and retail trade. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Whig, voting for William H. Harrison, Henry Clay, etc. He died in 1847, after which his wife moved to Nashville, Tenn., with her family, which consisted of seven children, two of whom, Mary B. and R. P. (our subject), are still living; Catharine, Robenia, Jeannette, Kelsey M. and an infant are deceased. Mrs. Rowley died January 4, 1884, at the age of eighty years, being also a member of the Presbyterian Church. R. P. Rowley was educated in a private school at Nashville, and afterward took a course of civil engineering. At the age of nineteen he came to Little Rock with letters of recommendation, and took charge of the Little Rock & Napoleon Railroad as chief engineer, and in about a year afterward, in 1858, received an appointment from Gov. Conway as State engineer, which office he held until the spring of 1860, when he went to Memphis, Tenn,, to join an independent company of soldiers to go to Virginia, but before starting, by order of Gov. Pillow, the company was made a Tennessee regiment. Mr. Rowley serving as private for a few months, then served at Island No. 10, New Madrid, Fort Thompson, Belmont, Mo. (where Grant was defeated for the first, last and only time in his life), at Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and a number of others, and on his return from Atlanta was wounded at Dalton Gap by a shell. He was afterward appointed by Gov. Pillow, military engineer, and held the office of first lieutenant of the Confederate Army corps of engineers, and served with the Army of Tennessee under Gen. Bragg. He held this office until May 27, 1863, when he was appointed captain, and on April 30, 1864, was promoted to major of the first battalion of the first troops of Virginia, by the war department of Richmond, under Gen. Johnston. He was ordered to report at Shreveport, La., in the Trans Mississippi department. He was afterward promoted to lieutenant colonel of engineers, and served as chief engineer of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and was paroled at Galveston, on June 20, 1865, by Provost Marshal Laughlin of the district of Texas. After the war he returned to Arkansas and was married to Mary Overton Meriwether, of Todd County, Ky., in 1866. He continued as engineer for about six months, and then settled on a plantation, on the Mississippi eight miles below Memphis, on the Arkansas side of the river, and in 1879 came to Lonoke County, and located on his present place. Col. Rowley has 800 acres of land, with 300 under cultivation, a large gin, good residence and out buildings. He is a prominent Democrat, and has represented his county in the legislature and in the county conventions ever since he came to Lonoke County. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley were the parents of five children: James (deceased), Robenia, Kelsey B., Lucy O. and Robert P. He, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian Church. The Colonel is one of the leading men of his county, besides being one of the most popular.

Rev. James Polasky Russell, pastor of Mount Carmel Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was born in East Tennessee, March 13, 1834, and was the son of George and Mary (Wallace) Russell, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father of James was of Scotch Irish descent, and was also a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He died in Washington County in 1840. His wife was born in 1813 and died in 1838, leaving three children, two of whom are still living: James P. and a sister. J. P. Russell received his early education at Cane Hill College, Washington County, Ark., and in 1854 went to Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., where he graduated in 1858, taking the degree of A. B. and a course in systematic theology. He was ordained the same year by the Lebanon Presbytery. He has followed teaching and other avocations since he began preaching, but for nine years has been engaged exclusively in the ministry. In January, 1859, he was married to Miss Amanda L. Morrow, who was born in Washington County, Ark., February 8, 1836. They are the parents of eleven children, ten of whom are now living: George

B., Loretta A. (wife of J. P. Edmiston), Samuel A., Mary Jane, Julia E., Polosky M., Alta, Robert I., Alfred W., Florence J. He moved to Pulaski County, in 1865, and in 1887 to Lonoke County. He resides on a farm two miles south of Cabot, which contains 187 acres of land, eighty acres being under cultivation

William Greenberry Russell, owner of a fine farm of 120 acres in Section 21, Magness Township, first saw the light of day in Walker County, Ga., in May, 1848, and was the son of Stephen and Emenilla (Disheroan) Russell, from the State of Georgia. Stephen Russell's father was a native of South Carolina, and came to Lonoke County, Ark., in 1851, in which county he and his son (father of William) died in 1880. Mrs. Russell was born in Habersham County, Ga., and died in 1870. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom are now living, and six of them residents of this county. William Russell was married in 1870 to Eliza Emaline Taggart, of White County, Ark., and who was born in 1852, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Taggart. They are the parents of eight children: Martha Louisa, James M., Elizabeth Emarilla, Thomas Walter, Susan Palastine, Joseph Stephen, Theophilus and Franklin Adolph. He has served as justice of the peace of Magness Township for six years, which office he still retains. He is a member of the Masonic order and was initiated into Cabot Lodge No. 319, and is now a member of Elpara Lodge No. 52, in White County, having represented it in the Grand Lodge of this State three different terms. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In the political world he is a strong Democrat, as were his father and his grandfather before him. He takes great interest in all educational work and in any and all things relative to the welfare of the community in which he lives.

William H. Sanders. In speaking of a man as prominent, the word is often applied to those not worthy of the title, and at other times employed without a realization of its meaning. When applicably used in its true sense, it is the greatest compliment that can be given, and to refer to W. H. Sanders, the subject of this sketch, as a prominent man, only proper and fitting tribute is paid. Tuscaloosa County, Ala., claims the advent of his birth, in the year 1840, he being the son of John and Matilda (Morgan) Sanders. John Sanders, a native of Chester District, S. C., emigrated in 1817 to Alabama, before the Indians had entirely left that country, and located on the Black Warrior River, now known as Sanders' Ferry. He acquired a reputation as one of the early pioneers of that State, and in fact the name of Sanders is associated with the early settlement of three different commonwealths. The progenitor of this illustrious family was Ezekiel Sanders, who came from England, settling in South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he won a name and reputation for his spirit of daring and many acts of bravery, stamping him a man among men. When William H. was a lad of six, his father's death threw responsibilities on his young shoulders which it would seem almost impossible for one of his years to perform. He assisted his mother in discharging the manifold duties of a large plantation, and from that time forward has won the admiration of many friends, for his keen sense of discernment, honesty in all business dealings, and a genialty that could never fail to draw around him a host of sincere friends. In 1860 he enlisted in the Old Warrior Guards, serving with them at the first battle of Manassas. At the expiration of his first term of enlistment, he became a member of Company D, Second Alabama Cavalry, in which he served until the final surrender, without having received a wound or being taken prisoner. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and shortly afterward married Miss Julia Ellis, of Alabama, a daughter of R. F. Ellis. He immediately engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits, in which he was, as a matter of course, very successful. In 1873, in company with his brother, Ezekiel Sanders, he moved to Arkansas, the latter dying in this State, in 1883. They located in what was then Pulaski County, where Mr. Sanders resumed his former occupation, that of farming and mercantile business. In 1885 he came to the town of Lonoke, entering into the livery business,

and being identified with that branch of trade until 1885, since which time he has devoted his attention to buying and shipping horses and mules, besides farming and the real-estate business. For many years he was a member of the school board, which had in him one of their most efficient and influential members. He is a member in high standing of Lonoke Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., having joined that fraternity in Alabama, and is also one of the original members of the K. of H. Mr. Sanders, with his wife, is a member of the Baptist Church, and in his political views he is a Democrat. Previous to the war the family were Whigs. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanders ten children have been born, six sons and four daughters, all living.

Alfred Webb Sanders, who is one of the native residents of Lonoke County, is none the less esteemed on that account, for his career has been upright and successful. He was born on May 23, 1843, being a son of William and Luserine (Low) Sanders; the birth of the former occurred in York District, S. C., in about 1810, and his father, William Sanders, Sr., was also born in that State about 1761. William Sanders, Sr., moved to Arkansas with his son William, where he followed the occupation of farmer and blacksmith, and where he died in 1864, at the age of ninety seven. He was of Irish descent. The father of the subject of this sketch died on January 1, 1883, but his wife, whose natal year was 1811, is yet living, making her home with her son Newton, of this county. She was the mother of eight children, four of whom survive. Alfred W. Sanders, after reaching manhood, enlisted during the war in the Confederate service, in Company K, Thirty sixth Arkansas Infantry, in which he served until the close of hostilities in 1863. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and a number of skirmishes, and at the last named battle was wounded in the top of the head. Mr. Sanders was married in 1870, to Emma Garlington, who died in 1880, leaving three children: Alma, Mary and Wayne. In February, 1882, he married his second wife, Miss Melvina Anthony, a native of Illinois, born in 1861, and a daughter of Benjamin H. and Ollive Anthony. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders became the parents of three children, two of whom are still living: Orie and Lyla. Mr. Sanders has a fine farm of 190 acres, fifty acres being under cultivation, on which he has lived since 1875. He has turned his attention of late years principally to the raising of strawberries, from which he cleared about $100 per acre in 1889. He is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife belong to the Baptist Church. Mr. Sanders' father was county judge for several terms, and held the office of county treasurer a number of years, being recognized as a representative citizen.

James S. Savage. Among the farmers and enterprising stock raisers of Carlisle Township is Mr. Savage, who was born in Kentucky in 1845, one of a family of children which blessed the union of James and Martha (Jordan) Savage, also natives of the Blue Grass State. They moved to Illinois when James was a small boy and settled in Edgar County, and later in Vermilion County, where the father purchased wild land and improved it, there making his home until his death, which occurred September 20, 1884, at the age of seventy-seven. His widow still survives him, and is in her eightieth year, being a member of her youngest son's family on the old homestead. She belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is the mother of seven children, four of whom survive: John E. (lives in Texas), Hiram B. (in Illinois), James S. (our subject) and Nicholas. James commenced farming for himself at the age of twenty two, on a farm near the old homestead, where he remained until the fall of 1873, then moving to Arkansas and purchasing land where he now lives. He was married May 18, 1876, to Miss Mary Grady, a native of New York. Her parents, James and Hanora Grady, came to this State in 1874, and then moved to Iowa, where they are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Savage are the parents of five children, three of whom are still living: James S., Lela and Dwight (an infant). Those deceased were Charles E. (born March 22, 1880, died August 5, 1881) and Forrest B. (born December 20, 1883, died May 20, 1884). Mr. Savage is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having formerly belonged to the

Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of Lodge No. 3131, K. of H. He takes an active part in all school and church work, and aids the general advancements of the county's interests.

Conoway Scott is a wealthy planter of Ashland Township, whose rise to his present position has been gained entirely through his perseverance and industry. A native of Arkansas, he was born on the plantation where he now resides, July 19, 1867. He is the son of Conoway Scott, who came to Arkansas when a small boy with his parents, about the year 1830. William Scott, his father, settled in Pulaski County, ten miles below Little Rock, and there opened a large plantation, upon which he resided until his death. Conoway Scott, Sr., grew to manhood in this county, and afterward married Miss Eliza Ann Lawson, of North Carolina nativity, though reared and educated in Little Rock. He had opened a large plantation previous to his marriage, which was ready for his bride, and here he passed a happy married life. That plantation is where his family now reside. He opened a place on Arcanum River, a part of it being purchased of the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, to which it was donated by the Government. At the time of his death Mr. Scott had one of the finest plantations in the county, improved with exceptional buildings, a cotton gin (steam) and all the evidences of progress and advance that can be seen in all prosperous localities. He was a strong Whig and an anti-slavery man, and of stanch Union principles at the beginning of the war, but after that his sympathies were with the Southern cause. He had at one time several thousand acres of land, but the estate now consists of 2,500 acres, to which the subject of this sketch is the only heir. Mr. Scott's death occurred in 1866, and his excellent wife, who survives him, has charge of the plantation. She is a lady of remarkable business aptitude, and her management of the estate excites the admiration of all who know her. Conoway, Jr., received an excellent education at the University of Richmond (Ky.), and resides on the home place with his mother. He has good business tact, is industrious and a thorough gentleman.

George W. Scott has been associated with the affairs of this locality in various capacities, and now, as postmaster, merchant and farmer, he is widely and favorably known. He was born in Jackson County, Mo., February 13, 1844, and is a son of Henry Scott, a native of Ireland, who moved to the State of Missouri when a boy, growing to manhood and marrying there. His wife was formerly Mary Neafus, of Pennsylvania birth, but reared in Kentucky. Mr. Scott was a farmer in Jackson County, following this occupation till his death, which occurred in 1859. He served in the Mexican War and as lieutenant colonel, in the United States army. His wife survived him, dying in California, in 1886. George W. Scott, upon reaching mature years, served in the Federal army from October 20, 1862, to January 16, 1866, holding a position in the quartermaster's department. When the war closed he came to Arkansas, first settling on a farm in Pulaski County. In 1884 he came to this county, and purchased a place with only slight improvements, but has cleared and built and modernized the farm, until to day he has a fine place of 400 acres, with 320 under cultivation. He has a good double barn, old gin, with new engine and machinery, and corn mill, together with his store. He has been in the mercantile business for some fourteen years, enjoying substantial patronage. In 1870 he was married to Minnie Diehl, a native of Pulaski County, Ark., and daughter of John Diehl. There were five children born to them: James W., John E. and William M., all of whom are attending the State University. The two deceased are George E. (who died when eleven years old) and Elizabeth P. (who died when eighteen months old). Mr. Scott was appointed postmaster in 1884, and has also served a number of years on the school board, with credit to himself and benefit to his township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Elihu D. Seaton, an old artilleryman of the Confederate service, was born in Wayne County, Tenn., July 10, 1832, to the union of Samuel and Sarah (Baker) Seaton, natives of Alabama and Tennessee, respectively. Samuel Seaton was mar

ried twice. His first wife died in Commerce, Miss., after which he moved to DeSoto County, Miss., where he lived a number of years. He died in Oxford, Lafayette County, of that State, about 1882, at the age of ninety four, having served in the War of 1812, for which his widow now draws a pension. E. D. Seaton moved to Henderson County, Tenn., in 1851, and was there married to Miss Irena Shakelford, a native of that State. Remaining there until the next year, he then went to Panola County, Miss., and was engaged as an overseer on a plantation until 1861, when he enlisted in the Confederate service, first in the sixty days' troops and afterward in Ward's artillery in Company A, under Capt. C. B. Vance, serving until after the siege of Vicksburg, when he was transferred to a cavalry company. He lost an arm shortly afterward and then returned home in August, 1864. In November, 1872, Mr. Seaton moved to Arkansas and located in Lonoke County, being engaged in farming up to 1878, when he came to Lonoke and carried on the livery business about a year. He then removed to Richwoods Township, and has been conducting a place of about 300 acres for the last ten years. In December, 1889, he again embarked in the livery business in Lonoke, after having sold his farm, and bought a residence near his stable, and has also contracted for a quarter section of land in Richwoods Township. Mr. Seaton having lost his first wife in 1860, married his present companion, Talith C. Martin, a native of Mississippi, on March 3, 1862. By his first marriage he was the father of two children: Sarah A. (widow of W. A. O'Daniel, deceased) and Mary Ann (wife of James H. Allen). By his second union he had eight children, five of whom are living: Ella J. (wife of R. L. Sawyers), Samuel E., James H., Lee M. and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Seaton are members of the Baptist Church, to which they have belonged for over twenty years. The former is also connected with the Knights of Honor.

Reuben H. Simmons, one of the earliest settlers of Lonoke County, is a native of Georgia, and was born in Floyd County, November 22, 1840. He is the son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Albright) Simmons, originally from Virginia and Georgia, respectively. The former went to Georgia when quite a young man, and there met and won his bride, remaining in that State for some time, successfully engaged in farming in Madison and Floyd Counties. During his residence in the locality he made numerous friends, by his upright, generous and noble characteristics. He also lived in Walker and Catoosa Counties up to 1857. In the winter of that year he moved to Arkansas, and settled on the land where his son now resides. He was claimed by the grim destroyer, Death, in March, 1858, but his excellent wife survived him until 1867. Reuben H. received his education in the schools of his native State, and though the facilities for acquiring knowledge were very meager at the time, he made the most of his opportunities, and is now a well-informed man. When quite young he accompanied his father to Arkansas, and purchased the land for a farm, and the improvements that have taken place under his arrangement have changed the place beyond recall. He has about 175 acres in an excellent state of cultivation, and these, with the good buildings, fine orchards, etc., contribute to place his farm on a level with the best in the country. In addition to this farm Mr. Simmons has 425 acres of the very best timber land, from which he will be able to realize a comfortable fortune. When the decree came that there should be war, he laid down the implements of peace to take up those of the battlefield, and enlisted in the Thirtieth Arkansas Infantry (Confederate army), serving until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Moore's Mill, Nashville and Franklin, and in the fights of the siege and surrender of Atlanta, Ga., being wounded by a gunshot at Moore's Mill. This disabled him for a short time, but his spirit and valor would not permit him to stay quietly by and not take a part in the battles. After his wound was partially healed, and before he should have gone out he was on the field, and was slightly wounded five times. In May, 1865, he was paroled, and soon after returned to his home. The year 1872 witnessed his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jones, a

native of Georgia. Three children were born of this union: Mary R., William Thomas and Virginia F. Mr. Simmons is in every way worthy the respect and esteem shown him by the entire community. He is a noble, upright and generous man, and to all things of a noble character his support is warmly given.

Judge J. N. Smith, county and probate judge for the county of Lonoke, was born in Shelby County, Tenn., September 5, 1850, and is the son of Benjamin V. and Evaline (Mahar) Smith, natives of North Carolina and Alabama, respectively. The Smiths inherit the blood of the sturdy races of the Scotch and Irish, and were among the first settlers of Raleigh, N. C. The maternal grandfather of Judge Smith was a worthy son of the Emerald Isle, and a man of great brilliancy and scholarly attainments. A family tradition fixes him as a son of an Irish lord, and when he was a young man, he left his home to become a seaman; and he was the lieutenant who led the crew to burn the "Philadelphia" in the harbor of Tripoli. Of a family of four sons and one daughter, Judge Smith is the second in order of birth. He grew to manhood at his pioneer home, assisting in the duties of the farm, and receiving only the limited advantages for an education that were allotted to the boys of that period, the only book being a "speller" and a pine knot to furnish the light. His parents came to Arkansas when he was but three years old, and took up their abode in what is now Lonoke (but at that time Prairie) County. Here they cleared and made a comfortable home, living along in the even tenor of their way until the war, when the good old father was called to the gate one evening by a Union soldier, under command of Col. Geiger of the Eighth Illinois, when he was foully and cruelly murdered by the Federal soldiers. After the death of his father, the management of the farm fell to young Smith, and though but a comparative youth, he conducted it admirably, and afterward became a teacher in the district schools of the county. At the first election held after the organization of Lonoke County, he was elected magistrate, and held this position for ten years consecutively. In 1886 he was elected county and probate judge, which office he is filling at the present writing. The Judge has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Iva Swaim, a native of Arkansas and a cousin of James P. Eagle, the present honorable Governor. Their marriage was solemnized October 22, 1877, and Mrs. Smith's death occurred in July, 1878. Judge Smith was again married, in 1884, to Mrs. Eugenia Swaim, a native of Arkansas and the widow of W. D. Swaim. In 1886 the Judge moved to Lonoke, where he is now residing, but still owns the original homestead consisting of 400 acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation. The A. F. & A. M. and K. of P. fraternities count him as one of their members, and he is also a member of and one of the original founders of the Wheel. The Judge and family worship at the Baptist Church, and they are well known and highly respected by all who know them.

Elbert F. Solomon. To the many readers of the present volume, Mr. Solomon is known as one of the highly respected citizens of Lonoke County. Originally from Munroe County, Ala., he was born May 29, 1853, and is the son of Tobias and Sarah (Goodwin) Solomon, both natives of Alabama, where they lived and died. Among the very earliest pioneers of that part of Alabama was John Solomon, the grandfather of Elbert F., who immigrated to that locality from North Carolina at an early day. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of a family of five children, and having lost his parents when in his fourth year, he was left to the care of his grandfather. He received such meager advantages for schooling as were to be had in those days, and when sixteen years of age began life for himself as a farm laborer. In 1871 he went to Louisiana, remained for three years, working in the same capacity, and in 1874 removed to Arkansas, locating in Lonoke County, where, in 1880, he purchased his present farm. This consists of 200 acres, with 100 under cultivation, and in 1884 Mr. Solomon built his cotton gin, six miles northwest from Lonoke. It has steam power, elevator and all the modern improvements. Mr. Solomon's first wife was Miss Florence Lambert, their marriage taking place in 1872, and at

her death, which occurred in 1881, she left two bright little daughters. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an excellent and highly respected woman. In 1882 Mr. Solomon was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Eagle, daughter of Howell Hicks and the widow of Daniel Eagle. He is a Democrat in politics, and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is chairman of the school board, and always takes an active interest in educational matters, and especially in School District No. 24, where a good school house and excellent teaching prevail.

Andrew J. Somers was a son of one of the pioneer preachers of Arkansas, who was a native of North Carolina, and was born and reared at the head of the Albermarle Sound, and educated in Tennessee. Rev. John B. Somers married Mariva B. Burrow, of Georgia birth, and immigrated to Arkansas in the winter of 1845, where he settled in Dallas County, and the following year moved to Jefferson County, where he engaged in farming for five years. In 1851 he came to Lonoke County, and settled on a farm where Andrew J. now lives, and opened up a place of 200 acres, on which he resided until his death, April 4, 1876. His wife survived him until October 20, 1884. Andrew J. Somers, who was born in Carroll County, Tenn., April 21, 1837, moved to this county with his father, and has since resided on or near the old homestead. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service, in Col. Monroe's cavalry regiment, Cable's brigade and Fagan's division, in which he served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Jenkins' Ferry, Mark's Mills, Pine Bluff, and a number of skirmishes. He had a dozen or more bullets shot through his hat, his clothes also being cut by them, but he escaped from even a flesh wound. After the war he returned to his old home and ran a wood and iron shop one year, when in 1867, he commenced farming on the old place, where he now lives. Mr. Somers has a fine farm situated two miles and a half south of England Station, containing 307 acres, with 110 acres in cultivation. Upon it are tolerably good buildings, and two fine orchards of apples, peaches, pears and plums. Mr. Somers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is district steward, recording steward and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is a leading man of his county, and takes an active part in all work for the good of the community in which he lives.

James Franklin Stephens has been a resident of Lonoke County since he was eighteen years of age, and though, perhaps, one of its smaller farmers, he is among the most esteemed. He was born in Marion County, Ala., January 27, 1849, being the son of W. B. and Lucinda (Oglisbie) Stephens, both natives of Georgia. W. B. Stephens moved from the State of his birth to Mississippi, and then to Alabama, afterward returning to Mississippi, where he died in 1857. His wife died in 1855, leaving a family of twelve children (two dead) who were then reared by an older sister of James. James F. Stephens came to this county January 1, 1868, where he remained two years. Going thence to White County, he made his home there until 1872, when he chose a location in Mississippi, there being married on December 25, of that year, to Mrs. Mary A. Smith (*nee* Neely), a widow. She was born in Marshall County, Miss., July 28, 1845. After his marriage he returned to White County, Ark., where he had a farm rented, and in 1875 came again to Lonoke County, this having since been his home. He bought a farm of 133 acres, forty acres being under cultivation, and now has over eighty acres cleared, with good buildings, orchard, etc. In 1883 Mr. Stephens engaged in the occupation of a well borer, and as such has had great success. He bores a thirty inch well, and has failed only four times in getting water. Himself and wife have been the parents of eight children, four of whom are still living: Thomas F., Hally, Clyde and Lynn. John H., Pearl, Maud and Vela are deceased. Mrs. Stephens is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Stephens belongs to the County Wheel, and is a highly respected citizen.

Benjamin L. Stovall, M. D. Among the younger members of the medical fraternity in Lonoke County, and one of its rising practitioners, is Dr.

Stovall, the son of James M. and Angeline (Richey) Stovall. They were natives of Alabama, and were married in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., in the same year moving to and locating in Attala County, Miss., which locality claims them as early settlers. In 1859 they came to Arkansas and settled in Pulaski County, where Mrs. Stovall died, in 1888, at the age of fifty four years. Benjamin L. was born in Attala County, Miss., December 14, 1857, and from his earliest boyhood the ambition and aspiration of his life was to be a physician. In his twentieth year he entered St. John's College, at Little Rock, and the next year was enrolled as a student of the University of Arkansas. He also read medicine at Jacksonville under the instruction of Dr. G. W. Granberry, at the same time being engaged in teaching in the public schools. In 1882 Dr. Stovall entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated, in March, 1884, with honors. Following his graduation he located in Lonoke Township, where he has since resided, and has established a large and lucrative practice. January 20, 1889, witnessed his marriage with Miss Wilma Hicks, a native of Lonoke County and a descendant of one of the county's pioneer families. Mrs. Stovall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is active in all charitable and benevolent works. In his political views the Doctor sides with the Democrats.

Hon. A. D. Tanner, of the firm of Tanner Bros., merchants and planters, of Pulaski Township, Lonoke County, was born in Mississippi, Marshall County, on May 17, 1848, as the son of Rev. James Tanner, a native of Virginia. Upon leaving there, when a young man, he married Lucy Thornton, also a Virginian by birth, born in Pittsylvania County. Mr. Tanner was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for nearly sixty years. He followed farming a while in Tennessee, but, about 1846, moved to Marshall County, Miss., which was his home for five years, or until his location in Prairie County, Ark., in 1852. Here he began to farm. When the lines were changed by county surveys, he became a resident of Lonoke County, and here lived until his death, September 8, 1888, he being at that time eighty two years old. His wife survived him about three weeks, dying at the age of seventy five years. Of their family, four sons and five daughters grew to maturity, all except one daughter being alive at this writing. The brothers live in this county. The subject of this sketch, the third son, received a good English education in this county after arriving at mature years, later engaging in teaching in Lonoke and Polk Counties, which he followed for a number of years. He and his brother then formed a partnership and bought land where Mr. Tanner now lives, though little was then in a state of cultivation. The brothers have now opened up about 600 acres, all of which is in good condition for crops. They are at present engaged in developing some 600 acres more, and have good residences, stock, buildings, new gin, engine and machinery. In this home tract there are 1,640 acres of bottom land, and in Lonoke Township they own about 200 acres, mostly under cultivation. They also own some wild land in Arkansas County. Commencing without means, the brothers have been very successful, being now foremost among the substantial men of the county. A. D. Tanner was married in this county, January 17, 1882, to Maggie L. Hays, of Tennessee origin, though reared in Arkansas, the daughter of Henry Hays of this county. A family of three children blessed their union: Floyd A., Maud and a girl baby. Mr. Tanner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife has linked her faith with the Presbyterian denomination. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, having served that body as president. He was elected to represent Lonoke County in the State legislature in 1881, being re elected at the expiration of his term, and filled the office with credit to himself and to the honor of the county. He has occupied various positions in the church, and is on the board of churches at Cabot. He is also a member of the board at Lonoke, and of the board of Lonoke tannery at Austin.

T. H. Tanner was born in Fayette County, January 6, 1846, coming to this State and county with his parents in 1852. He grew to manhood

here, and in 1864 he enlisted in the Forty seventh Missouri Cavalry, Col. Crannell commanding, and served till the close of the war. He was taken prisoner and held three months at Little Rock. At the expiration of his service he joined Price, taking part in the latter's raid through Missouri. When the war closed, he settled here for a short time, then attending school at Hickory Plains and Lonoke, receiving a good schooling in the common and higher branches. After obtaining his education, he went into business, later with his brother, buying the land upon which they now live, improving, cultivating and making it one of the most desirable pieces of property in Lonoke County.

James H. Temple was born in Madison County, Tenn., June 27, 1837. Wyatt and Rebecca J. (Cagle) Temple, his parents, were natives of North Carolina, the former being a surveyor and farmer by occupation, who moved to Marshall County, Miss., in 1839, where he remained about ten years. Coming thence to Arkansas, he settled in Pulaski County, and here was killed in 1865. James H. Temple grew to manhood in Mississippi and Arkansas, and in 1861 enlisted in Col. Churchill's regiment of mounted infantry, serving until 1864, and taking part in the battles of Elkhorn, Murfreesboro, Perryville (Ky.), and a number of others. He returned home in December, 1865, and engaged in farming in Pulaski County, but in 1867 moved to Lonoke County, where he bought a partially improved farm. He now has a landed property of 340 acres in one tract, with 130 acres cleared, upon which are a large double log house, stables, etc. Mr. Temple moved from this place to White County in 1871, and resided there fourteen years, but, selling out, he returned to his old home. He was married in 1866, to Miss Sallie McNeely, also a native of Madison County, Tenn., and a daughter of William McNeely. They are the parents of five children: James I., Leonidas H., Lena, John C. and Orville, who are living, and one daughter, Lizzie, who died in her twentieth year, in 1888, and an infant, also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Temple are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They enjoy extensive acquaintance throughout the community, and are favorably known.

Dr. Gaston M. Thompson. The medical profession is prominently represented by substantial and promising practitioners, and among those worthy of mention is Dr. Thompson. A native of Monroe County, Miss., he was born March 17, 1837, being the son of Dr. James G. and Martha (Shanklin) Thompson, of North Carolina and South Carolina birth, respectively. They were married in Alabama, and soon after moved to Mississippi, where Mr. Thompson became a prominent citizen, serving as State senator for fifteen years in an acceptable manner. He was a brother of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior in President Buchanan's Cabinet. At the age of sixteen years Gaston M. Thompson entered the University of Mississippi at Oxford, where he remained for three years, pursuing his studies with care, and in a painstaking manner, and later entered the Wesleyan University at Florence, Ala., from which he graduated in 1857. Returning to his home he began the study of medicine under his father, who was a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College. In 1860 he entered the University of Louisville, and graduated with honors from the Medical Department in 1861. That year he enlisted in Company C, Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, and was mustered into service at Harper's Ferry, Va. In 1862 he was commissioned assistant surgeon, and held this position until the close of the war. After the struggle was ended he returned to Mississippi, and subsequently engaged actively in the practice of his profession at New Orleans and other places. He came to Arkansas in 1877, locating first at Forrest City, but after a short time moved to Lonoke, where he has since lived, having built up a large and lucrative practice, which is well deserved. His cheerful manner and disposition and sanguine temperament make him a welcome visitor in the sick room, while his thorough knowledge of the medical science renders him very successful. The Doctor is a member of the Lonoke board of health, and is also on the Lonoke County medical examining board. In his political views he sides with the Democrats.

John W. Thompson owes his nativity to Fayette County, Tenn., where he was born, in 1844, to

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the union of William and Martha (Hays) Thompson, natives of Kentucky and Alabama, respectively. William Thompson, the grandfather of John W., was drafted in the War of 1812, but furnished a substitute. The parents of John W. came to Arkansas in 1855 and settled in what is now Lonoke County, where the father resided until his death in 1884, his wife surviving him two years. He was a minister of the Baptist Church, and was a Royal Arch Mason, being also prominent as a Democrat. Mr. Thompson was seventy-nine years old at the time of his death; his father also lived to an old age, and the family are somewhat noted for their longevity. John W., the youngest of a family of seven children, lived at home until twenty two years of age, when he commenced farming for himself on the place which he now occupies. He enlisted in the First Trans Mississippi Regiment of Arkansas during the war, and on July 4, 1862, was captured at the battle of Helena and taken to Alton, Ill., where he was kept until February 17, 1865, then being sent to Point Lookout for exchange. He was exchanged at Richmond, Va., shortly before Lee's surrender in April, 1865, after which he returned home and resumed farming on his present place. Mr. Thompson was married in 1866 to Fannie Deal, who was born in 1847, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of Jacob and Fannie Deal, who came to Arkansas in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of three children: Anna, Oren and Beulah. They are both members of the Baptist Church, of which Mr. Thompson is deacon. He is a prominent Democrat and a highly respected citizen.

John McClure Trimble is a leading farmer of Lonoke County, and a highly successful one, and was born in Pike County, Mo., May 30, 1842. He is the son of James Allen and Ruthie Ann (Wells) Trimble. The former, whose birth occurred near Lexington, Ky., in 1801, died in Lonoke County, Ark., in 1853. The grandfather was a Virginian by birth, of Scotch Irish descent. Our subject's mother died in 1867, in Lonoke County, having borne seven children, four of whom are living. John M., the fourth child in the family, lived in Missouri until his eighth year, when he accompanied his parents to Arkansas, settling in Lonoke County, and here receiving a limited education. Remaining with his parents till they died, he subsequently became the husband of Sarah E. Roberson, December 31, 1868. She was a native of Mississippi. Five children have been born to this union, four of whom are now living: Francis E., Lelia A., Addie and Johnnie. Mr. Trimble moved from Missouri to Arkansas in 1850, stopping first in Little Rock. After tarrying but a little while there he came to this county, where he has resided for the past sixteen years. He now owns eighty acres of land, fifty acres being under cultivation. For four years during the war he served in the Confederate army as a member of Company K, First Trans-Mississippi Regiment. Being one of the first to advocate free schools, he has officiated as a member of the board of education, and has wielded no little influence toward the organization of good schools. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. The South Bend Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1871 by Mr. Trimble and wife, John W. Hollis and wife and sister Isabell. The church's first pastor was Rev. Pace, and the present one is Rev. Keith. The church has at the present time about seventy members.

Nathan E. Verser, a prominent agriculturist of Prairie Township, and a son of William A. and Jane (Brown) Verser, of North Carolina, was born in Fayette County, Tenn., in 1849. His father came to Tennessee with his parents when twelve years of age, at about the same time that the Brown family moved to that State, and it was here that he and Jane Brown were married. In 1858 they came to Arkansas, and settled in this county, on the same farm which was Nathan's birthplace, and where he now lives. Mr. Verser was graduated from the medical school at Cincinnati, Ohio, and had a large practice, but during the war he had the misfortune to lose all of his property. In 1879 he moved to Lonoke, and was elected county treasurer, holding this office for eight years. In religion he was a Baptist, being a deacon in that church; was a Royal Arch Mason, and a thorough

Democrat of his community. After his death his worthy wife only survived three weeks. He has been married three times; first to Elizabeth Ford, in 1874, she dying in 1876, leaving him two children, Walter and Virginia. He then married Anna Longford, who died in 1879, leaving three children, of whom Gaston, only, is living. In 1881 he was married to Josie Watson, his present wife. She was born in Phillips County, Ark., and is a daughter of John and Josephine Watson, of Tennessee. The Watsons came to this State before the war, and were among the early settlers of Phillips County. Our subject and his wife were the parents of three children, one of whom, Edgar E., is now living. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Verser is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1875 he changed his residence to the northern part of the county, where he lived five years, after which he returned to the old homestead, where he still makes his home. He is a loyal Democrat, and takes an active part in all educational and church work.

John R. Walton, a prosperous citizen of his adopted State, was born in Burke County, Ga., February 7, 1814, and is a son of William Walton and Nancy (Wammuch) Walton, formerly of Virginia and Florida, respectively. William Walton was a planter and miller. He and his wife died when John R. was a child. John R. Walton immigrated to Arkansas in 1835, and located in Arkansas County, on a farm, where he found employment in farming and rafting timber on the Mississippi. Here he was made a justice of the peace, serving for eight years. In 1880 he removed to Lonoke County. He has been wedded four times. His first marriage was to Nancy Rodgers, a widow, May 28, 1843. Two children were born to this union: Mrs. Fannie Maguire and Dr. J. H. Walton, now of Arkansas County. He was again married, December 2, 1860, to Jennette Davidson, who died February, 1880, leaving two children, both of whom are living, Matthew O. and Maggie. Mr. Walton took for his third wife Sophrono Davidson, also a widow. His fourth wife was Mrs. Kate Marshall, to whom he was married in January, 1886. He fellowships with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, while his wife and daughter, Maggie, are members of the Baptist Church. In 1840 our subject was initiated into the Masonic fraternity, of which order he has been a faithful member ever since.

W. M. Watts. In giving the history of Lonoke County and the names of its most prominent men, that of Mr. W. M. Watts should not be omitted. The land of his birth is Georgia, he being born in Bartow County of that State November 30, 1855, the youngest of two children given to E. T. N. and M. C. (Simmons) Watts. E. T. N. Watts was originally of Georgia, residing there until 1859, making farming and railroading his chief occupations. In 1859 he immigrated to Arkansas and settled in Saline County, this being his present abiding-place. He at one time moved to Lonoke County, where he lived for some years, but his first choice of a home in Arkansas pleased him better than all others, so he returned to Saline County. Mr. E. T. N. Watts served through the late war, facing all the dangers of that period with a courage not unlike that of a Cromwell. W. M. Watts lived in Saline County from 1859 to 1864, and then he went to Little Rock to attend school, remaining here for one year, and finishing his education at Fayetteville University, Washington County, Ark. Leaving school he located in Lonoke County, and with his father cleared the farm where he now lives. They commenced in the heavy timber land, a prospect that would have disheartened anyone less sanguine, but knowing no such word as fail, the result was 325 acres in a fine state of cultivation, where once timber was the only growth. There are still 315 acres of forest land which, judging by his previous efforts, will soon be under cultivation. A good residence, store-room, steam-gin and saw-mill are among the numerous improvements he has effected. He is also engaged in the mercantile business, having purchased the stock and fixtures from his father in 1887. He has a very good stock of general merchandise, and his manner of doing business insures him the patronage of the surrounding country. On June 10, 1879, he was married to Miss Nannie A. Marsh, a daughter of T. P. Marsh.

Mrs. Watts was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., but was reared and educated in Lonoke County, Ark. To them have been born three children: May, Ava and Wyatt, aged eight, six and three, respectively. Mr. Watts is a member of Lonoke Lodge No. 9, Knights of Pythias. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

George S. Weaver, a prosperous and reliable merchant of Lonoke, was born in Northern Alabama, in 1833, and is the son of Adam and Caroline (Cooper) Weaver, natives of East Tennessee and Alabama, respectively, who resided in the latter State until their death. George S. remained at home with his parents, enjoying a share in the advantages for an education that were to be obtained in those days. In 1858 he came to Arkansas and located at Camden, engaging as a stage driver from Gaines' Landing to Washington, as there were at that time but forty miles of railroad in that State, and that running from Memphis to Madison. In 1859 he returned to his home, and in 1861 enlisted in the Lauderdale Guards, which three months later became a part of the Fourth Alabama Regiment. At the first battle of Manassas, he received a bullet wound in the hip, which disabled him for life. When able to be taken from the hospital, he was moved to his home by his parents who had gone after him. On September 12, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Couch, of Alabama nativity, and a daughter of Jacob M. Couch and wife, formerly Miss Elvira Gower, both originally from Tennessee, their union occurring in 1838. Mrs. Couch was sixty-five years of age at the time of her demise in 1883. He is still living at Lauderdale, Ala., being seventy four years old, and has been a resident of that place for forty years. He visited Arkansas in 1889, and is very active and enjoys good health for a person of such advanced years. In 1874 Mr. Weaver came to Arkansas, locating at Lonoke, where he has been successfully engaged in business since that time. Three children have been born to himself and wife: John A., Percy B. and George S., Jr. Mrs. Weaver is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Thomas H. Webb. In any worthy account of Lonoke's business interests, mention should not fail to be made of one of the representative commercial factors, Mr. Thomas H. Webb, who is a native of Virginia, born in Pittsylvania County in 1859. His parents, Edmond and Elizabeth (Adams) Webb, were Virginians by birth, where they lived and died. In a family of seven children, Thomas H. is third in order of birth. He remained upon the home farm until he attained his majority, receiving such advantages for an education as obtained, though these, unfortunately, were very limited. In 1859 he emigrated to Tennessee, and, locating in Hardeman County, accepted a position as clerk in a store, in which he afterward became a partner, under the firm name of Webb & Price. He became settled in Memphis in 1862, and for the following three years was in business in that city. Since 1881 he has been a citizen of Lonoke, where he has figured as a leading and influential merchant, becoming well known in commercial affairs. Mr. Webb was married, in 1859, to Miss Emma J. Hamer, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Rev. Milton J. Hamer, a pioneer pastor of that State. Mrs. Webb died in 1862, leaving one child, John S., now of Crittenden County, Ark. In 1866 Mr. Webb married Miss Gwinnetta B. Ewell, a native of La Grange, Tenn. She fell a victim to the terrible scourge of yellow fever in 1878, leaving two children, one son and one daughter, the latter becoming the wife of Rev. A. O. Evans, pastor of the Winfield Memorial Church of Little Rock. Mr. Webb was married to his third and present wife in 1879. She was formerly Miss Mary Gray, of Mississippi, daughter of Claudius Gray, and a niece of Rev. J. Gray, a minister in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Webb are both respected members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lonoke, in which he is steward and treasurer. He is Past Dictator in the K. of H., and Past Grand Representative of the A. F. & A. M. Himself and family are held in high esteem, and respected by all who know them.

Capt. Patrick H. Wheat is, not without merit, conceded to be one of the most prominent citizens of Lonoke. He is a native of Mississippi, and

was born in Lowndes County, October 24, 1823, the son of Illa Nun and Ann Haynes (Geer) Wheat. Illa Nun Wheat was of Georgia birth, and a descendant of one of the early families of that State. The progenitors of the family were three sturdy Scotchmen, who came to America at an early day, and were gallant soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Illa Nun Wheat chose the profession of medicine, and graduated from the medical school at Paris, France. Returning to America he located in Alabama, and there married Miss Ann Evans, a daughter of Gov. Evans of Alabama, subsequently participating in the Creek War, and acting as aid de-camp to Gen. Jackson, in the battle of New Orleans. His wife died in Alabama, and he afterward removed to Mississippi, where he met and married Miss Ann Haynes, originally from Tennessee. When Capt. Wheat was nine years of age he went to Perryville, Mo., to attend a Catholic school, and remained there for three years. He then started on a journey with his father to Texas, and while on this trip his father sickened and died. The remainder of his boyhood days were spent in his native State, with nothing occurring to break the monotony of his quiet life. In January, 1850, he located in Devall's Bluff, then in Prairie County, became engaged in farming, and also kept a warehouse. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service and was commissioned paymaster in the army of Arkansas. In 1862 he organized a company of cavalry of 196 men, in which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of Company A, Fagan's First Arkansas Cavalry. Capt. Wheat participated in several engagements, the first being near Lonoke, one in White County, and also at the battle of Prairie Grove, besides several skirmishes. He had three horses shot from under him at the battle of Grand Prairie, but was not once injured. After the war he returned to his home and resided there until 1872, then moving to Lonoke, from whence in 1889 he came to his present farm. In 1845 he was married at Holly Springs, Miss., to Miss Lavinia A. Walton, a native of Cumberland County, Va., but who moved with her parents to Mississippi. Mrs. Wheat died in 1872, leaving one son, and in 1873 Capt. Wheat married Mrs. Martha A. Reynolds, a native of Lonoke County, Ark., and the daughter of A. J. Legate, the oldest settler in this county. Capt. Wheat married his present wife in 1889. She was formerly Miss Lou M. Boone, of Mississippi, who came to Arkansas with her brother. The Captain is a member of the Lonoke Lodge, and King of Lonoke Chapter A. F. & A. M., and in 1872 he was elected State senator. He also has an interest in the Wheel store at Lonoke, in which he is director. The family worships at the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Wheat is a member in high standing. Capt. Wheat has always taken an active interest in matters pertaining to the advancement of the country, and especially supports educational enterprises.

Pierce H. Whitfield is the only survivor of the family of John and Sally (Snellen) Whitfield, whose names are well remembered throughout this county. John Whitfield was born in Tennessee, about 1813. Upon leaving that State he removed to Alabama, and in 1873, to Lonoke County, Ark., where he died in 1881. His wife was born in Virginia, in 1812, and died in 1889. Pierce H. Whitfield first saw the light of day in Jackson County, Ala., February 24, 1857. He was reared and educated in that State until seventeen years of age, when his parents moved to this county, and here his after life was spent. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Unity Pierce Beard, who was born in Alabama, about 1859, being a daughter of William Beard; he came to this county about 1870, and died in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield are the parents of six children, two of whom only are living: William C. and Clara May. He has a fine farm of 260 acres, 170 acres cleared, with the balance in good timber, where he has lived for a number of years. He is a prominent Democrat of his county, and a popular and worthy citizen, enjoying large acquaintance.

# CHAPTER XXII.

PERRY COUNTY—RESOURCES STOCK INTERESTS—COUNTY OFFICERS, WITH TERM OF SERVICE POLITICS AND POPULATION LOCATION, BOUNDARY, GEOLOGY, ETC.—PHYSICAL FORMATION STREAMS—NATURAL PRODUCTS—THE ERA OF SETTLEMENT COUNTY ORGANIZATION—DIVISION—TOWNSHIPS TAXATION STOCK—THE WAR PUBLIC SCHOOLS—CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS—COURTS AND PRACTITIONERS—OFFICIAL DELIBERATIONS—THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES—PERSONAL MEMORANDA.

I love everything that's old—old friends,
Old times, old manners, old books, old wine.- *Goldsmith.*

AMONG the resources of Perry County it is proper to mention its valuable timber, which speculators have not been slow to observe and appreciate, as several companies own large tracts of land covered with magnificent forests. The Little Rock Land & Lumber Company own perhaps the greatest amount. It is unfortunate for the county that so much of its valuable timber belongs to non-residents; however the getting out of this timber, when transportation is opened up for its removal, will bring some revenue to the people of the locality. Live stock of all kinds do well in the summer grazing on the wild grasses that abound, and during the fall and winter switch cane and pea vines not only sustain life but keep them in good condition. This however is not the ultimatum of stock farming, as the animals can be much better sustained and made much more valuable on tame grasses, which can be abundantly raised, and on grain partially in the winter season. It is but a short distance to drive stock to market on good transportation lines. Hogs frequently fatten sufficiently for market on the acorns and other nuts which the forests provide in great profusion.

Besides the staple crops of corn, cotton and oats, field peas, potatoes, both sweet and Irish, all kinds of garden vegetables and melons grow remarkably well, the watermelons being as fine as the eye ever saw, or man ever feasted upon. There are no railroads in the county, but the Little Rock & Fort Smith skirts along on the northern side just across the Arkansas River. A line for a branch of the Missouri Pacific has been surveyed across the western end of the county, and a line for the proposed Little Rock & Choctaw Railroad has been surveyed through the entire length of the county from east to west along the Fourche la Fave Valley. The Fourche la Fave River is navigable for small boats as far up as Perryville, and in high water up to Aplin. Messrs. Rankin and Bland have recently launched a new stern-wheel steamer at Perryville, to ply up and down the Fourche and Arkansas Rivers. On the Arkansas, in Huston Township, is Brown's Landing, where most all goods are landed,

and from where much cotton and other produce is shipped. Little Rock is the market for nearly all the produce raised in the county.

Following is a list of the names of the several county officers, with date of terms of service annexed, from the organization of the county to September, 1889:

Judges county court: William Houston, 1840 42; I. W. Flannikin, 1842 44; N. King, 1844 46; I. W. Flannikin, 1846 48; I. Russell, 1848 50; Henry Brown, 1850 52; John Vann, 1852 56; T. E. Holmes, 1856 58; J. O. Higgins, 1858 62; A. McAlpin, 1862 64; James Grace, 1864, until his death, and Aaron Price from that time and from 1866 to 1868; R. S. Robertson, 1868 72; * * * H. Fowler, 1874 76; N. F. Beverly, 1876 78; L. M. Harris, 1878 82; George M. Johnson, 1882 84; L. M. Harris, 1884 86; H. G. Wood, 1886-88; R. J. White, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Clerks: I. Russell, 1840-46; J. W. Rison, 1846 58; W. H. Blackwell, 1858 62; T. E. Holmes, 1862 64; J. L. Matthews, 1864 66; W. H. Blackwell, 1866 68; G. W. Manes, 1868 72; G. B. Maddock, 1872 74; J. A. McBath, 1874-76; A. L. McGahey, 1876 82; J. A. McBath, present incumbent, first elected in 1882, and regularly since.

Sheriffs: Robert McCall, 1840 42; J. Greathouse, 1842 44; William Holford, 1844 46; M. Wise, 1846 48; William Wilson, 1848 50; William Smith, 1850 52; T. A. Reeder, 1852 54; A. J. Jenkins, 1854 60; T. C. Pankey, 1860 62; J. W. Hardin, 1862 64; J. E. Smith, 1864 66; M. G. Smyers, 1866 68; E. W. Baker, 1868 72; W. P. Hambright, 1872 73; J. May, 1873-74; A. Wade, 1874-76; M. G. Smyers, 1876 78; J. A. Isom, 1878 80; L. J. Vann, 1880 82; W. H. Rankin, 1882 84; J. E. Oliver, present incumbent, first elected in 1884, and successively since.

Treasurers: J. L. Houston, 1840 42; William Wilson, 1842 44; * * * Thomas Pinson, 1846-48; W. R. Holford, 1848-50; I. Russell, 1850 52; William Smith, 1852 54; D. H. Frobaugh, 1854-56; W. H. Blackwell, 1856 58; J. P. Willis, 1858 60; H. Fowler, 1860 62; W. H. Burrow, 1862 64; J. Denisley, 1864 66; John Wells, 1866-68; J. W. Harper, 1868 72; J. S. Jones, 1872 74; W. N. McGee, 1874-75; J. S. Jones, 1875 76; William Bland, 1876 78; John Bland, 1878 82; W. G. Rankin, 1882 84; William Holcomb, 1884 86; Jerry Ragdill, 1886 88; G. W. Ivey, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Coroners: N. King, 1840 42; Robert Brown, 1842 44; William Grisham, 1846 48; * * * E. McL. Murry, 1848 50; Robert Brown, 1850 52; David Vann, 1852-54; James Lee, 1854 56; J. Miller, 1856 58; Robert Rankin, 1858 60; D. Shears, 1860 62; John Wells, 1862 64; * * * A. Wells, 1866 68; J. R. Green, 1868 72; William Edwards, 1872-74; William Bell, 1874 82; W. T. Baskins, 1882 84; J. A. Ellis, 1884 86; F. Van Buren, 1886 88; W. G. Handright, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: T. McBeth, 1840 42; * * * L. G. Houston, 1844 46; * * * R. McBeth, 1850 52; J. T. Cox, 1852 54; A. J. Lucas, 1854 56; G. Davie, 1856 58; M. H. Mann, 1858 64; W. H. Ivey, 1864 68; William Creasey, 1868 72; J. C. Fitch, 1872 74; W. D. H. Creasey, 1874 84; John Christ, 1884 86; W. D. H. Creasey, present incumbent, elected in 1886, and again in 1888.

Assessors: J. B. Davis, 1868 72; W. T. Gadd, 1872-74; T. J. Holmes, 1874-80; M. Brazil, 1880 82; J. B. Lawson, 1882 84; J. S. Massey, 1884 88; B. D. Taylor, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Delegates to constitutional conventions: March and May, 1861, L. D. Hill; January, 1864, none; January and February, 1868, J. C. Priddy; July to October, 1874, W. H. Blackwell.

Representatives in State legislature: Fourth legislature, 1842 43, Thomas S. Haynes and George W. Lemoyne; William Russell, 1844 45; N. King, 1846; William Russell, 1849 50; Edward Simpson, 1850 51; — Atchison, 1852 53; Levin D. Hill, 1854 60; F. R. Janes, 1860 62; William Wilson, 1862 64; George A. Cunningham, 1864 65; J. W. Stout, 1866 67; J. G. Gibbon for Twenty first district, Dallas, Saline, and Perry, and G. H. Kyle, 1868 69; W. R. Harley and J. H. Scales, 1871; J. W. Gossett and W. R. Harley, 1873; M. M. Duffie and G. W. Gossett,

1874; M. G. Smyers, 1875; Jesse H. Jones, 1877; G. Thomas Holmes, 1879; James A. Brazil, 1881; J. F. Sellers, 1883 85; J. J. Cook, 1887.

William Wilson represented Perry County in the Confederate legislature held at Washington, in Hempstead County, from September 22 to October 2, 1864.

For representation in the State senate, the county has been connected at various times with other counties.

The political aspect of Perry County may be seen by a glance at the figures below, showing the number of votes cast for each of the candidates named: At the September election, 1888, for Governor, James P. Eagle, Democrat, 496; C. M. Norwood, combined opposition, 427. At the November election, 1888, for President, Cleveland, Democrat, 384; Harrison, Republican, 180; Streeter, Union Labor, 116. The figures show the Democratic party to be in the ascendancy.

The population of Perry County in 1860 was 2,162 white, and 303 colored; total, 2,465; in 1870 it was 3,395 white, and 290 colored; total, 3,685; in 1880 it was 3,072 white, and 800 colored; total, 3,872.

Perry County, Ark., is situated in the central part of the State, and has for its boundary Conway on the north, Faulkner on the east, with the Arkansas River between them; Pulaski, Saline and Garland Counties on the south, and Yell on the west. Its greatest length, east and west, on a straight line is thirty six miles, but from the extreme eastern boundary to the extreme western is forty-two miles. Its greatest width at any one place is eighteen miles, but from the extreme northern boundary to the extreme southern is twenty four miles. The surface is generally broken. In the northern part of the county are the Petit Jean Mountains trending east and west through the entire length of the county, which lie between the Arkansas and Fourche la Fave Rivers. The highest peak is McGee Mountain, just north of Perryville. From near its summit flows a spring of water having a slight taste of sulphur.

With a general direction from west to east, running the entire length of the county, is the Fourche la Fave River, the broad valley of which with its alluvial soil is second to none in the State for productiveness. Skirting along the southern border of the valley rise the Maumelle Mountains, extending almost the entire length of the county. They gradually slope away to the streams on the other side, so that the relief map of Perry County would present a picture of a valley on the northern side along the Arkansas River, then a range of mountains rising abruptly to descend on the opposite side, almost the same way; then nearly directly east and west through the heart of the county, a river with its broad valley; south of this the mountains rising again, and the valleys of the smaller streams on the south. The whole surface, except where man has planted his home, is a never ending panorama of forests, the timber of Arkansas being famous for its wonderful adaptability for lumber. Perry County is no exception to the rule. Here the cypress, the elm, sycamore, the two varieties of gum, walnut, hickory, white oak, black oak, burr oak and post oak, cottonwood, cherry and pine, persimmon, pawpaw and pecan grow.

Wild fruits in their season also abound, the strawberry, blackberry and huckleberry, the wild plum of different varieties, wild grapes, a summer sort, about the size of the Delaware, and equally as fine flavored, a smaller grape that ripens after the frost, then a grape called Muscadine, about as large as the Concord, usually growing singly, but sometimes in clusters, with a thick skin, and excellent for sauce when cooked.

Formerly wild bear, deer and turkey, were very plentiful, and even now there is sufficient game to insure the sportsman ample reward for a few days spent in the mountains. Bear are very scarce, yet one was killed a few weeks since in the southwest part of the county. Raccoon and possums are very common now. The wild turkey and quail furnish ample sport on the wing, while squirrels and rabbits are also plentiful. In the fall and spring wild geese and ducks are abundant. Deer hunts are not uncommon, and the hunter seldom returns empty handed. The timber wolf is not unfrequently a visitor to the sheep pens.

The soil is rich alluvial in the valleys and a

sandy loam, very productive, on the uplands. Certainly Perry County is the home of corn and cotton, as here on the bottom lands corn yields from sixty to eighty bushels per acre and cotton from one to one and a half bales. Oats bring from forty to sixty bushels and millet and Hungarian from one to two tons of hay per acre. Clover is grown some but not extensively. Rye and wheat also grow well. On the uplands, which are unsurpassed by any in the State, corn and oats yield from thirty to fifty bushels, and cotton on an average of about three fourths of a bale per acre. Millet and other kinds of grasses do remarkably well. The county is well watered, the river Fourche la Fave traversing its length from east to west and emptying into the Arkansas some two or three miles above the southern boundary line. On the north side, for about twelve miles from the eastern line, the Arkansas River makes the dividing line between this and Conway County, thence the river flows south to the southern boundary. The Arkansas River bottom is excelled by no land in the United States, and the finely improved farms attest the productiveness of the soil. In the northern part of the county tributaries of this river afford plenty of water, and the valleys on either side invite the farmer to live therein. Of these streams Rose, Big and Rocky Cypress Creeks are the most important. In the south part of the county Brushy Fork, South Fork and Cedar Creek, tributaries of the Fourche la Fave and the Maumelle Rivers, water that section. Here, too, the homes of the sturdy sons of toil are located, and plenty rewards their labor. Many good springs abound in the hilly and mountainous portions of the county, the waters of which are used for domestic purposes when conveniently obtainable. Well water, however, is mostly used by the families, and it is found throughout the county at a depth averaging from twenty to thirty feet.

In elevation the surface of the county is divided into three classes of land, the river bottom, all classed as lowlands, the creek valleys and the elevated undulating plains. Underlying a great part of the surface is a formation of slate, and in the mountains sandstone frequently crops out in ledges and surface boulders. Traces of gold and some of the other metals have been discovered, but have never been mined to any extent, nor is it known that they exist in paying quantities. Several years ago quite an excitement was raised over the alleged discovery of gold in the mountains, and nearly every farmer owned a gold mine, figuratively speaking. Two drifts of coal have been discovered and worked, one in the northern part of the county, which furnished coal for the blacksmiths at Perryville and adjacent country. Lately a coal mine was discovered near Aplin, the extent of which is at present unknown. Wood for fuel is so plentiful, and there being no railroads in the county to furnish transportation, it is not likely that coal will yet be mined therein for many years.

The facts regarding the early settlement of the county are very limited, but there are several men yet living who have a clear remembrance of the first settlers, and to them, especially George W. Rankin, W. H. Blackwell and W. G. Rankin, is acknowledgment due for information respecting the settlers. Here, as everywhere else in a new country, the pioneers built their houses along the streams. The ring of the woodsman's ax is first heard resounding in the valleys and echoing back from the hills. Aaron Price came to this county in 1808, with some stockmen, and they settled on Fourche la Fave River, some eight or nine miles down from the present site of Perryville. Robert B. Blackwell, father of W. H. Blackwell, passed through in 1818. At that time this was a part of Hempstead County, which was organized that year. About 1830 a man named Massengill located about three miles south of the site of Perryville. The McCabes came about the same time, and lived in the same neighborhood. Jodiah Rankin came in 1832, and built his house on the Fourche, about eight miles below Perryville. The Lackeys, Williamses and Smiths about the same time or a little later settled on the Fourche, some twelve or fourteen miles above Perryville.

On the banks of the Arkansas two brothers named Taylor, Eli and Elias Evans, and David Vann settled about 1830. John L. Huston, a man named Hines, Cribbens and Greathouse were among

the early settlers, and lived near the forks of the Fourche. On the north side of this river lived —— Price, the widow Hancock and Dave Bland. The first named lived on what is now known as the Risen place, and near the forks of the Fourche, in 1839 or 1840, lived G. Klingelhoeffer. The first saw mill was built by some men named Madden, and was located near the forks of Fourche River. Soon thereafter the same parties built another one on Cypress Creek. Both of these were water mills. John L. Huston ran the first ferry across the Fourche, opposite Perryville, in 1847. The early settlers were wont to speak of the flood of 1833 in the Fourche, with bated breath, as the river at that time was level from bluff to bluff.

Little Rock and Lewisburg (now Morrillton) and Brown's Landing were the trading posts. Lewisburg at that time had an unsavory reputation. Most of the goods were brought up the River Fourche la Fave on pirogues, then keelboats followed. Frederick Buckingham was among the first to make the trip that way. W. C. Blackwell, in partnership with John W. Risen, was the first to own and run the keelboats. The earliest steamboat to run up the Fourche was named "Inspector," a very appropriate name for the vessel first inspecting the condition of the river for navigation. The capacity of this boat was about twenty-five bales of cotton, and a few barrels of whisky that were not disfigured by revenue stamps. The first grocery was owned by Joseph Leache and Frederick Buckingham on the south side of the river, opposite the present town of Perryville. A short time after that Buckingham moved to the north side of the river and ran things on his own "hook," that is "hooking" money for whisky, as *grocery* in those days was synonomous with "groggery." New settlers began to flock in, and the first rude log cabins commenced to give way for the more ornamental frame houses; the rifle was less frequently called into use to supply the family larder; the population increased and customs of frontier life disappeared; the forests gave way to the fields of corn and cotton; the curling smoke from the stick chimneys announced that a new order of things had come to pass; that the onward march of progress was warring on nature, and from this arose the kingdom of Perry, until now with a population of 5,500 souls, resources but in the infancy of their development, and many others, as yet untouched, it claims the recognition it merits.

Subsequent to the formation of Missouri Territory, in 1812, and prior to 1818, the territory now composing Perry County belonged to Arkansas County, and upon the organization of Hempstead, in 1818, it became a part thereof, and in 1825, when Conway County was organized by an act of the legislature of Arkansas Territory, it was included therein. Perry County was formed in pursuance to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, approved December 18, 1840, and Perryville was made its county seat.

In consequence of the burning of the court house, with all the records, in 1850, during the Lively and McCool vendetta, it is impossible now to give full details pertaining to the organization of the county or the erection of the first public buildings. In 1860 material was procured and on the ground for the erection of another court house, but the Civil War coming on it was left to rot and waste. In 1871 another court house was built, and it was burned down in May, 1874. Subsequently another was built, which shared the fate of its predecessors, being burned down, together with the records, in December, 1880. The present court house, a neat brick building, which now ornaments the public square, was erected in 1888 at a cost of $4,000, much of which was contributed by individuals.

Perry County is divided into fifteen municipal townships: Aplin, Casa, Fourche la Fave, Huston, Howell, McCool, Maumelle, New Tennessee, Omega, Perry, Petit Jean, Rankin, Rose Creek, Tyler and Union.

Perry County embraces an area of about 550 square miles or 352,000 acres. The real estate and personal property is assessed very low. There are 90,899 acres of United States land, 5,232 acres of State land and 4,680 acres of school land, making a total of 100,811 acres exempt from taxation, which leaves 251,189 acres of land assessed at $686,122. Of this the Little Rock & Fort Smith

Railroad Company owns 61,855 acres, valued at $123,690. The real estate of Perryville, the county seat and the only incorporated town in the county, is valued at $18,950. The maximum limit of assessment is 50 cents on the $100 of the assessed value of property.

The live stock of the county, as listed for taxation for the year 1889, is as follows: 1,025 horses, valued at $44,371; 611 mules, valued at $40,743; 7,428 cattle, valued at $53,723; 933 sheep, valued at $1,241; 8,262 hogs, valued at $10,867; total value of live stock, $150,945; value of all other personal property, $95,958; total value of personal property, $246,903; total value of real property, $686,-122; grand total of taxable property, $933,025.

The amount of county taxes collected and disbursed in Perry County for the year 1888 was $5,563.43. This was for county purposes only, and does not include State and school taxes. The indebtedness of the county is $12,000.

At the beginning of the late Civil War the people of Perry County, with few exceptions, sympathized with the "Southern Cause," and a large percentage of the male population joined the Confederate army. No regular engagement between the contending forces took place within the county, but it was overrun to some extent by scouting parties, guerrillas and marauders, and a considerable amount of property was destroyed or carried away and a few individuals were killed. The war having long been over, the people of the county are now anxious to forget its horrors and many hardships. Not relishing a detailed history of the war period, the people cheerfully relieve those who would write of the fratricidal strife from its compilation.

In Perry County, as in all other counties of the State, there were no facilities for the education of the masses until the present free school system was inaugurated since the Civil War. A few subscriptions schools had been taught here and there, and some of the wealthy citizens had sent their children abroad to be educated. The following statistics from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1888, will tend to show in part how the public schools of the county are prospering:

Scholastic population: White males, 849; females, 764; total, 1,643; colored males, 144; females, 169; total, 313. Pupils taught in the schools: White males, 608; females, 474; total, 1,082; colored males, 84; females, 103; total, 187. Number of school districts, 34; number reporting, 30; number of teachers employed, males, 33; females, 3; total, 36; average monthly wages paid to teachers, first grade, males, $47.50; second grade, males, $37.50; third grade, males, $35; females, $30, no females having been employed in the first and second grades. Amount expended for teachers salaries, $4,573.13; for building and repairing, $785.17; total amount expended, $5,358.80. Value of school houses, $2,424.

According to the foregoing figures, 65 per cent and a fraction over of the white, and 59 per cent and a fraction over of the colored scholastic population attended the public schools. This might be a better showing and if it argues anything at all, it is this that the public schools are not as well patronized as they should be. There are no schools in the county except the free schools, hence, a larger per cent of the children of school age ought to attend the public schools.

The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Perry County, has been kindly furnished by Rev. A. H. Williams, pastor of Perryville Circuit, and is as follows: The church at Perryville was organized about the year 1845, with but a few constituent members, and it now numbers 100. By whom it was organized is not known, but Revs. Andrew Hunter, R. M. Hunter and Winfield were presiding elders in the 40's and 50's, and C. M. Slover was one of the early pastors. B. D. Davis and A. D. Jenkins were pastors along in the 60's. The following ministers have served at different times: W. W. Anderson, W. H. W. Burns, H. L. Jemason, E. L. Massey and T. B. Hickman. The present house of worship, valued at $1,000, was built in 1883-84, and was dedicated in 1887 by Rev. J. P. Calloway. The members actively engaged in the building of this house were, Rev. E. L. Massey, Pastor T. A. Yancy, Col. J. F. Sellers, V. H. Rook, R. E. Rison, Rev. L. M. Harris and W. H. Rankin, the last named not being a member, but

his family being connected with the church. Rev. W. J. Dodson was presiding elder for a time, as were also W. D. Matthews and F. M. Pain, and at present Rev. G. W. Hill. This charge belongs to the Arkansas Conference, Morrillton District. Revs. C. B. Galloway, D. D., J. C. Granberry, A. M., and E. B. Hendrix, D. D., are bishops. The Sunday-school in connection with the Perryville church is a permanent organization and well attended. It was organized some years ago.

Other churches of this county and pastoral charge, organized at different times from 1845 till 1887, exist at the following places: Dixie, Esau, Bethel, New Tennessee, Aplin, Pleasant Grove, Cherry Hill, Hope and Sweet Home. These range from the small membership of twelve to fifty or sixty. In this county are now two pastoral charges, Perryville Circuit and Perryville Mission, the first served by Rev. A. H. Williams, and the latter by Rev. Judge Harris. The Perryville Circuit has a membership of 339, as given in the last Conference minutes the membership of the Mission not being reported.

Of the property outside of Perryville there are three churches, valued at $900. A parsonage is owned at Perryville, valued at $400. The oldest citizen of this county, Capt. Jesse Wilson, a member of the Methodist Church, South, at New Tennessee, is a regular attendant and liberal contributor. Mrs. Harriet Rison, long years a resident at Perryville, also owning a beautiful and stately residence in Little Rock, is a member of the Methodist Church, attends worship regularly, sings and prays and shouts, and contributes of her money to the expenses of the church, and is very kind to the sick. Dr. Crecy, also of Pleasant Grove, this county, is a "Cane Brake" Methodist. Old and gray with age he is plodding on his way to the Heavenly country where sorrow and pain shall come no more. Brothers Dixey and Massey are ministers of long standing in that church, and among the best citizens of the county. Many others might be mentioned. A large number of the oldest and best families, as well as a good share of the "new comers," are in the Methodist Church. That pioneer citizen and Methodist, Uncle George Rankin and his wife, who still live on their farm, ten miles down Fourche Valley from Perryville, deserve especial mention. He is also one of the best farmers in the county, and father of W. H. Rankin, a most successful merchant of Perryville.

The several Baptist Churches in Perry County, pastors and membership thereof, as shown by the published minutes of the forty ninth annual meeting of the Saline Regular Baptist Association, held in October, 1888, are as follows: Blue Point, Elder T. A. Strong, 16; Bethel No. 2, C. M. Gensin, 29; Bethel No. 3, G. D. Cate, 25; Harmony, J. H. Brasel, 21; Philadelphia, A. J. Nelson, 25. There may be other organizations of this denomination in the county not belonging to the above named association.

The Presbyterian Church is also represented in Perry County.

The first Christian Church in the county was organized by Elder J. H. McDonald, from Tennessee, at Pleasant Grove, near Aplin, in August, 1881, with eight constituent members. It was placed under the charge of Elders J. E. Price and J. E. Oliver. They had a regular preacher the second year after organization, and thereafter visiting preachers, among whom were Morris, Alonzo Burns and J. W. Marshall, and Dr. Dacus officiated. They occupy a Union Church, one Lord's day in each month, and have a membership of over fifty. Another Christian Church was organized with about fifteen members in Casa Township, in June, 1888, by Elder J. W. Marshall. They have a mission of ten members in Perryville, but no organization completed there as yet. The Union Sunday school is participated in by all churches. Two church buildings are to be erected in the near future, one in Casa Township, and one at Perryville. An effort is being made to secure a regular and permanent preacher for the different organizations.

There is a German Catholic Church in the German settlement in Perry Township.

The county, probate and circuit courts were established with the organization of the county in 1840. The sessions of the county court now begin on the first Mondays in January, April, July and

October. The sessions of the probate court begin on the second Mondays of February, May, August and November. The sessions of the circuit court begin on the second Mondays in March and September. Those of the legal profession, residents of the county, and practicing in these courts are: J. F. Sellers, Robert J. White, James A. Vance, L. W. Harris and R. E. Phelps.

The first building that was used for a courthouse is still standing in what is known as Old Town, or the first site of Perryville. It is a little old log cabin about sixteen feet square. The grand jury held its sessions in the bushes, and when the petit jury went out to deliberate the same covering was utilized by them. Money was very scarce, pelts and furs had an established value and were a legal tender for the payment of fines, the same as they were for any other debt. Of a certain Robert Cook, who figured conspicuously in many incidents of the early times in the vicinity of Perryville, and who was the perpetrator of many practical jokes, and the wag of the settlement, it is related that on one occasion, when the county court was in session he came to Buckingham's grocery, his cash in hand, consisting of a single deerskin, which was soon exchanged for a gallon of whisky, the skin being thrown behind the bar into a rude log wareroom. As soon as the supply of stimulus was gone, more was wanted, so the deer skin was slipped out through a crack, and again exchanged for another gallon. This trade on the same piece of money was made the fourth time, when Buckingham became suspicious of the trick, and remarked that he would mark that hide, and did so by cutting off the tail. Our friend Cook was quite hilarious by this time, and sauntering up to the court where Judge Flanniken was presiding, he was fined $5 for contempt of court. The next day, being in better possession of his senses, he, armed with a quart bottle of the same kind of liquid that had led him into trouble, sought an interview with the judge, told him that on yesterday whisky had the advantage of him, and that he did not know what he was doing, spoke of his poverty, and of how hard it would be to pay the fine, but promised to pay it some way or other. Then to show the judge that he (Cook) bore him no ill-will, he presented his bottle and asked him to have "something." Now it appears that the judge was in the habit of taking something for his stomach's sake, so he indulged not only one time, but another. Whether or not the deliberations of the court were as grave as usual on that afternoon, this much is certain, Cook's fine was paid.

The most notable case that came before the circuit court in this county before the Civil War was the McCool and Lively murder trial. Lively was arraigned for the murder of McCool. The case was in the courts for several years, and was finally settled by the death of Lively, who was shot and killed while lying asleep, and under guard. The supposition was that a brother of McCool did the deed, but no one was apprehended, and the matter was dropped.

The only legal execution that has ever occurred in the county was the hanging of J. M. Armstrong for the waylaying and killing of Dr. T. J. Ferguson. Armstrong was captured about a year after the deed was committed; was tried and sentenced, and was hanged April 30, 1886. His accomplice, John Roland, was tried and sentenced to serve a term of twelve years in the penitentiary. Saloons were banished from Perryville in 1882, and the sentiment against them has grown so strong that under the three-mile local option law there is not a place in the county where whisky or any of its kindred liquors can be obtained. With the banishment of this evil from the county, there has come such a decrease in lawlessness and crime, that the citizens hail with delight the dawning of this, a new epoch in their history, for almost the greatest curse of mankind in promoting the exercise of the malevolent passions is gone, and now instead of being ranked as one of the most lawless counties in the State, Perry stands as a banner locality in the line of law and order.

Perryville, the county seat, is a village of some 450 inhabitants, and is situated about half a mile from the north bank of the Fourche la Fave River. The town was founded about 1840, upon its becoming the seat of justice for the county. John L. Huston, Hines, Greathouse and Cribbens were

among the first to settle here. At this place have been enacted some of the most dastardly tragedies that ever stained the records of any county. But, since the banishment of the saloons, a quieter and better ordered town does not exist. In 1876 it was incorporated, and J. F. Sellers was chosen first mayor. Five aldermen, the mayor and recorder, constitute the town council, which meets once a month. The business is represented by three drug stores, three groceries, four general stores, two blacksmith and wagon shops, one grist and saw mill and cotton-gin combined, two hotels, and some minor industries. There are also two churches and a school house here.

Perryville Lodge No. 208, A. F. & A. M., was chartered November 22, 1870, with thirteen members, and only five of them are now living. The present principal officers are: W. H. Rankin, W. M.; J. A. McBath, S. W.; John Bland, J. W., and J. E. Holmes, secretary. The membership is forty-three at present. A Masonic lodge was organized at Aplin in 1886, and has now twenty three members. The principal officers are P. M. Mosby, W. M.; J. S. Massey, S. W.; W. G. Gullett, J. W.; and E. S. Dooley, secretary.

Knights of Honor Lodge No. 3,207 was organized October 9, 1885, with twenty five charter members, but the membership has since decreased to sixteen. Robert Windle is Dictator and T. J. Hollingsworth, Reporter. There has been one death, that of Henry Corn, which occurred May 7, 1888.

The Perryville News, edited by J. A. Sellers, is published weekly at Perryville.

Aplin, the only village in the county outside of Perryville, is situated in Aplin Township, on the north bank of the river Fourche la Fave, about ten miles west from the county seat. The postoffice was established here in 1872, with a Mr. Van Hook as postmaster. The business is represented by three general stores, two blacksmith shops, one saw mill, built in 1875 by Snyder, Woolbright & Harkey. There is one Union church, which is also used for a school house.

There are postoffices at the following places: Hollis, in Tyler Township; Nimrod, in New Tennessee; Casa, in Casa; Adina in Petit Jean; Huston, in Huston; Sevier, in Union; Dixie and Esau, in Perry, and Quidan, in McCool.

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Charles M. Armistead. Although Mr. Armistead has not long been a resident of Perry County, he has become one of its leading citizens and most extensive farmers. He was born in Mississippi, May 31, 1861, and is a son of Thomas R. and Priscilla (Beard) Armistead, of Georgia and Alabama, respectively, and is the eleventh in a family of twelve children born to the parents. He was reared on his father's farm in Pontotoc County, Miss., until 1869, when the family moved to De Soto County, where Charles attended the public schools for a short season, as well as receiving instruction from his parents at home, and notwithstanding the very little schooling he received in his youth he improved every minute of the time employed, and is well educated for a man who labored under the disadvantages that he encountered. In 1888 he moved to Arkansas and settled in Sevier, where he leased a large tract of land, and commenced farming very extensively. He now has 775 acres under cultivation, consisting of 500 acres in cotton, seventy-five acres in corn, and the balance in different growths. Mr. Armistead has a larger number of acres under cultivation than any other farmer in Perry County. He is a member of Woodland Lodge No. 1, at Conway, Ark., and was initiated into the order in June of the present year. Still a young man and comparatively a new resident in his adopted State, Mr. Armistead has become an active spirit in all matters pertaining to his county's welfare. He is an enterprising citizen and a popular one, and, although he is at present a bachelor, it yet remains to be seen whether or not one of the many pairs of bright eyes in that locality can not induce him to change his condition.

John J. Barnett, one of the principal millers and a substantial farmer of Perry County, is a native of Arkansas, and was born May 23, 1847. His parents were William Henry and Susan Eliza (Baker) Barnett, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, who were married February 26, 1846, at the residence of the bride, in Independ

ence County, Ark. The mother died on January 29, 1851, and the father was married a second time, this wife being Miss Lucy Reeves, and by whom he had four children: Henry Clay (born December 22, 1857), William B. (born April 18, 1859), Martha Louisa and Joseph S. (the latter born November 7, 1865). John Barnett and Sarah Ann, the paternal grandfather and grandmother, first came to Arkansas in 1824, and located in Hickory Valley, Independence County, where he purchased land and began farming, adding to it, from time to time, until he owned over 1,000 acres, and had placed some 600 acres under cultivation. John J. Barnett was reared to farm life, and received his education in the subscription schools of Independence County. He remained with his father until 1863, and then, matters not being satisfactory at home, he went to the recruiting officer and enlisted in Company H, Fourth Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, serving until June 30, 1865, when he was mustered out at Little Rock. He took part in a number of engagements, and acquitted himself with honor, and, after the war was over, returned to his father with the money he received for his services. He was married on March 2, 1870, to Miss Nancy W. Meacham, of Independence County, and made a home of his own on land which he rented from his father in law. Six years afterward he purchased 140 acres of land on his grandfather's old homestead, and in 1877 erected a grist mill and cotton-gin on the same site where his grandfather had built one forty years before. He made this his home until the summer of 1888, when he moved to Batesville, and kept a hotel for about one year, and then moved to Perryville. Mr. Barnett was elected a Mason in 1880, becoming a member of Curio Lodge No. 144, and has held every office in that fraternity since his initiation. He owns 160 acres of cultivated land in Independence County, besides his farm in Perry County, and also sixty acres of timbered land. The mill site embraces two acres of land, upon which are erected a grist and saw mill and a cotton gin, all of which are in successful operation. Mr. Barnett's family consists of ten children: Mary Martia (born May 19, 1871), Susan Mildred (born September 9, 1872), Sarah Elizabeth (born February 19, 1874), Frances Barsheba (born March 20, 1875), John J. (born November 8, 1876, died October 1, 1877), James William (born January 13, 1878), Nancy Norris (born August 23, 1879, died August 22, 1886), Rebecca Ann (born December 15, 1880), Lillie L. (born November 22, 1882), Julian C. (born May 23, 1885), Myrtle Leander (born August 22, 1886), Eliza Leola (born July 1, 1888). The children have all had the best education offered by the schools of Independence and Perry Counties, and the older ones especially have obtained a thorough and lasting knowledge of the higher branches of English studies. The firm name of the enterprise Mr. Barnett is connected with is Barnett & Co. They are extensive manufacturers of flour, cornmeal, and all kinds of lumber for building purposes, and the products of their mills have obtained a wide spread reputation. In addition to Curio Lodge No. 144, he is also a member of Danley Chapter No. 59, Royal Arch Masons, Sulphur Rock, Independence County, and takes an active interest in Masonic matters. Mr. Barnett is one of the foremost men in all enterprises to further the progress of religious and educational matters, and is a man of considerable influence, both socially and politically, in Perry County.

William T. Baskin is numbered among the largest planters and stockmen in Perry County, and is well known throughout the surrounding country. He was born in Tipton County, Tenn., October 28, 1840, and is the second child of thirteen born to John and Cynthia (Smith) Baskin, of Perry and Tipton Counties, Tenn., respectively. The maternal great grandfather was a soldier in many of the battles fought during the Revolution, and the paternal grandfather was also a soldier in the War of 1812. The parents were married in Tipton County, Tenn., in the year 1837, and out of their family of thirteen children seven sons and two daughters lived to have families of their own, and at the present time seven survive. The parents moved to Arkansas in January, 1844, and located about ten miles west of the present site of Dardanelle, where they entered a tract of eighty acres,

which they improved and resided on for ten years, then sold out, and moved to Perry County in 1854, where the father entered 120 acres of land, and farmed successfully for four years. The elder Baskin was a firm believer that the soil was more productive farther north, and again sold out with the intention of moving, but at the earnest entreaties of his family he concluded to remain, and again purchased land from the Government, which he improved and lived upon until his death, in February, 1860. William T. Baskin, his son, was educated in the subscription schools of Arkansas. Three months previous to his father's death William married Miss Elizabeth Jane Story, of Tennessee, a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Taylor) Story, who were among the earlier settlers of Arkansas. The worldly wealth of the young couple at that time amounted to $200, but they settled on the old homestead with hearts full of hope, and the husband began working with a will to make a comfortable home and a bright future for his bride. At the outbreak of the Rebellion his plans were all overthrown. He was strongly opposed to secession and in sympathy with the Union, and could not conscientiously enter into the service of the Confederate army. As a consequence he was subjected to all the embarrassments and persecutions incident to his situation, and for more than a year resisted every influence to induce him to join the Southern army. The strain, however, was too great, and at last he enlisted in Capt. Boring's company in the old Hawthorne regiment, serving for three months, when he became so disgusted that he deserted and returned home. Here he found himself no better off than in the army, and as Capt. John Ward was recruiting a company of cavalry at that time, Mr. Baskin was taken captive to Boston Mountains in Newton County, Ark., and every means taken to induce him to enlist in the Federal army, but without success as he did not care to go North, so he was paroled and scouted his way back to his family in Perry County, with whom he remained until October, 1863. Circumstances then demanded that something be done to allow men to exercise their wishes as to whether they should fight in opposition to their principles or fight to sustain them. Accordingly many of the citizens of Perry, Yell, Pope, Johnson and Conway Counties determined to organize companies for the Federal army, in order to give Union men an opportunity to enlist under the stars and stripes. The result was the organization of the Third Arkansas Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army, commanded by Col. A. H. Ryan, Mr. Baskin becoming a member of Company C, and serving for one year and seven months. He took part in a number of skirmishes throughout the State, but was never in any regular engagement, and was never wounded, nor reported on the sick list. On May 22, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Lewisburg, Ark., and afterward resided near that town, which was in possession of the Federals, in order to be protected from the guerrillas. After rejoining his family once more, Mr. Baskin moved to Perry County, and settled on a farm in Casa Township, which he had come in possession of while in the army. His family consisted of himself and wife and two children: Cynthia Ann (born October 14, 1861) and Mary Alice (born March 11, 1863). In October, 1866, another child was born to them, Sarah Elizabeth, and about this time Mrs. Baskin was taken sick. The following year, in consequence of his wife's ill health and the expense incurred by her sickness, he was forced to sell his improved farm and return to the old homestead where he first began his married life. Three years later Mrs. Baskin recovered her health, but her husband was practically bankrupt. On March 9, 1868, another child was born, John Henry, then Mahal Catherine (born July 7, 1872) and James R. (born February 8, 1875); on September 13 they were bereaved by death of little John Henry, who was laid to rest in Ridge Cemetery, Yell County. The balance of Mr. Baskin's children have all had the benefits of the schools in Arkansas, and have acquired a good knowledge of the English branches of education. Cynthia A. was married to Mr. James A. Goodson, of Yell County, a well known blacksmith and farmer, and this union has made them the parents of six children. Mary Alice was united in marriage to Mr. William McCabe, a farmer of Perry County, and this marriage has given them four children.

Sarah Elizabeth was married to Mr. Jefferson Parker, of Tennessee, and had two children, one of them dying since. While Mr. and Mrs. Baskin are not members of any church, they take great interest in and are liberal supporters of all religious and educational matters, and Mr. Baskin has been a member of the school board for a number of years. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and for several years served as justice of the peace for his township. He is a straightforward man, sincere in his expressions, and has the courage to speak and follow his convictions under all circumstances, as his career has amply proven, and commands the respect and the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

John Bland, an enterprising and a well known merchant of Perryville, was born in Saline County, Ark., December 16, 1838, and is a son of John and Temperance (Powell) Bland, the former a native of Kentucky whose forefathers came from Holland, and the mother a native of Ohio. The parents were married in Arkansas, and had sixteen children by their union, of whom young John was the seventh and the only one living at present. The father died in 1862 and the mother in 1848. John Bland, Jr., was reared to farm life, and received his education in the subscription schools of Arkansas. He remained at home with his father until 1861, and on May 3 of that year he enlisted in Company B. of the Third Arkansas Regiment of Cavalry, and served for four years. He first entered as a private soldier and remained in that capacity until the early part of 1862, when a brave action on the field won him the promotion to duty-sergeant, in which capacity he continued until the army was disbanded. During his service he fought under Gens. Price, Van Dorn, Wheeler and Forrest, and took part in nearly all the most important engagements. His company was disbanded near Savannah, Ga., and he returned home from that place on his faithful old war horse, riding him the entire distance. He fought at the battles of Corinth, Chickamauga, siege of Knoxville, and many others. At the first named place he was severely wounded by a musket ball which struck him in the left arm, between the wrist and elbow, and then passed into the body at the breast, the ball ranging obliquely to the right and coming out between the seventh and eighth ribs, and wounding the right arm between the shoulder and elbow. He was taken to the hospital, where he remained until March, 1863, and in July of the same year reported to his company for duty. He was with Gen. J. E. Johnston in the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta, remaining at the latter place until Gen. Hood took the command, after which he participated in Gen. Wheeler's raid through Middle Tennessee, and later on rejoined Gen. Johnston's army. After the war Mr. Bland returned home and commenced farming. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda C. Rankin, a daughter of G. M. and Jane (Alexander) Rankin, of North Carolina. This union gave them seven children: William C., Mollie, Rosie, Hattie, Jessie, Verna and John, all living. Mr. Bland's next venture was in mercantile life, and he entered into partnership with Mr. W. H. Rankin at Perryville, where they opened up a large establishment and carry a fine and well selected stock of general merchandise. They have everything necessary and imaginable in their line of trade, and are building up a good patronage by their legitimate methods of doing business. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served his county as treasurer for three terms of two years each, occupying that office with a distinction that has never been excelled. He is a member of Perryville Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., and has served his lodge as treasurer for a number of years, as well as being on his second term as Junior Warden. Mr. Bland has always taken an active interest in religious, educational and social development, and his residence in Perry County has marked a new era in those matters.

Capt. John Blythe, farmer and a leading citizen of Tyler Township, was born in McMinn County, East Tenn., January 18, 1833. His father, Samuel Blythe, was a son of William Blythe, who was born in Ireland. He was also an agriculturist by occupation, and died in 1863. Our subject's mother was born in Tennessee, in 1801, of Irish descent, and died in 1869. She bore a family of seven children, three now living: James (of Barry

County, Mo.), S. H. and John. John, the fourth child, was reared and received his education in Tennessee, and at the age of eighteen years began life for himself. He was on the Tennessee River the first four years, then entered upon a career of farming and stock dealing, and in 1865 removed to Georgia, where he resided two years, then coming to what is now Saline County, Ark. In 1880 he located in Perry County, where he now resides. In 1862, entering the Confederate army, in Company B, Fifth Tennessee Cavalry, as private, Mr. Blythe was immediately elected first lieutenant, serving about six months, when he was promoted to the rank of captain, and this commission he held till the close of the war. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca (Ga.), New Hope Church, at Atlanta and Jonesboro and at Bennettsville, the last battle of the war, on March 19, 20 and 21, 1865. He now has 440 acres of land, about 170 under cultivation; this is an excellent stock farm, South Fourche River running through it and furnishing an abundant supply of water. Capt. Blythe is a Democrat, and a highly respected resident. In 1854, in Tennessee, he married Miss Mary Ann Murphy, who was born in that State, in 1829. They have had a family of five children, four now living: William M., Elizabeth (wife of A. T. Mane), Joseph and Mary.

John Wilson Carden. Among the substantial agriculturists of Rankin Township is Mr. Carden, who was born in Orange County, N. C., November 12, 1834, being the son of James and Clara C. (Shamly) Carden. The father, a farmer by occupation, of Scotch and English descent, was born in North Carolina in 1801 and died January 16, 1854. His wife was born in North Carolina, and two years after her husband's death went to Tennessee, where she survived until 1871. She was the mother of nine children, of whom Wiley, Robert J., Josiah E., Elizabeth, James Alex and our subject are living. John W., the second child, received a limited education in Orange County, N. C., but his father dying when he was seventeen years of age, he was obliged to work and help support the family He remained with his mother until about twenty-one and then went to school for six months, after which he entered upon work in a tobacco factory at Talleho, continuing four years, the last few years as overseer. In 1860 he came to Pulaski County, Ark., and in June, 1862, enlisted in the artillery company under Capt. Daniels. He was in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., and many skirmishes, following Gen. Banks through Louisiana. After serving three years he went home on a furlough, and before his return the war ended. He was later employed by the Government for six months, at $75 per month, when he commenced farming in Pulaski County, remaining till January 27, 1881, when he removed to Perry County. He has now one of the best stock farms in the State, comprising 900 acres of land, with about 400 acres under cultivation, and upon this place are a great number of horses, mules, hogs, sheep and cattle. Mr. Carden has been a member of the Masonic order thirty-two years, is a Democrat and has been overseer of roads a number of years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In February, 1858, he married Miss Anna Shamlin, of North Carolina, who died in January, 1868. They had two children, both now deceased. In June, 1869, Miss Elizabeth Kumpe, of Alabama, became his wife, whose father emigrated from Germany, where he was born in 1807. By this marriage there are eight children (six living): Charles R., Anna L., Mary L., John F., Frederick E., Sidney (deceased), Martin L. (deceased) and Luella J.

Benjamin Franklin Clayton, is actively occupied as school master and farmer of Huston Township. A native of Arkansas, he was born in Conway County, June 20, 1858, to the union of William and Eliza (McBurnett) Clayton. The father gave his attention to tilling the soil, with good success. He was of English descent, was born in Kentucky, and died in Conway County, Ark., during the war. Benjamin's mother came originally from Alabama, being the daughter of Thomas McBurnett; she died in 1872. In the family there were four children, two now living: Benjamin and Richard T. The subject of this sketch, the third child, was reared principally in Conway County, receiving his early education in Arkansas, which

he supplemented by a course, in 1874, in Carroll County, Ga. In 1879 he began teaching in his native county, and has followed this occupation five terms. He has 120 acres of land, about sixty five under cultivation. In 1886 his fitness for the position led to his election as justice of the peace, and he was re elected in 1888, proving an able and efficient officer. He was school director of his district two years. In politics he is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Hancock. In 1881 Mr. Clayton married Miss Betty Bird, who died in 1882, and in 1883 Lizzie Johnson, a native of Tennessee, became his wife. She died in 1886, and in August, 1888, Mr. Clayton married Katie Latham, whose birth occurred in Missouri in 1871. They have one child, Lillie. Mr. Clayton's farm is well improved, and on it is a living spring of water. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

James Cobb, who through industry and energy has risen to a position as a leading farmer of Perry County, is a native of North Carolina, having been born in Northampton County, on April 26, 1834. His parents were Littleberry and Mary (Massin gill) Cobb, natives also of North Carolina. James' mother died in North Carolina when he was but a child, and his father, who was an overseer of slaves, subsequently married again, Harriet Davis becoming his wife. In 1845 he moved to Madison County, Tenn., dying in 1854 while in the employ of Dr. John Ingram. James was then twenty years of age. The subject of this sketch was the fifth in a family of six children; he grew up in North Carolina till eleven years of age when, as stated, the family moved to Tennessee, he receiving his schooling in both States. On the death of his father, who left a widow and three children, he supported the family till his step mother's second marriage, after three years, when he came to Arkansas, settling in Perry County in 1858. After one year he purchased the place on which he now resides, it then containing 80 acres. In 1862 Mr. Cobb enlisted in the Confederate army, Company F, Twentieth Arkansas Infantry, serving through the war, and acting as sergeant. He was in the battles of Vicksburg, Champion's Hill and Farmington. At the close of the war he returned to his farm, there being then only nine acres cleared; but he worked hard and at present has 540 acres of land, 225 under cultivation, the greater part of which he rents. He is a Republican, has been constable of his township several years and is a worthy and widely esteemed citizen. December 27, 1859, he married Miss Rebecca A. Holmes, who was born in Tennessee, in 1842; she died January 2, 1874, leaving six children, three living: John L., Fannie L. (wife of E. Jackson) and Anna. Mr. Cobb, in July, 1876, married Sarah J. McCown, of Union County, S. C., born in 1844, and the daughter of John and Elizabeth McCown; they have three children: Charley Graham, Wesley and James Grover. Mrs. Cobb is a member of the Baptist Church.

John J. Cook is also a prominent planter and stockman of Perry County, and was born in Perry County on February 13, 1839, being the son of Robert and Betsy (Hogan) Cook, the latter of whom was a native of Arkansas and a daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of that State, who represented his county in the State legislature at an early period. He was a soldier in the Revolution, as was also his father. Robert Cook, upon first coming to Arkansas, settled in Perry County, where he was married and resided until his death. His son, John J., one of seven children born to the parents, was reared to farm life and received his education in Perry County. The father died when John was only twelve years old, and he has practically made his own way through life since that time. After the death of both parents the support and care of the remainder of the family devolved upon him and his eldest brother, Henry N. They provided for them in the best way possible under the circumstances, and took charge of the inheritance that had been left them. Misfortune seemed to follow fast after the loss of their parents, for some time later their houses were burned down by an incendiary, who, it is supposed, had a grudge against the father, The names of the family are as follows: Lucinda (born in 1830, married to Mr. George Smyers, who died during the Rebellion as did also his wife, leav-

ing three children), Fannie (born in 1833 and residing in Texas, widow of William Bannett), Ellen (who married Mr. Gray, both deceased), John J., Jedediah (who died in the Confederate service), Robert (who died at the age of seven) and Edmond (who died in his second year). Henry N., as before mentioned, was the oldest, and was married to Miss Eliza Price, by whom he had four children. He died in the military prison, at Alton, Ill., during the Civil War. John J. was united in marriage, on January 8, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth (Taylor) Wilson, by whom he has had three children. He erected a comfortable house on the land inherited from his father's estate, and resided there with his bride for one year, then moving to Johnson County, Ark., and settling near Clarksville, where he remained until 1862. Being conscripted in the Confederate service, he served off and on for about two years, deserting whenever opportunity offered, as he was opposed to the principles of this side. After the capture of Dardanelle by the Federal troops Mr. Cook succeeded in escaping and entering the Union lines, and shortly afterward a troop of Confederate soldiers started out in pursuit. They appeared at Mr. Cook's house, near Clarksville, and attempted to force his wife to reveal his place of concealment, by threatening to dash out the brains of her one-week old babe, which she was nursing in bed at the time. The heroic woman, who was almost too weak to sit up, defied them to the teeth, and when one of the soldiers dragged the little child from its mother's arms, it was only then that her courage gave way and she begged them to spare its life and take her own, thanking Providence at the same time that her husband was safe. Mr. Cook reached the Union lines and was given an escort to Little Rock, where he remained for ten days and then returned to Dardanelle and engaged in boat building for two months. He then started home with the intention of taking his family to Little Rock, and on his arrival found that their child had died during his absence. He then gathered up his household effects and portable property and brought his wife to Spadra Bluff, a landing on the Arkansas River, intending to go by boat to Little Rock, but during the night a portion of his property was burned by bushwhackers, and the balance only saved upon the representation of two orphan girls, who had lived with Mr. Cook two years, by claiming that it was their own. They then changed their intention of going to Little Rock and went to Fort Smith instead, and while there were persuaded by a troop of Kansas soldiers to go to that State for refuge. However, he remained at Fort Smith a month and then went by boat to Little Rock, at which place he left his wife and returned to Spadra Bluff and found the two girls and the property they had saved. He brought them to Little Rock, where they remained until the latter part of November, 1864, and then moved to Randolph County, Ill., where he took charge of a farm belonging to Mr. George Thomason, also renting a small farm of his own. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Arkansas, bringing with him his wife, a few household goods (including a cooking stove, which was the only one in the county) and a faithful dog. Upon his arrival he homesteaded eighty acres of land adjoining the old homestead, which he improved and resided upon until 1888, when he purchased from his brother's heirs the old homestead, consisting of 160 acres. He now owns altogether 280 acres and has placed 100 of this under cultivation. Mr. Cook has three children living and four deceased: Samuel L. (born February 1, 1867, died June 14, 1881), Emeline (born February 8, 1871), Betsy Jane (born May 11, 1873), Nancy Ann (born February 5, 1876), Mary Jane (born July 12, 1857, died in 1863), John J. (born March 1, 1862, died same year) and Henry N. (born April 12, 1860, died October 6, 1860.) The parents are members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Perryville, and Mr. Cook is greatly interested in religious and educational matters. He was elected to the legislature on the Labor ticket, in 1887, and served to the satisfaction of his constituents and with distinction for himself. He was the author of the bill to repeal the game laws, which, however, was defeated. Mr. Cook is a member of Perryville lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., having been initiated in 1887. He is a progressive citizen and very popular, and is held in

the highest esteem by every one with whom he associates.

Dr. William Davis Hill Creasey. Both professionally and as an enterprising agriculturist, Dr. Creasey enjoys wide and extended, as well as favorable acquaintance throughout Perry County. Born in Sullivan County, East Tenn., November 20, 1824, he is the son of Pleasant and Eliza W. (Hill) Creasey, both natives of Amherst County, Va., the father's birth occurring in 1788, and the mother's in 1799. She died in 1887, and her husband in Perry County in 1864. There were sixteen children in the family, of whom six are now living. William, the second child, spent his youth in Sullivan County, East Tenn., there principally receiving his education. In 1841, with his parents, he removed to Terre Haute, Ind., where they resided ten years, during four years of which time William was engaged in hauling fruit to Chicago, and after that was in business with his father shipping produce to New Orleans. On November 1, 1849, he and his father in law, Russell R. McBath, started for Perry County, Ark., where they arrived December 18, 1849, and here the Doctor has since resided. His father, of French and English descent, and a shoemaker by trade, came two years later, bringing his supplies on a boat, and landing at Perryville March 21, 1851. He was one of the Virginia volunteers in the War of 1812, under Capt. Doll, stationed at Norfolk, Va. Young Creasey studied medicine under some of the best physicians in Terre Haute, and in 1885, at the request of his friends, he began practicing in Perry County, and soon became a leading physician, though he has not been in active practice for several years. In 1856 he was elected justice of the peace of Aplin Township, serving two terms, during which time he was associate justice with Judge Price. He has been surveyor of Perry County since 1868, with the exception of one term, and is now acting in that capacity. He took no part in the Rebellion, but sympathized with the Union cause. Dr. Creasey now has 981 acres, located on Fourche la Fave River, comprising first and second bottom lands; there are 294 acres, in the home farm, about 100 being under cultivation, on which are a fine orchard and good buildings. He has raised on this farm as high as forty five bushels of wheat per acre, and clover and timothy in large quantities. He takes a great interest in the progress of the county, and is a liberal supporter of all public enterprises. December 5, 1845, Dr. Creasey married Miss Rutillia McBath, a native of Tennessee, who died in Pulaski County, Ark., June 26, 1865. She was the mother of five children, two of whom are living: Eliza (wife of Jacob Smyers) and William A. May 10, 1866, Dr. Creasey married Malinda (Price) Brandon, who was born in Sebastian County, Ark., in 1839; they have two children living: Robert J. and William Edward. The Doctor has been intimately associated with this county's affairs, and is justly entitled to the prominent recognition accorded him.

John M. Crist. As one of the best-known farmers and stockmen in this county may be mentioned Mr. Crist, who was born in Perry County, Ind., October 22, 1853, son of James M. and Elizabeth (McFall) Crist. The father was also a native of the same State, and of German descent, his father coming from Germany to America during the Revolution, and taking part in that event. James M. Crist came to Arkansas in 1856, but returned to Indiana in 1860 on a visit, and during his absence the War of the Rebellion broke out, which made it impossible for him to return home. John M. was reared and trained to farm life, and spent the greater portion of his boyhood days in Indiana, receiving his education at the Bloomington College, of Bloomington, Ohio. On November 30, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Klingelhoeffer, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Central Arkansas. [The father's biography will be found in the history of Perry County.] She was the youngest of eleven children in the family. Three children were born to this marriage: Franklin (born November 29, 1881, died in 1883), John Walter (born October 22, 1884) and Agnes (born October 5, 1887). Mr. Crist had previously learned the carpenter's trade and engaged on the steamer Maumelle, as ship's carpenter, running from Little Rock to Pine Bluff. He next went on board the Marling Spud, and

served in the same capacity for about eighteen months. His next venture was in lumber rafting from the woods of the Fourche Valley to Little Rock, where he found a market for his lumber, and followed this business successfully for three years. In 1884 he was nominated and elected county surveyor, filling the office for two years with the greatest credit. He has made his home on a farm of 160 acres in Perry Township, which he purchased in 1880, and has seventy five acres under cultivation, with five good tenant houses, besides his own comfortable dwelling. He has also erected a steam cotton-gin, which he is operating successfully, and contemplates building another frame house. In the spring of 1888 he erected a shingle-mill, and manufactured that important building article quite extensively, but sold that property in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Crist are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which the former is clerk and also superintendent of the Sunday-school. He is anxious to see the rapid development of Perry County, and lends his valuable aid to all enterprises having that effect, and is one of the most popular citizens of that county. Politically he is a Democrat.

Ellerslie L. Dooley was born in Maury County, Tenn., November 8, 1843, and is a son of William A. and Sarah (Joice) Dooley, natives of the same county. The father, a farmer and trader, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in 1821, and died in 1878. The mother was born in 1827, and died in Memphis, Tenn., in 1873. In this family there were fifteen children, nine of whom are now living, eight in Arkansas and one in Tennessee. Ellerslie, the eldest of the family, received his education at Jackson College, in Columbia, Maury County, Tenn., and after removing to Memphis with his parents, soon entered the Confederate service in the First Tennessee Regiment Cavalry under Capt. Baker, being wounded at Rocky Hill Station by a bullet through his left foot. He afterward joined the Forty eighth Tennessee Regiment Infantry, and was discharged before the battle at Corinth, on account of disability. He was at the battle of Farmington, Miss., and was elected first lieutenant in the Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion, Company F, serving two years as captain on account of the disability of the commissioned officer of that rank. He also participated in the engagement at Brice's Cross Roads, where he was wounded in the right leg, besides which he was in the battles of Harrisburg and West Point, in Mississippi, and many skirmishes. At the close of the war Mr. Dooley settled in De Soto County, Miss., at Horn Lake, and married Miss Anna Harris, who was born in Georgia, in 1844, being the daughter of Hardy and Eliza (Jones) Harris. She became the mother of eight children, of whom William H., Phesington V. and Walter M. are living. In 1880 Mr. Dooley moved to Morrillton, Conway County, Ark., and in 1884 to Aplin. He has 245 acres of land on Fourche la Fave River, about 120 under cultivation, forming one of the best farms in Perry County. In 1886 he was made a member of Aplin Lodge No. 444, A. F. & A. M.; is also a member of the K. of H., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat politically, and an enterprising, popular and esteemed citizen.

William Harrison George. In the farming affairs of Casa Township and the community's general advancement, Mr. George has borne a worthy part. He was born in Pickens District, S. C., June 2, 1838, the eighth child in the family of Jesse and Catherine (Stone) George. The father, a farmer, and of English descent, was also born in South Carolina, in 1798; his wife's birth occurring in the same State, in 1812; she died in November, 1882. In 1844 they moved from South Carolina to Cherokee County, Ga., and resided there till December 28, 1869, then starting with the family to Perry County, Ark., which locality was reached in January, 1870. Jesse George died July 30, 1875, at the home of William H. He was a son of Isaac and Martha George, likewise of South Carolina nativity, and father of fifteen children, seven now living: James, Marmaduke, Sarah A., Harriet, Melinda M., Lucinda and William Harrison. The subject of this sketch received his education in Cherokee County, Ga., and at the age of twenty married Mary A. Edwards, of that county, daughter of Cleveland and Narciss (Brooks) Edwards, natives of Georgia, where the father

died, though the mother still lives there. They were of Irish descent, the grandfather Brooks having been born in Ireland. Mrs. George died October 1, 1879, leaving seven children: John W., James A., Theodosia E. (wife of William Hankins), Melinda M. (wife of Julius Jones), Jessie C., Florence E. and Marion J. D. In February, 1880, Mr. George married his second wife, Elizabeth Smith, of Georgia, who was born about 1849. She is the mother of five children, four living: Nicholas W., Elijah G., Mary Jane and Robert E. L. April 13, 1862, Mr. George enlisted in Company B, Thirty fourth Regiment Georgia Volunteers of the Confederate army, and was immediately elected orderly-sergeant, being in the battles of Vicksburg, with Bragg through Kentucky, and before and after Sherman on his march to the sea. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, exchanged and paroled, returning to his regiment in 1863; after which he took part in the battles of Missionary Ridge, New Hope Church and at Lookout Mountain, and many skirmishes. At the close of the war he returned to Georgia, and in 1870 came to Perry County. Mr. George has held the office of justice of the peace for fourteen successive years in Casa Township. He has always been a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is an honored citizen, and has a good stock farm of 211 acres, about eighty acres being under cultivation, which is well watered by living streams.

Daniel Halcomb, closely identified with the farming and kindred interests of Perry Township, is a native of this State, having been born in Lawrence County, October 12, 1827. His father, William Halcomb, was born in Ohio, in 1802, and early accompanied his parents to Lawrence County, Ark., being among the pioneers of that section; he married Joannah Williams, who was born in South Carolina, in 1807, and died in the spring of 1861. William died in Perry County, in 1860. The subject of this sketch was of English descent, and the eldest of twelve children. He was reared and received his education in Saline County, Ark., and at the age of seventeen began working for himself as a farm hand, continuing this till the age of twenty six years, when he married Miss Caroline Klingelhoffer, who was born in Germany, about 1830, and died in Perry County, in 1879. She was the mother of eight children, three now living: William, John and Rosie J. Mr. Halcomb was in sympathy with the Confederates during the war, but hired a substitute instead of going himself. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Halcomb came to Perry County in 1854, and now has 160 acres of land, about sixty acres being under cultivation. His grandfather Williams served through the Revolutionary War, and died in Lawrence County, Ark., his wife departing this life in Crawford County.

J. S. Hambright, also numbered among the popular and enterprising farmers and stock raisers of Perry County, was born in South Carolina on May 25, 1845, and is a son of Abner and Sarah (Robinson) Hambright, the mother dying about the year 1848, and leaving three boys and two girls. The father married a second time, and this union added four more boys to the family. J. S. Hambright remained with his father until the year 1867, and received a good English education, attending both the subscription and public schools. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in Company F, of the Seventeenth South Carolina Infantry, and in the battle at Fort Steadman, before Petersburg, Va., was severely wounded through the neck. He lay at the point of death in the hospital when the surrender was announced to him, and the agony of his wounds was increased by the news of his lost cause. From the hospital he was taken to Washington, and lay in the hospital at that place until June 14, 1865, and on the 21st of that month he reached home, where he remained until his marriage, in 1867, to Miss M. C. Hardin. He then opened up a farm of his own, where he resided with his bride until the fall of 1871, when he moved to Perry County, Ark., and bought 317 acres of land. He now has about 100 acres under cultivation, and has built a comfortable home, barns and other necessaries, besides raising a fine orchard. Five children were born to Mr. Hambright and his wife: William B., Sarah E., Fatha E., Josie E. and Elisha C. Mr. Hambright has

been a school director for a number of years, and takes great interest in all the affairs of his county. He is one of its most progressive men, and an ornament to the community. He also has charge of the mail route from Dardanelle to Perryville, and owns the ferry boat at Petit Jean, over which the mail is carried. Mr. Hambright is a Democrat in politics, and a strong supporter of that party. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, and a devout Christian lady.

John S. Harris has attained to substantial success as a planter and stockman of Perry County. Born in Woodford County, Ky., on April 11, 1866, he is the son of John W. and Florida Ann (Neet) Harris. His education was obtained at the public schools of his native county, and principally in the town of Versailles. At the age of fourteen years he left school and went to work with his father upon the farm, and in 1881 removed with his parents to Perry County, Ark., where the elder Harris purchased 320 acres of wild land, and the following year homesteaded 160 acres more, upon which he cleared fifty acres, built houses, barns, and made a great many improvements. During the same year he erected a substantial dwelling on the first purchase, and by 1885 he had cleared off and put under cultivation thirty acres more. He became a well known and popular citizen of Perry County, and on the occasion of his death, in September, 1886, left a large circle of friends and acquaintances, as well as a wife and six children to mourn him. His son, John S., commenced farming for himself at the age of twenty years, on land rented from his father's estate, and in the first year put in a crop of forty five acres, consisting of cotton and corn, with the first named predominating. His crop has increased from year to year, and he now has sixty acres of cotton and twenty acres of corn under cultivation, the former averaging a bale to the acre, and corn going largely over. Mr. Harris is a steady-going, shrewd business man, and an experienced farmer, and his work thus far has given the older farmers of that section to understand that they must look well to their laurels, or else be surpassed by their energetic young neighbor. He became familiar with the breeding and raising of stock on the home farm in Kentucky, and he is now thinking seriously of entering into that business, which, in his judgment, is much more profitable than his present occupation. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religious and social matters he takes an active part. Mr. Harris is still a young man, and his future is a bright one. His intention is to make Perry County his permanent home, and the citizens of that place can congratulate themselves upon having him in their midst.

David Herstein, by his own exertions, has come to be one of the most enterprising and wide-awake merchants of Perryville. He was born in Krakau, Austria, July 22, 1850, and received his education in the schools of his birthplace and Hungaria. He graduated in literature and theology, and at the time of departure from college had committed to memory thirty two volumes of the Talmud. In 1870 he left his native land with the intention of emigrating to America, but stopped over in London and while there learned the trade of seal skin cutting. He next went into partnership with a Mr. Gerschmer, under the firm name of Gerschmer & Herstein, and continued in business for eighteen months, in which time he accumulated $10,000, and then closed out his business. In August, 1873, he landed in New York, and immediately engaged in his business of seal skin cutting, which proved to be a failure from a financial point, on account of the heavy competition that was being indulged in at that time in New York. In January, 1875, he went to Boston, Mass., and was engaged by Bennett, Bush & Co., as foreman in their seal skin department, at a salary of $150 per month. On the occasion of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, he was commissioned by the firm to design a seal skin sacque which would take the premium over all competitors. He did so, cutting out and making up a seal skin sacque trimmed with Russian sable, that was the cynosure of all eyes at the exposition, and which captured the prize. In the latter part of 1876 he came to Little Rock, Ark., and commenced retailing dry goods and notions over the State, making Little Rock his headquarters. He

then moved to Perryville, in 1878, and established the firm of Herstein & Mondschein, dealers in dry-goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries and general supplies. The firm carry a select stock and have established a large trade by their square and honest methods of doing business. On July 27, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Lena Lasker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, by whom he has had five children: Benjamin (born July 26, 1880, being the first Jewish child born in Perry County), Bessie (born August 27, 1882), Milton (born January 6, 1884), Frankie Cleveland (born Feburary 26, 1886), Samuel (born June 10, 1889). Mr. Herstein was made a Master Mason in Perryville Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., in 1885, and the following year was appointed Senior Warden, serving one term. At the annual meeting in 1888 he was again elected Senior Warden, and served one term, then re elected, and at present holds the office. He was one of the charter members of Lodge No. 3207, Knights of Honor, organized October 9, 1885, on which occasion he was elected treasurer until January of the following year, and then elected Dictator, in 1887 Past Dictator, and in 1888 Senior Past Dictator. He represented his lodge at Hot Springs, in 1888, when the Grand Lodge of the State convened at that point. Mr. Herstein is a progressive and liberal minded man, and one of the leading spirits in the affairs of his county. He is always ready to tender his assistance in any enterprise for the public welfare, and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

Dr. G. Thomas Holmes. There are those in every locality whose upright and consistent career in various affairs has gained for them universal respect and esteem. Such a one is Dr. Holmes, a native of North Carolina, who was born October 26, 1836. His parents were John and Phadra (Perry) Holmes, also of North Carolina, who in 1844 removed to Tennessee, and from there to Perry County, Ark., in 1856, where Mr. Holmes died in 1864. He was of English descent, his father having been born in England. His wife, who was of Scotch descent, departed this life in 1859. The subject of this sketch, the tenth in a family of eleven children, spent his youth and early manhood in Tennessee, and there received a common school education. His medical learning was obtained under the instruction of Dr. L. D. Hill, of Perry County, and since 1880 he has practiced his profession with ability and success. Coming to Perry County, in 1856, he remained till the beginning of the war, when he entered the Confederate service in Company H, in the first regiment ever organized in Arkansas. He was first sergeant one year, and then ordnance sergeant till the close of the war, taking part in the Oak Hill (Mo.) fight, Pea Ridge (Ark.), Chickamauga, with Johnston on his retreat to Atlanta, with Hood on his route to Nashville, in the fight at Franklin, Tenn., and also at Nashville, passing through hostilities without a wound. At the close of the war Dr. Holmes went to Dardanelle, Ark., being engaged in the drug business till 1873, when he returned to Perry County, where he has since resided. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace, filling that office two years, and in 1878 was elected as representative of Perry County for one term. In 1882 he was elected State senator, serving four years. In 1881 he was appointed post master at Nimrod, which position he still holds. He is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his wife of the Presbyterian. The Doctor has 125 acres of land, about forty of it under cultivation. In December, 1861, he married Miss Aurelia P. Craig, who was born in Mississippi, January 9, 1839. She died November 23, 1886. They had six children: Jesse L., Rufus D., Walton M., Thomas A. (deceased), Lorenzo J. and Nettie A. In every position to which Dr. Holmes has been called he has manifested an earnestness and faithfulness to the interests of those whom he served, which have redounded to his great credit. His public life has been untarnished, and he now richly merits the universal respect accorded him.

Richard M. Holmes. This enterprising farmer and blacksmith was born in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo., May 30, 1843, being a son of William J. and Margaret (Madden) Holmes, both natives of that county. The former, of Scotch-Irish de

scent, first saw the light of day in 1818, and was one of the early settlers of Perry County, Ark., where he died in 1874. His wife, born about 1829, still lives with her son Richard. She is the mother of four children, all in Perry County, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He was reared in this county to a farm experience, where he received his education in the subscription schools, and when the war broke out he enlisted in Company H, Tenth Arkansas Infantry, serving till the surrender, in 1865. He took an active part in the battles of Shiloh and Port Hudson, and in many skirmishes. Returning home to his father's place in Perry County (the father having in the meantime resided in Texas), Mr. Holmes remained until February 13, 1873, when he married Miss Susan Burke, a native of Pontotoc County, Miss., born in 1852. She became the mother of four children, two living, Mollie and Maggie, and died November 9, 1881. Mr. Holmes has 165 acres of excellent land, about fifty acres of which are under cultivation. Some fifty acres of this land is in Aplin, where he resides. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1869, and is a member of Aplin Lodge No. 444. In politics he is a Democrat and for three years was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Oliver. He has been school director of Aplin for three years, and takes a great interest in the promotion of education and other worthy affairs. His mother is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Judge G. M. Johnson, whose prominent connection with the agricultural affairs of Perry County has been of material benefit, dates his residence in Arkansas from 1870. He was born in Spencer County, Ind., September 30, 1842, and is a son of Morris and Elizabeth (Martin) Johnson, the former a son of Solomon Johnson, who moved from Delaware to Kentucky, and from there to Indiana, in 1833, being among the first settlers of that State. Solomon Johnson was the father of four sons and one daughter, of whom Morris Johnson was the oldest, and was born April 29, 1806, and died August 14, 1887, his wife preceding him in July, 1865. Morris Johnson and his wife were the parents of two children: Sarah A. (who was born in June, 1844, and was married to George Youngblood, of Warrick County, Ind., and died in 1884, leaving two children). G. M. Johnson, the oldest child, spent his boyhood days principally in Indiana, and attended the public schools of that State. He was but nineteen years of age at the outbreak of the war, but enlisted in the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, September 10, 1862, and served until September 7, 1865, being mustered out at Louisville, Ky. Judge Johnson was present at the siege of Knoxville and with Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, after which event he went to Louisville and was remounted, being sent on the Saltville raid in Virginia, under Gen. Stoneman, and took part in the fights at Marion (Va.), Wytheville and several others. They then returned and captured the city of Saltville, after which they marched to Mount Sterling and from there to Lexington, Ky. After being mustered out the Judge returned home, where he remained until April, 1868, when he removed to Polk County, Mo. He resided in that county two years, and then came to Conway County, Ark., where he lived four or five months, and then to Pope County until 1877. In August of that year he moved to Perry County, where he has resided ever since. Judge Johnson was married in Indiana to Miss Mary Young in 1865, by whom he has had two children: William M. (born November 24, 1866, and died October 10, 1876) and Samuel E. (born March 1, 1868.) He lost his wife August 16, 1870, and on January 3, 1871, he was married to Miss Ruth Womack, by whom he has had seven children: Marion A. (born April 1, 1872), Horace C. (born July 27, 1873), Sarah A (born October 10, 1875, and died in 1884), Evalina (born March 1, 1878, and died October, 1880), Jim Morris (born December 26, 1879), Carrie (born August 22, 1883) and Viola (born December 2, 1885). The Judge leases a fine farm of 270 acres all of it under cultivation. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1882 was elected county judge for one term, and four years previous held the office of justice of the peace. He is also a member of the G. A. R.

Jesse S. Jones, well and popularly known as a farmer and stock raiser of Petit Jean Township,

was born in Hardeman County, Tenn., on December 21, 1836. His parents were William and Isabella (Cain) Jones, both natives of the same State, the former being a brother of the famous Col. Jones, who took part in the Mexican War. Ten children were born to this couple, of whom five are still living, four sons and one daughter: James T. (a highly respected farmer in Yell County), Winfield S. (also a farmer and residing in Perry County), Andy (residing in Yell County), Nancy (wife of Alex. Leach, who resides in Yell County) and James S. (the latter being the eldest.) Jesse remained with his father on the farm until almost sixteen years old, when he was engaged to carry the mail between Little Rock and Danville. He filled this position for two years, and then had charge of the mail route between Little Rock and Fort Smith for one year, after which he was employed by a man named J. B. Howell, with whom he remained for a year, and then went to California. He worked in the mines of that State for two years, delving for the precious metal that had brought so many thousands to the coast, but like the majority he had to return with his hopes almost shattered. On his return he went to his old employer, Mr. Howell, and remained with him until 1862, and in that year was married to Catherine Howell, by whom he has had thirteen children, of whom only five are living: Martha B. (wife of Fate McGee), Mary E. (wife of Wade Jones), Catherine L., James W., Florence O. In November, 1863, Mr. Jones enlisted in Company C, Third Arkansas Cavalry, and served until May, 1865, when he was mustered out, performing his duties in a soldierly manner during that time. In point of wealth, he owns 320 acres of land, on Rocky Cypress Creek, of which 110 acres are under cultivation, with a good dwelling, stables and a fine peach orchard. In politics Mr. Jones votes the Republican ticket, and in 1877 represented Perry County in the legislature. Previous to that he served two terms as county treasurer, and filled the office with the greatest credit to himself and party. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and one of the foremost men in Perry County.

Jesse B. Lawson, familiar to the residents of Perry County as a farmer, and postmaster of Esau Postoffice, is the son of Amos B. and Elizabeth (Helton) Lawson, natives of Georgia and Tennessee, respectively. The father was born in 1790, and soon after his marriage moved to Tennessee, being one of the early settlers of that State, with Davy Crockett. About 1847 he went to Mississippi, where Jesse was born February 18, 1849. Returning to Tennessee in 1854, he came to Perry County, giving attention to stock dealing and trading; he was a cooper by trade, and brought the first iron axle wagon into this county. He took part in the War of 1812, and his father was killed in the Revolutionary War. Jesse's mother was born about 1808, and died in Perry County in 1873. She had three sons, but our subject, the eldest, is the only one living. He received his limited education in the subscription schools of this county, living with his mother till his marriage, in 1873, to Miss Agnes Klingelhoffer, a native of Perry County, whose parents were born in Germany, but came here in 1833. Mr. Klingelhoffer was educated for a priest, but afterward denounced the faith. They have one child, Robert. Mr. Lawson has been postmaster at Esau since 1880, when the office was established through his efforts. He has run a ferryboat across the Arkansas River since 1878, his farm and residence being located on the river bank. The last year of the war he was in the employ of the Government, running a fleet on the Arkansas River. Soon after hostilities closed, he was elected constable of Perry County, but did not serve, and about 1868 was elected justice of the peace, also declining to fill this position. In 1882 he was elected county assessor, and served two years. He is a Democrat, and was a member of the Perry County Regulators soon after the war. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1869 Mr. Lawson purchased 120 acres of land, and at the present time has 1,050 acres, all but 150 acres of which is on the Arkansas River, and about 300 acres under cultivation. In 1885 he built a cotton gin, with all the late improvements, and gins more cotton than any other person in the county. He is one of the community's extensive and influential planters.

J. A McBath, the efficient circuit clerk and *ex officio* county clerk, is a native of Perryville, Ark., and was born September 5, 1851. He is a son of Russell and Malinda (Taylor) McBath, the father a native of Tennessee, who was one of the pioneers of Perry County, and one of the first merchants in Perryville, where he also operated a grist and saw mill. The father was one of the first postmasters of that same city, and resided there until 1863, when he moved to Pulaski County. He was married, in 1847, to Miss Malinda Taylor, who was born in 1827, and this union gave them seven children, of whom four are still living: William, Lorena, Luzetta and J. A. The latter was educated in the public schools of Perryville, and attained a proficiency in his studies that indicated a bright prominence in after life. In February, 1873, he was married to Miss Ida W. Priddy, of Texas, by whom he had four children: Claude D. (born November 7, 1874, died April, 1875), E. L. (born in 1876), W. R. (born in 1879) and J. H. (born in 1883.) Mrs. Ida McBath departed this life February 17, 1887. Mr. McBath is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been Master of his lodge at Perryville. Between the years of 1876 and 1882 he was established in the drug business, and was also postmaster. Previous to that, in 1874, he was elected county clerk serving two years; prior to this he served on the board of registration. He then retired from active political life until 1882, when he was urged by his many friends to stand as a candidate and did so, being again elected to the same office, which he has now held for five terms with the greatest credit. He is a Democrat in politics, having cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley. Mrs. McBath was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to which he also belongs, and he is well known as a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises.

Matthew Marion McCabe was born in Aplin Township, Perry County, Ark., August 8, 1835, and by reason of his long residence here, enjoys unbounded acquaintance. His father and mother, James and Minnie (Massingill) McCabe, came to this county with their parents, who were the very first settlers of this county, when buffalo, bear and deer were plentiful. James, of Irish descent, was born in Illinois, and was a farmer by occupation, his wife being of Tennessee origin; she died about 1843, and the father in 1845. There were six children in the family, four now living: Matthew, Sarah A. (wife of Edward Wade), Elizabeth (wife of William Edwards) and John Jasper. Matthew received no education in youth, his parents having died when he was young. He was raised by an uncle till about twelve years old, when he went to work for himself as a farm hand at $4 a month. In October, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, Third Arkansas Cavalry, was engaged in skirmishing most of the time, and May 22, 1865, was discharged. He now has 120 acres of land, which is well watered, located on Cypress Creek; this is a good stock farm, and one of the best improved in the county. When he first bought it, there were ten acres cleared; there are now 120 acres under cultivation. Mr. McCabe is greatly interested in educating his children, and is always active in the advancement of the county and community. In 1856 he married Sarah I. Wade, of Perry County, who died in 1864, leaving three children: John William, Hampton and Sarah (wife of William P. Hubbard). In 1867 he married Mary G. Hambright, of South Carolina, who died about 1880, leaving five children: Green C., Mary C. (wife of Sidney Robinson), Jimmie, Marion J. and Marinda. In January, 1882, Martha Jane Scallions, of Tennessee, became his wife. They have four children: Benjamin, George W., Dimmie and Nancy Jane.

John L. McCauly. This citizen is too well known throughout this community, as a prominent planter and stockman, to be omitted from the present volume. Born in Hillsboro, Orange County, N. C., February 8, 1846, he is a son of William and Cornelia (Watson) McCauly, both natives of North Carolina, the former being of Irish descent and mother of Scotch. The origin of the family on both sides antedates the Revolutionary War, although it is not definitely known whether or not any of their forefathers took part in that event. John L. was the seventh child in

a family of eight born to his parents, five of whom lived to maturity. Charles, one of the sons, was a soldier in the Civil War and was killed at the battle of Antietam while serving in Company G. of the Twenty seventh North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, leaving a widow and three children who are all residing in Orange County, N C. John L. was reared in Hillsboro and attended the schools of Orange County. He remained at home until 1862, and in September of that year enlisted in Company D, Thirty sixth North Carolina Artillery Volunteers, and took part in the battle of Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Petersburg. In 1864 he was sent to the State of Georgia to join Gen. Bragg's command and participated in the defense of Savannah, going from there to Fort Fisher, where he was severely wounded and taken prisoner to Elmira, N. Y., and detained at that place until March 2, 1865. He was then conveyed to Arkin's Landing, on the James River, and there paroled, after which he went to Richmond where he remained until April 2, and then to Appomattox Court House in time to see Gen. Lee's army surrender to Gen. Grant. At the conclusion of the war he started to return home on foot, which he succeeded in reaching after a long journey filled with hardships and perils. He was next engaged as fireman on the North Carolina Central Railroad, and followed that employment until February, 1868. March 15, he started out upon a tour of the country and traveled through some of the Northern and Western States. In the Spring of 1869 he engaged passage on a steamer from St. Paul, Minn., to St. Louis, Mo., remaining in the latter city a few days and proceeding from there to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he became engaged with a party of capitalists in carrying freight across the plains to Denver, Col., his trip to that city consuming all the time between May and October of 1869. He spent the winter and the spring of the following year in Missouri upon his return and then came to Johnson County, Ark., where he was engaged at various occupations until the following October. He then moved to Perry County and commenced farming on land leased from Mr. P. O. Breeden, and has met with his best expectations up to the present time. He first purchased forty acres of unimproved land and later on bought forty acres of improved land, and now owns altogether about 170 acres, with forty-two acres improved. Mr. McCauly is also engaged as steamboat agent which occupies about one third of his time during the year and brings him a nice revenue. He was united to Miss Josephine Brown, a daughter of James and Catherine (Hatfield) Brown who were among the earliest settlers of Perry County, coming here from Kentucky about the year 1836. This happy union has given Mr. McCauly and his wife three children: Charles (born January 26, 1877), Carrie (born June, 1879, died when eight months old) and John (born January 20, 1886). Mr. McCauly is a member of Perryville Lodge No. 238 and received the master's degree in the fall of 1886. He has served the lodge in various capacities, and feels competent to fill any position which he might be called upon to occupy. He is greatly interested in the progress of educational, religious and social matters, and firmly believes in the power of railroads and of manufactories to develop a country.

William Alexander McGhee is without doubt among the leading farmers of Casa Township, as these facts amply testify. He was born in Washington County, Tenn., on January 8, 1835, his father's birth occurring in the same county in 1805. He was a farmer of Dutch and Irish descent, and moved from Tennessee to Alabama, thence to Georgia in 1854, and in 1858 to Perry County, Ark. He died September 1, 1885. His wife was born in Greene County, Tenn., and died in April, 1879, also in Perry County. She was the mother of fourteen children, seven of whom are now living, four sons in Perry County: Malachi P., James K. P., Nicholas A. and our subject; and three daughters: Josie E., Rebecca J. and Mary C. William Alexander, the third of the family, was reared and received most of his education in Alabama. At the age of twenty three he began life for himself, and at that time married Miss Anna Green, who was born in Alabama in 1835. They have had ten children, all living: John R., Martha Jane (wife of Green McCabe), William

M., George W. M., Francis A., Mary C., Missouri A., Serilda L., Ophelia F. E. and James N. A. In 1861 Mr. McGhee enlisted in the Confederate army in Company H, Tenth Arkansas Infantry, and served as corporal till 1863, being in the battle of Port Hudson, where he was wounded in the head with a spent ball. He came to this county in 1858, and purchased 198 acres of unimproved land. This has increased until he now has 360 acres, of which 115 are under cultivation, watered by Grace Creek, and forming an excellent stock farm. Mr. McGhee is a Democrat in politics, as were his father and grandfather before him. He cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan.

James W. Magie. The farming and mercantile interests of the southwest part of this county are ably represented by Mr. Magie, who is located at Hollis, twenty five miles from the county seat. He is the son of Benjamin and Nancy Ann (Hickman) Magie. The former, of English descent, was born in Illinois, and at the age of sixteen left his parents, who had removed to Ohio, and came to Saline County, Ark., where he married. Here John W. was born, April 13, 1851. His father died in 1872, in Saline County; his wife, a native of Tennessee, departing this life in June, 1871. She was the mother of seven children, two of whom are now living: Davis and our subject. James W. was reared in Saline County, but, as the war broke out when he was about to attend school, he was deprived of an education. At the age of twenty one years he left home, and went to Texas, where he herded cattle for awhile, and then worked on a farm. After nine months he returned to Saline County. In 1876 he removed to Perry County, and in 1882 opened a general store. Selling out in 1884, he again went to Texas, tarried there till October of the same year, then returned again to Perry County, and in 1885 embarked in the mercantile business at Hollis. He is still occupied in this branch of trade, and carries a stock worth $300. His first store was in McCool Township. He has 160 acres of land, about sixty under cultivation. Mr. Magie has been a member of Aplin Lodge No. 444, A. F. & A. M., since 1882. He is a Democrat and a good citizen, taking great interest in promoting the welfare of the county. In September, 1873, he married Miss Nancy M. Adz, who was born in Saline County in 1854. They have had six children, five of whom are living: Ethel J., John M., Rhoda A., William M. and Hattie A.

John S. Massy, one of the extensive planters and stockmen of Perry County, was born November 8, 1840, in Tipton County, Tenn., and is a son of James and Patsey (Miller) Massy, natives of the same State, of Irish and Scotch descent, respectively. The parents settled in Yell County, Ark., where the father died when John was little less than a year old, and the mother followed him within a month's time, leaving John S. and the elder brother, Nathaniel A., to be provided for by John Miller, a brother of the mother's. This protector died when John was twelve years old, and they were then taken charge of by another uncle, Joshua M. Miller, with whom John remained until his twenty first year. In 1861 he rented a tract of land and put in a crop of cotton and corn, and after securing his crop in a safe place, he enlisted in Company B, of the Fifteenth Northwestern Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1865, taking part in the battles of Elkhorn or Pea Ridge, Corinth, Hatchie Bridge, besides a number of hot skirmishes and a battle on the retreat from Corinth. Then followed a number of other engagements, and on May 17, 1863, he was captured at Black River and taken prisoner to Indianapolis, where he was confined seven months and eleven days, then to Fort Delaware and kept between three and four months, and from there to Point Lookout, where his prison experience ended, as he was paroled and went to Richmond, Va. He next joined the Twenty-first Regiment of Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the regiment was disbanded at Marshall, Tex., about June 5, 1865. On the 10th of that month he returned home and resumed his farm work, and on July 26, 1866, was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta A. Huffaker, daughter of Cristy Huffaker, of Tennessee. In 1870 Mr. Massy purchased 120 acres of unimproved land, which he commenced cultivating and

resided upon until December, 1886, when he removed to Perryville for the purpose of educating two children he was rearing: Edward L. and John W. Bowie, orphans of a married sister, Ellen C. Bowie. Mr. and Mrs. Massy have had the care of five orphan children: Sarah Prior (whom they took at the age of thirteen and cared for two years), Lewis Harrison (at the age of twelve years), Thomas E. Holmes (whom they took at the age of fourteen) and the two above mentioned, this worthy couple giving them a father and mother's care, and putting them in a good position in after life. Mr. Holmes rose to an eminent position, and is now the mayor of Perryville. Mr. Massy now owns 123 acres of land, and has placed sixty acres under a high state of cultivation. He had 193 acres at one time, but sold seventy of these in 1885. In politics he is a strong Democrat and a firm supporter of his party. In 1872 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which position he held for eight years, and in 1884 was elected county assessor, serving four years. He was initiated into the Masonic fraternity in 1869, in Perryville Lodge No. 220, in which he took the third degree of Ancient Craft Masonry, and he also belongs to Aplin Lodge No. 444, at Aplin, Perry County. He has held the office of Junior and Senior Warden, and serves in the latter capacity at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Massy are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the former is steward of Pleasant Grove Congregation. He is a liberal supporter of all religious and educational enterprises, and an influential as well as a valuable citizen to the community.

Lemuel Moody, in his connection with the affairs of this region, is popularly known, being deemed an efficient school teacher and scholar of Conway County. Born in the State of Mississippi, November 3, 1863, he is a son of Thomas and Frances (Autry) Moody, who were the parents of four sons and one daughter: Lemuel, William A. (born December 20, 1867), Abner J. (born September 29, 1869), Edward (born January 25, 1870) and Stella (born October 10, 1878). Lemuel came to the State of Arkansas with his father in 1869, and has resided here for about twenty years. He was educated at the public schools at Morrilton, but being ambitious to have as good an education as it was possible to obtain, he applied himself studiously to those branches which were not taught in the schools he attended, and the consequence is, that, with his quick perception and natural ability, he soon had a store of knowledge that will now fit him for almost any position in life. He first commenced teaching school in Conway County in the year 1885, where he remained several years, and then taught in Perry County, in the town of Dixie, until the summer of 1889, when he returned to Conway County, where he has continued since. Mr. Moody is an intellectual man and an interesting conversationalist. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is held in high esteem by the entire community.

Alfred T. Moore. In this respected citizen Perry County has one of its most enterprising farmers and stockmen. He is a son of G. W. and Matilda (Bird) Moore, of Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively, the latter a daughter of Alfred H. Bird, one of the pioneers of Independence County, whose father was a soldier in the Mexican War. The father and mother were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents in 1858, and of the seven children born to them, Alfred T. was the oldest, and was born July 3, 1859. George W., Jr., and Alfred T. are the only two children living, the other five dying in infancy and early childhood. Alfred was educated at the subscription schools of his native State, and was trained to look upon farming as his future occupation in life. On December 21, 1882, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ann Blythe, of Perry County, by whom he had four children, two of them yet living: Charity Bell (born October 24, 1883), John Alfred (born September 17, 1885). During his life Mr. Moore has been a model of energy, industry and enterprise, and now owns about 120 acres of valuable land, with some forty acres under cultivation. He was at one time a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, but withdrew from that church in 1884. In secret societies he is a member of Aplin Lodge No. 444, A. F. & A. M., at Aplin, Perry County, Ark., and in social and commercial life,

he is a prominent figure and a leader. Mr. Moore is a good conversationalist and a man who has sound ideas upon any subject he cares to advance. He is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, and his many good qualities have made him a favorite with every one.

Philip W. Mosby, of the substantial firm of Mosby & Smyers, general merchants at Aplin, is a native of De Soto County, Miss., having been born September 17, 1855, as the youngest son of Benjamin and Sarah (Woodson) Mosby. The former, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born near Richmond, Va., about 1820, moved to Tennessee in 1840, and in 1855 to Mississippi. He was a farmer and is now living with Philip. His wife was of French descent, her birth occurring in Richmond, Va., in 1818, and she died in De Soto County, Miss., in 1869. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom Robert O., Mat W., Dora E. and Philip W. are living. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Mississippi, and was educated in Hernanda, at the age of fifteen entering upon his career as clerk in the general store of Caffrey & Robertson, of Hernanda, where he remained five years. Going thence to Love Station, he was similarly engaged for Banks, Love & Co., remaining three years. During his clerkship he attended school for a short time and also farmed one year. In 1881 Mr. Mosby came to Perry County, Ark., and located at Aplin, forming his present partnership in October of that year. A good stock, valued at about $3,000, is carried, just such as meets the demands of the surrounding territory, and an extended patronage is accorded them. In 1881 Mr. Mosby was appointed postmaster, which position he still holds. In February, 1883, he married Miss Anna S. Solomon, a native of De Soto County, Miss., born in 1860, and the daughter of Joseph H. and Emma E. (Jayner) Solomon. They have had two children: Emma W. and Minnie A. (deceased.) Mr. Mosby has been since 1887 a member of Aplin Lodge, No. 444, A. F. & A. M., and is now its Master. He is also a member of the K. of H., joining in 1888. In politics he is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Tilden and Hendricks. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a good business man and well-to do.

John E. Oliver, whose name though a terror to evil doers is one of the most popular among law-abiding citizens of Perry County, is the well known sheriff of that county, and is a son of William and Mary (Hilton) Oliver, of Tennessee. He is one of six children in the family, and was born March 13, 1852, in Carter County, Tenn., and removed with his parents to Washington County, in the same State, when he was still young. He here attended school during the winter months, and in the summer assisted on the farm, as well as learning the trade of brickmason. In 1876 he was married to Miss Harriet J. Young, of Tennessee, a daughter of William and Mary (Hendricks) Young, and the following year moved to Arkansas with his bride. Mr. Oliver is a man of remarkable energy and determination, which traits are undoubtedly the secret of his successful career as sheriff; but as an illustration of this fact, it can be told that he came to Perryville in 1879 with only $30 cash in his pocket, with which he purchased a tract of wild land, and now he owns about 880 acres, and has placed 350 acres under cultivation, with a good frame dwelling, barns, and all necessaries to a first-class farm, well stocked with cattle and hogs, and nine good tenant houses. In 1884 he was solicited by his many friends to run on the Independent ticket for sheriff, which he did, and was elected to the position which he is now filling with distinction for the third time. Mr. Oliver hung the first man in Perry County, a murderer named J. M. Armstrong, who was sentenced for the killing of Dr. T. S. Ferguson. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver five children, of whom four are yet living: Mary Lena, Claude (deceased), Pearletta, Ralph, Ross (deceased). Mr. Oliver's first wife died in October, 1886, and he was again married on June 8, 1887, his second wife being Miss Alice Rowles, by whom he had one child, Rowles, born April 8, 1888. Mr. Oliver is a member of Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., at Perryville, and also belongs to Lodge No. 3,207, Knights of Honor, at Perryville. While working at his trade of brickmason and brickmaker, Mr. Oliver secured the contract for,

and built the present court house of Perry County, which is the only brick building in that county. In politics he is neutral, not favoring either party, and the same may be said of his religious faith, although he attends the Christian Church. He is a friend and supporter of all enterprises that tend to promote the public welfare, and is held in great respect by the entire county.

Edison Haywood Owen is a practicing physician and surgeon of merit, having acquired an enviable reputation as such during his residence here. He was born in Tippah County, Miss., August 24, 1848, the fifth child of Larkin James and Pamelia Ann (Johnson) Owen, who were married in 1839. The father, of Welsh descent, was born in North Alabama in 1817; he had been a farmer, but in later life practiced medicine, residing in Lincoln County, Ark., where he died September 13, 1889. His wife was born in North Alabama in 1823, and died July 15, 1889. Both are buried at Hickory Grove Church, Lincoln County, Ark. They were the parents of nine children, six now living. Edison was reared in what is now Lincoln County, receiving his education in Mississippi, and attending college two years at Clinton, but, owing to poor health, he did not graduate. He received his medical instruction in Lincoln County, under Dr. Thomason, graduate of a medical college in New York, Dr. Stanfield, graduate of Memphis (Tenn.) College, and Dr. Steward, a graduate of New Orleans Medical College. Dr. Owen first began practicing thirteen years ago, and came to Perry County in June, 1882, where he has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He is also a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church, having been ordained in 1871, his credentials being on file in the county clerk's office of Lincoln County, Ark. Dr. Owen has been a Master Mason since about 1873, having been made a Mason in Mill Creek Lodge No. 178. He is now a member of Perryville Lodge No. 238. He is a Democrat, and is an honorary member of the Hermenian Society of Mississippi College. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1876 he married Miss Mary E. May, who was born in Tippah County, Miss., in 1855, the daughter of James and Tabitha (Person) May. Dr. Owen has a farm of 654½ acres, mostly on the Arkansas River; of this about 135 acres are in cultivation, which he rents. He has 160 acres in Cleveland County, also has a store of general merchandise and drugs, carrying a stock worth $1,000, which he manages with his wife's assistance. He is a cultured gentleman, and extremely popular in Perry County.

Dr. John E. Price, druggist and physician, and resident of Perry County, much esteemed for his substantial worth, was born in Washington County, Tenn., September 25, 1841. His father, Joseph D. Price, of English descent, and a son of Benjamin Price, of Maryland, was born in Tennessee, in 1815, and is a brickmason by trade. He married Elizabeth Young, and for a long time resided at Milligan, Carter County, Tenn., later making his home in Washington County, Tenn., where his wife died in 1852. In 1871 he removed to Carter County, Tenn., and still lives there. In this family were eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was next to the eldest. He was reared in his native county, where he received most of his education, and subsequently began the study of medicine there with Dr. Thomas T. Young. In 1868 he entered upon the practice of his profession, and in 1871 came to Perry County, Ark., where he soon became prominent, and now has a lucrative practice, a great part of which he was obliged to give up on account of health. He served in the Union army about three years, and in 1870 married Miss Sabra E. Taylor, daughter of Dr. C. C. Taylor, of Carter County, Tenn., where she was born in 1839. She died in March, 1871, leaving one child, also now deceased. In 1877 Mr. Price married Miss Rhoda J. Guerin, who was born in Perry County, in 1856, being the daughter of William and Elizabeth Guerin, early settlers of Perry County, both deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Price have one child: Fay (born July 16, 1879). The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order. He was appointed one of the county supervisors by Gov. Baxter, and has served as superintendent of public instruction and special probate judge, by virtue of the appointment of Gov. Garland. He is an influential citizen and highly respected, his career

during his location here having been marked by close application and earnest devotion to the interests of those among whom he has labored. Well qualified for the position to which he has been called, he is recognized as a man of worth and integrity. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Lincoln. Dr. and Mrs. Price are both members of the Christian Church.

J. L. Ragsdale. As, perhaps, the principal dealer in general merchandise at Dixie, might be mentioned Mr. Ragsdale, a son of Peter M. and Sarah (Cowen) Ragsdale, who was born in Marshall County, Ala., on October 23, 1846. The father was a native of South Carolina, who moved to Alabama about the year 1838 or 1840 and established a general merchandise business, besides operating several saw and flour mills. He became a man of much influence and was high in the estimation of the people of that State, and was elected to several public offices of trust. His death occurred in 1883, his wife surviving him but three years. Edward Ragsdale, the father of Peter M., was a native of Virginia, where he was a wealthy planter, and the wife was born in South Carolina. They were the parents of eight children: Eliza (born in 1838, who was married to Dan Walker and who died in 1884, leaving five children), John W. (born in 1836, a prominent farmer in Marshall County, Ala.), Marinda (born in 1838, wife of M. S. Kirkland, who resides in Conway County), Annie (born in 1840, and married to M. Andrews, of Mississippi, where they resided until her death, in 1882, leaving six children), Edmund M. (born in 1844, who died in Mississippi about the year 1873, leaving a wife and one child), J. L., Franklin J. (born in 1848, and residing in Mississippi), Preston C. (who was born in 1842, is a well known merchant of Ragsdale, Ala., who was married to a Miss Alexander, by whom he has had several children.) J. L. Ragsdale was reared on a farm in Marshall County, Ala., and received his education in the subscription schools of that place. He was only fifteen years of age when the Civil War came on, but he enlisted in the then famous Griffin's Scouts, and served till near the close of hostilities, taking part in the battles at Franklin, Nashville, under Forrest in his raids, and a great number of skirmishes. He was severely wounded in a fight near Huntsville, Ala., which laid him up for about eight weeks, and on another occasion, while on the return march with Hood from his raids through Tennessee, he was taken sick and was unable to join his command again until after the war was over. He then resided with his father until 1866, when he was married to Miss Mary J. Brown, a daughter of Calvin Brown, a well known steamboatman and merchant. In 1867 Mr. Ragsdale and his wife removed to De Soto County, Miss., where he engaged in merchandising and farming until 1878. He soon had established his reputation in business and was growing wealthy when he lost everything he owned by the great floods of 1877. One year later he moved to Morrillton, Ark., and again started in business, also opening up a first class hotel in the same place, where his family at present resides. In 1887 he came to Houston, Perry County, where he was engaged in the liquor business for two years, and just lately he has again commenced merchandising at Dixie, where his stock, which is one of the best in Perry County, will invoice about $30,000. Mr. Ragsdale and his wife are the parents of three daughters: Sallie (an estimable young lady, wife of James Evans, a well known railroad man), Willie A. (born in 1870, and married to Thomas Edmands, a commercial traveler for the tobacco house of Grist, Clayton & Co., in Virginia), Emma L. (born 1873, residing at home.) In politics Mr. Ragsdale is a Democrat, and a valuable man to that party. His wife and children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Ragsdale's efforts in building up and improving the county have been well appreciated by its citizens. He is a wide-awake and energetic man, and one whose citizenship adds to the advantages of a place. He is a member of the Knights of Honor.

Jerry M. Ragsdill, intimately identified with Huston Township as a farmer and citizen, was born in Perry County, Ark., February 7, 1849. His parents were Jesse and Susan (Taylor) Ragsdill, natives of Tennessee and Indiana, respectively. The father, also a farmer, of Irish descent, was among

the early settlers of this county, having come here in 1840, and dying in October, 1865. The mother is now living in Texas. They were married in 1842. There were eleven children in the family, five of whom survive: Jerry, James K., A. J., Josephine and Katie, all residing in Texas except Jerry. The subject of this sketch was the fourth child in this family, and owing to the breaking out of the war, received no education. At the age of eighteen years, however, he began working on a farm by the month, continuing until about 1884, with good results. In 1874 he went to Texas and remained till 1879, returning then to Perry County, where he has 160 acres of land, inherited from his maternal grandparents; this is located on Arkansas River, and about seventy acres of it are under cultivation, proving an excellent grain and stock farm, and having upon it good improvements. Mr. Ragsdill has been living where he now resides since 1885, there then being only sixteen acres of the land cultivated. In politics he is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley. Though he believes in the Christian religion he is not a member of any church. His wife belongs to the Advent Church. October 26, 1884, he married Mrs. Susan Brazil, a widow, with two sons: Morris P. and Deadalice. She was the daughter of Morris and Katie Borring, who came to Perry County in 1858, from Alabama. They have had three children; two are now living: Nellie Jane and James Grover. Mr. Ragsdill's father served in the Federal army during the war, in Company C, Third Arkansas Regiment, for eighteen months as corporal and orderly sergeant.

G. M. Rankin, whose reminiscences form one of the interesting portions of Arkansas history, came to this State in 1837. The only other settler in that section at that period was Hezekiah Jenkins, who lived at Red Ferry, near the mouth of the Fourche. This man remained in that part of the country until the outbreak of war, when a difference of opinion led to his death, he being called to his door one night and shot down. Jedediah Rankin, the father of G. M., moved to Perry County in 1832. Shortly after the arrival of the Rankins, other settlers commenced to arrive, the next one being Robert Cook, who located about three miles from Red Ferry, and then came John Greathouse, Robert Rankin, who settled at a point southwest of Perryville, John and Thomas McCabe and Dave Bland, who located on the north side of the Fourche, the widow Hanwell and her brother, who lived on what is now the Rising place, and the present site of Perryville was first occupied by a settler named Klingelhoefer. That portion of the Fourche near the forks was rapidly filled up, some of the first settlers being the Bowers, Lackeys, Williams, Aplins and Wades, and a few miles above was where old William Houston located. The first boat that ever plied up and down the river was a primitive affair, called the "Inspector," which had a capacity of twenty five bales of cotton, besides a few barrels of whisky, it being currently reported at that time that the latter commodity never paid any revenue; however, that was something that troubled the settlers but very little. The first court of justice ever held in Perry County was presided over by Judge Claudman, and the most notable case brought to trial at that period was that of a man named Lively for the murder of a fellow being named McCool. The case dragged along for several years, and was finally settled by the defendant being killed while under guard. The court was held in an old log-cabin, about sixteen feet square, and the grand jury held its session in the bushes a few feet away. The clerk, sheriff and county judge was John Rising, who filled all three offices for fourteen years. The first saw mill ever put up was one erected by a man named Madden, near the forks of the Fourche, and was operated by water power. It was not until 1878 that a steam mill was built, when one was operated by Rankins & Bland. The county seat of Perry County was first located, it is believed, by a man named McCain, although the authorities on that point are not certain. G. M. Rankin was born within one half mile of the famous Guilford Court House, in Guilford County, N. C., August 1, 1821, and is a son of Jedediah Rankin, of that State, who was pressed into service as a wagoner during the War of 1812. The grandfather, Robert Rankin, was a Revolutionary

soldier, and took part in the battle of Guilford Court House. He had just served out his time in the regular army and had returned home, when the fight occurred, after which he piloted Gen. Greene eighteen miles through the country, and was then dismissed. Jedediah Rankin and his wife were the parents of five children, of whom two died when very young. The oldest, Catherine, was born in 1812, and married a man named Kidd, now residing in Texas. The next was Polly Ann, who married a Capt. Wilson, of Arkansas, in which State she died in 1863; and G. M. Rankin, who, after his mother's death, in 1827, lived with an uncle named Robert Rankin, until 1837, when he moved to Arkansas, and joined his father, who had preceded him about five years. He resided with his father until his marriage, and then made a home of his own, when the elder Rankin came to live with them until his death, in 1862, at the age of seventy nine years, his wife dying in 1882, at the age of eighty one years. The mother's father was a cousin of Hugh White, a once noted congressmen of Arkansas, and her grandfather fought under Gen. Jackson, in the battle of New Orleans. The marriage of G. M. Rankin, which occurred on December 28, 1841, was with Miss Elizabeth J. Alexander, a daughter of John Alexander, one of the survivors of the battle at White Plains, in 1812, who was captured by the enemy at that time, but made his escape by swimming the Maumee River. Fourteen children were born to Mr. Rankin and his wife, of whom seven are yet living: Robert N. (born June 10, 1844, killed at Corinth, in 1863), Wash. (born September 15, 1846, who lives in Perryville), Rebecca (born in 1848, but died while an infant), W. H. B. (born in 1849, now a merchant in Perryville), Polly Ann (born April, 1851, died January, 1863), Catherine (born April, 1853, wife of John Bland, of Perryville), John Rankin (born April, 1855, died December, 1880), Isabella (born 1857, died January, 1877), Henry (born in 1859), Lousetta (born December 25, 1861, wife of George Bland, residing in California), Edmund born December 26, 1864, died in Texas, in 1886), Betsey J. (born March, 1867, wife of E. B. Rorey, residing in Perry County), Madison M. (born March 3, 1869.) Mr. Rankin served several months through the war, and fought under Gen. Marmaduke. He took part in a number of battles and skirmishes, but was never wounded, and even after returning to his home, was shot at over twenty times by his enemies, but always escaped without a scratch. He lost everything he possessed during the war, excepting his land, but being a man of energy and determination, he slowly came back into prosperity, and now owns about 1,040 acres of land, having some 125 acres under a high state of cultivation, with a good dwelling, outbuildings, and a number of tenant houses, besides three wells and a splendid orchard. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion he attends the Methodist Church, with his wife. Mr. Rankin served on the first grand jury in Perry County, and has served once a year ever since, until late years, which his advanced age will not admit of his doing.

W. G. Rankin, a prominent stock dealer residing in Perryville, is a son of Robert Rankin and Frances (Hogan) Rankin, of Tennessee and Georgia, respectively, the former a son of George Rankin, of Guilford County, N. C., and the latter a daughter of Edmund and Jane Hogan, it being said that Edmund Hogan was the first white man who ever cut a piece of timber in Little Rock, he having arrived there in 1817. He was a colonel in the War of 1812, and took part in the battle of New Orleans. Among the early settlers associated with Mr. Hogan were the Rankin, Pyatte, Kellogg and Carnahan families. George Rankin and his son, Robert, in company with several others, traveled up the Arkansas River as far as Cane Hill, Washington County, looking for a suitable location, but finally returned to Little Rock, and shortly afterward settled on the Maumelle River, about fourteen miles southeast of Perryville, where he resided until his death. His wife died in 1858, a few years after his decease. Edmund Hogan resided in Little Rock until within a few years of his death, in 1836. He was a candidate for election to the first legislature, but was killed by his political opponent. The bodies of himself, wife and son were first interred where the State house now stands, and it has only been a few years

since the coffins were exhumed. Robert Rankin moved with his father to the settlement on Mau melle River, where he entered eighty acres of land, while Edmund Hogan entered the land upon which Little Rock now stands. Robert was married when quite young, being only twenty two years old on that occasion. He sold forty acres of land which he had previously entered, and entered 120 acres more in the neighborhood of his eighty acres upon which he made his home and resided until his death, in the fall of 1863, being murdered by a bushwhacker. His wife lived five years afterward and followed him to the grave. W. G. Rankin was born March 2, 1830, in what is now Faulkner County, and received all the advantages to be derived from the schools of that period. He remained at home and worked on the farm with his father until March, 1852, when he was married to Miss Parmelia Ellsberry, by whom he has had three children: C. C. (who resides in Perryville), Edmund H. (also of Perryville) and Margaret (wife of Robert Long, who resides eight miles from that town). Mr. Rankin lost his wife on November 7, 1868, and in November, 1871, he was again married, his second wife being Miss Julia Bagly, by whom he had one child: Mary Jose phine. This wife died in 1878, and about one year and nine months later Mr. Rankin married Mrs. Missouri Brazeale, by whom he has had two children: Egbert and Quinlen. After his first mar riage he bought forty acres of land and entered 160 acres more eight miles east of Perryville, where he resided from 1853 to 1876, and then moved to Perryville, where he has lived ever since. During the war he enlisted in the army, but after three months' service, the long marches, exposure and hard life of a soldier affected his health, and he was forced to return home and hire a substitute to fill his place for the remainder of the war. Mr. Rankin has made industry and good management accumulate a comfortable amount of property. He owns land east of Block 14 in the town of Perryville, also forty acres just across the river with twenty acres under cultivation, besides having a half interest in 215 acres ten miles down the Fourche; of which twenty five acres are under cul tivation. He is a member of the Masonic order and belongs to the Perryville lodge. In politics he is a Democrat, and has always voted that ticket. He is one of the old landmarks of the county, and any history of the State of Arkansas would be incomplete without his name. Besides himself, Mr. Rankin has two brothers and one sister still living: Edmund H. (residing in Perry County on the old homestead), Charles (residing three miles south of Perryville) and Martha (now the wife of Willis Y. Russell, living in Effingham County, Ill.

Edmond H. Rankin. The name of Rankin is a familiar one throughout Central Arkansas, the forefathers of that family having been among the ear liest settlers of the State. The parents of Edmond were Robert and Frances (Hogan) Rankin, of Irish and English descent and born in North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The paternal great-grandfather came to America before the Revolu tionary War, and the grandfather was on his way to join the Colonial forces shortly before the battle of Guilford Court House, in North Carolina, while the maternal great grandfather fought in the battle of New Orleans. Robert Rankin came to Little Rock when there were but four or five houses in that place, and his father cleared the first land in that vicinity. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom Edmond was the fifth, and was born March 1, 1837, in Perry County. Edmond attended the subscription schools of that county and was instructed in the duties of farm life by his father, an occupation that he has successfully fol lowed ever since. He began business for himself when twenty two years old by renting land, and farmed it for two years. In 1859 he took up 120 acres of Government land under the graduation act, paying 12½ cents per acre, and cultivated the soil until the outbreak of the war, and in the early part of June, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Col. Johnson's Volunteer Regiment Infantry. Mr. Ran kin was absent from most of the engagements participated in by this regiment owing to sickness, but took part in the skirmish at Jenkins' Ferry in the fall of 1864. He remained with the army until its surrender at Appomattox Court House, and then returned home. Previous to that, after the battle

of Helena, he was granted a furlough of twenty days, and returned home, where he was married to Miss Nancy Jane Spears. Upon hearing of this event his superiors complimented him with an extension of his furlough, and January 25, 1863, he rejoined his command at Little Rock. After the war was over he removed, with his bride, to the land he had purchased in 1859, and commenced cutting the timber and making a home. He was also engaged in rafting to Little Rock, at which place he found a ready market for his logs. For twelve years Mr. Rankin followed this occupation in connection with his farm, and in 1869 he bought the interest of five heirs in a tract of 120 acres, of which fifteen acres were under cultivation, and upon it a double log house, a smoke-house and stables. He moved upon that land in the same year, and now owns 526 acres, with 250 acres under cultivation, besides owning two other tracts of sixty and eighty acres, respectively. He has, up to the present time, built a good dwelling, eight tenant houses, four box and four log houses, besides owning a large number of cattle, horses and hogs. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, of whom nine are yet living: George W., Andrew J., Henry Clay, Frances Jane, Charles C., Edmond F., Laura Alice, Julian E. and William A. The children have all been well educated and are well qualified to take their own part in the struggle against the world. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and take an active part in the development and progress of religious and educational matters. Outside of his farming interests Mr. Rankin operates a steam saw and grist-mill and a cotton-gin, which are among the best in the county. He belongs to Perryville Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M.

William H. Rankin, one of the leading merchants and a popular resident of Perryville, is a son of George M. and Jane (Alexander) Rankin, and was born in Perry County, March 4, 1850. He was reared on his father's farm, and educated at the subscription schools of his birthplace, until his eighteenth year, when he commenced farming for himself, on land rented from his father. He continued in that occupation until 1872, when he commenced rafting logs to Little Rock, which business he conducted successfully until the following year, and then embarked in mercantile life with Mr. John Bland, who was also his partner in the rafting venture. In 1877 he erected what is known as the Perryville saw and grist mill, in connection with a cotton gin, and in 1880 sold out his interest in these industries. Mr. Bland has been associated with Mr. Rankin in all of his enterprises, and the firm of Rankin & Bland are now building a steamer at their docks, on the Fourche, near Perryville, for Fourche la Fave and Arkansas River navigation, to be used in both passenger and freight service. The firm deal largely in farm and wild lands, in connection with their merchandising, and also handle warrants, notes, etc. On February 7, 1875, Mr. Rankin led to the altar Miss Mollie E. Swaggerty, a belle of Georgia, and a daughter of Dr. Gandison and Nancy (Denman) Swaggerty, of Tennessee and Georgia, respectively, who moved to Arkansas about the year 1854. This union gave them four children: Hallie (born February 17, 1876), Sibyl (born December 30, 1879), Fay (born November 29, 1883), and Joe (born January 27, 1886). In politics he is a Democrat, and was elected on that ticket to the office of sheriff, in 1882, which position he filled in a creditable manner to himself and to the satisfaction of those who supported him. He is a member of Perryville Lodge No. 238, A. F. & A. M., and was first initiated in 1872. He has been and is Master of his lodge at the present time, and has represented the same at the Grand Lodge on several occasions.

James K. Reeder, in connection with agricultural and stock raising affairs, hereabouts, has resided in Perry County for the past ten years, sufficient time to render him well known. He was born October 20, 1828, in Carroll County, Tenn., and is a son of John K. and Elizabeth (Harris) Reeder, who were the parents of four children: James K. and Thomas R. (twins), Ephraim R. and a sister who died four days after her birth. Ephraim was killed at Richmond during the war, and James and Thomas are the only two living. The father died in 1834, when James was but

seven years old, and the mother followed him ten years later. At twenty one years of age James was engaged by William Harley, a wealthy Mississippian, to oversee his plantation in that State. He remained with him two years and then returned to Tennessee, where he married, February 5, 1850, Miss Ruthie Ross, daughter of Samuel Ross of that State. Four children were born to this marriage, of whom two are still living: Ephraim T. (who resides in Perry County) and Sarah E. (wife of P. Westhook, living at Beebe, Ark.) Mr. Reeder lost his first wife and was married a second time, the next wife being a charming widow lady by the name of Smith, by whom he had five children, all living but one: William M. (residing in Faulkner County), Joseph R. (of Perry County), James E. (Perry County), Judith C. (wife of Martin Moss, residing in Faulkner County), Martha S. (deceased.) Mr. Reeder was again saddened by the loss of his second wife, in 1870, but on February 20, 1872, was married to Miss Mary E. Bradley, by whom he has had eight children: Henry A., George A., Columbus F., Newton C., Nathan B., Mary F., Eva A. and Harriet E. During the war Mr. Reeder enlisted in Company I, Fourth Arkansas Infantry, under Gen. McCrea, and took part in the battles at Prairie Grove, Helena and the hot engagement on Cash River. At the evacuation of Little Rock he was taken very ill, and thinking that his days were numbered, and preferring to die surrounded by wife and children rather than by the panoply of war, he made his escape and returned home. In two months he recovered and went back to Little Rock, where he was mustered in on December 13, 1863, becoming a member of Company G, Third Arkansas, in which he served until the surrender in 1865. He took part in a great many battles but was never seriously wounded, except on one occasion when he was stationed at Louisburg and was sent to round up a number of horses, one of them kicking him very badly. He first came to Arkansas in 1860, and in 1861 settled with his family in Conway County. After the war he moved to the forks of the Cadron, where he bought 160 acres of land and resided twelve or thirteen years, and then moved to Perry County, where he bought 200 acres of improved land. Since then he has sold some of the land to his boys and has now only ninety acres, with a comfortable dwelling, stables and a fine orchard. In religion he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, but in politics he sides with no particular party, preferring to cast his vote for the man he thinks most entitled to the office. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and the G. A. R., and no man is more interested than he in the welfare and advancement of his county.

John William Rison (deceased). No name is remembered with greater respect by the people of Perry County than that of John W. Rison, who, as lawyer and merchant, attained just recognition. He was born in Amelia County, Va., April 21, 1820, and died June 19, 1886, in Perryville, after a useful and well spent life. Peter and Sally B. (Booker) Rison, his parents, were of Virginia nativity, where they died. The family came of French origin, Peter's father having been born in France; and he emigrated to the United States with LaFayette. Mrs. Sally B. Rison was a relative of Gov. Bibb, of Virginia. John was the second child of three who grew to maturity. He received his education at William and Mary College, in Virginia, and from that State moved to Missouri, where he resided two years, in 1844 coming to Perry County, of which he was one of the early settlers. He was county clerk of this county for eighteen years, and was twice sent to the State legislature, where he served in a capable manner. He practiced law in the first courts of the county, and for twenty years was the only truly educated man here. Formerly a Whig he later became a Democrat in politics. He was a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar, and during the war was enrolling officer, sympathizing with the Confederate cause. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1843 Mr. Rison married Harriet C. Clifton, born in Wilson County, Tenn., October 4, 1822. She was the daughter of William and Martha (Tucker) Clifton, of North and South Carolina, respectively, who were early settlers in Arkansas, dying in Pulaski County. Only two of this family of eleven are living: Harriet and Joshua. In Mr. Rison's

family were eight children, six now living: Harriet A. (wife of William Timmons), Elizabeth (wife of James A. Fones), Richard E., Albert, Sally B. (wife of Joseph N. Belcher) and George B. When Mr. Rison died he was the owner of two residences in Little Rock, valued at $40,000, and a farm of 160 acres one mile from Perryville, valued at $5,000, which his widow now owns. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1832, and is now one of the most active members of the Perryville congregation.

William L. Scoggins. Included in the number of the representative planters and stockmen of Perry County is Mr. Scoggins, who was born in Cleveland County, N. C., on August 9, 1834, and is a son of John and Nancy Scoggins, both natives of the same State. In his youth Mr. Scoggins was educated at the public and subscription schools of his birthplace, and at the age of twenty years commenced farming for himself upon rented land, putting in such crops as were raised in North Carolina at that time. In 1859 he moved to Arkansas and located in Perry County, near his present home, where he worked at farm labor for wages, until 1861. At this time the first notes of Civil War were sounded, and he left the farm to enlist in Company H, Tenth Regiment Arkansas Infantry, serving until the surrender of Port Hudson, on July 8, 1863. His premier engagement was at the battle of Shiloh, where he distinguished himself by his actions on the field, and after the battle was over he was rewarded, by being promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. Upon an order issued by the secretary of war, a reorganization of one-year troops took place in June, 1862, and he was again reduced to the rank of a private soldier, in which capacity he remained until his service in the army was ended. On November 2, 1865, he was united in marriage, to Mrs. Mary C. (Massey) Janes, an amiable widow lady, of Gaston County, N. C., by whom he had two children: Nancy J. (born December 9, 1866), and Louisa J. (born December 29, 1869), the first named being cut off by death, in the flower of her childhood. In October, 1865, Mr. Scoggins made his first purchase of land, consisting of eighty acres, of which twenty acres were under cultivation, and at the present time he has improved and cultivated the other sixty. He has added to the original purchase at various times, until now he owns about 262 acres, and has placed ninety acres under a high state of cultivation, clearing and improving seventy acres by his own personal labor. Mr. Scoggins has no doubt contributed more actual physical exertion toward developing the land in Perry County, than any other resident of that place, and his dwelling and houses upon the farm are among the best. He is a member of Perry Lodge No. 220. A. F. & A. M., which body meets in the New Tennessee Church, and has served as Senior Warden of his lodge for one year. In politics he is a Democrat, and a strong support to his party in that section. He has served his fellow citizens as postmaster for five years, and the post-office department as well as the people of Casa have been more than satisfied. Upon his arrival in Arkansas, Mr. Scoggins found the country in a wild condition and just as nature had left it. Saw and grist mills were almost unknown, and the few that were scattered over the State, were of a rude and unsatisfactory pattern. As for steam mills, they would have been looked upon then with almost as much wonder as Don Quixote looked at his wind mill. At that period New Orleans was the nearest cotton market, but as settlers began to come in and the country developed, new markets were opened, mills established, cotton gins of the latest pattern took the place of the old horse-gins, and to-day Perry County can boast of every modern improvement necessary to her welfare, this being the result of the brain and untiring energy of men like Mr. Scoggins.

Hon. J. F. Sellers is a prominent attorney of Perry County, and an honor to the legal bar. He is a son of Burell J. and Elizabeth (Sweeney) Sellers, the former born in North Carolina on January 25, 1819, and a son of Richard and Rebecca Sellers, born in 1791 and 1796, respectively. Richard Sellers was a soldier in the War of 1812, who fought for his country with all the ardor of a patriot, and left the battle field with the proud consciousness of having done a soldier's duty. He

and his wife were the parents of eleven children, of whom Burell was the third child born. The latter was married to Miss Elizabeth Sweeney on April 21, 1840, and had six children by this union, of whom J. F. is the only one now living. In 1857 Burell Sellers moved with his family to Perry County, Ark., and settled at a point near the mouth of the Fourche, where he entered land and farmed until his death, on February 24, 1864, his wife surviving him until April 28, 1881. J. F. Sellers was reared and remained on his father's farm until he was twenty two years old, when he began the study of law, a profession for which he had the profoundest admiration. He had no instructors but his law books and his intelligent brain, but he mastered his studies, and obtained as good a store of law knowledge as though he had attended the best university of that period. In 1873 he was admitted to the bar, and the following year commenced to practice, since which time he has ascended from the bottom to the topmost rank in his profession. He owns one of the finest law libraries in this section of the State, and though now an experienced and successful attorney, is almost as much a devotee of his books as when he first began. In 1872 he was elected to the position of county clerk and served one term, and in 1883 he was elected to the legislature, in which he has served three terms. He is at present a member of that body, and chairman of the judiciary committee of the house. Mr. Sellers is a brilliant parliamentarian, and during the absence of the Speaker in the last session he was unanimously chosen to fill his place pro tem. He is editor of the News, published every Friday at Perryville, the only paper issued in Perry County and one of the most readable in the State. On December 23, 1866, Mr. Sellers was married to Miss Polly Brazil, a daughter of Moses Brazil, one of the earliest settlers of this county, and eight children have been born to their union: Marion (born January 18, 1868, died March 16 of the same year), Jordan (born January 3, 1869), Lucretia A. (born August 27, 1871, died August 24, 1875), Walter L. (born November 25, 1874, died April 25, 1875), Addie (born March 5, 1876), Calvin (born August 3, 1879), Jack (born July 20, 1883) and Edward H. (born February 24, 1887). The success Mr. Sellers has attained and the eminence which has come to him are a fitting illustration of what merit will secure. He began life as a poor boy with no education but what he learned by his own application, but steadily he has gone upward from year to year, pushing himself towards the goal of his ambition by the spirit of determination which has remained with him and marked his after life, until now he stands as an example that should infuse new life and new courage in the breast of every young man struggling for a position among the country's honored men.

Morgan G. Smyers is a man from whose active line has emanated no slight influence for good among those with whom he has associated. Born in Johnson County, Ark., he is the son of Jacob and Sophie (Bolanger) Smyers. Jacob was born in North Carolina about 1787, and died in 1875. In 1823 he came from North Carolina to Johnson County, where our subject was born February 2, 1832. He was one of the first settlers of the county, a carpenter by trade, and in 1837 located in Perry County, where he held the office of justice of the peace. The Smyers are of Dutch descent, the father having been born in Pennsylvania. Morgan G.'s mother was born in North Carolina about 1801, and died in Perry County in 1854; she had borne eleven children, of whom Sarah, Rebecca and Jacob are living, as well as the subject of our sketch, the fourth in the family. He received his education in the subscription schools, and at the age of twenty-one began business for himself, going in 1853 to California by the overland route, where he engaged in gold mining and dealing in live stock. After six years he returned to Perry County, and purchased the farm he now owns which at that time contained 160 acres; he has now about 1,600 acres, some 400 being under cultivation, and is one of the largest land owners in the county. In 1861 Mr. Smyers enlisted in Company H, Tenth Arkansas Infantry, and was immeniately elected second lieutenant, and afterward promoted to first lieutenant. He served until the close of the war, when he returned

Yours Respectfully,

Thomas J. Sorrells

JEFFERSON COUNTY,
ARKANSAS.

to Perry County and engaged in farming. In 1877 he entered the mercantile business in which he is still engaged, in partnership with P. W. Mosby. November 29, 1867, he married Miss Masy S. Guerin, who was born in North Carolina in 1846; they had six children: Rosalee and Ellen Dale living, and Elizabeth J., Robert Lee, Charles W. and Edward deceased. In 1866 Mr. Smyers was elected sheriff of Perry County, served one term, and was elected to the same office in 1870 to fill an unexpired term, his official duties being discharged in a commendable manner. In 1874 he was elected representative of Perry County, a choice highly creditable to his efficiency and talent, and in 1876 was again elected sheriff and served two years. He is a Democrat, and in 1864 was initiated into the Masonic order, and is a member of Aplin Lodge No. 444. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles Henry Tanner. It is no disparagement to other citizens of Casa Township to state that Mr. Tanner is one of the leading tillers of the soil in this locality. John Tanner, his father, was born in East Tennessee, in 1804, and after going to Alabama was married there, in which State our subject was born, May 23, 1835. His mother was Laura Jane Williams. In 1874 they removed to Logan County, Ark., and in 1877 to Perry County, the senior Tanner following farming. He was of Dutch descent. His father, Henry Tanner, was a son of John Tanner, who was born in Maryland, and who at the age of one hundred and twenty five years came from that State to Jackson County, Ala., on horseback, surviving thereafter two years. Henry died in Northern Alabama, at the age of ninety years. John was born in 1804, and died in 1876; and his wife, of Tennessee origin, was born in 1849, and died in 1884, in this county. She was the mother of twelve children, three of whom are still living: Charles H., Almeda and George. Charles Henry was practically brought up on the railroad, and began to drive a cart when he was eight years old, thus losing the advantages of an education. He continued this work till the breaking out of the war, when, on Christmas Day, 1861, he enlisted in Company B. Forty-ninth Regiment Alabama Infantry, serving three years and nine months. He was in the battles of Shiloh, Baton Rouge and Corinth, where he did not taste food for five days, on account of its scarcity. He was with Johnston on his retreat back to Atlanta; was under Hood at Peachtree Creek, and with him, in Tennessee, at the Franklin fight; also at Nashville. He was wounded in the right arm, at the elbow, at the battle of Shiloh, and still has the shirt he wore, with six bullet holes in it. This wounded arm has been of but little use since that time. After the war Mr. Tanner went to Alabama, and remained three years, when he removed to Yell County, Ark., residing there two years; then he came to Perry County, and now has 160 acres of land, with fifty under cultivation. In politics he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and he is an honorable and respected citizen. In November, 1865, Mr. Tanner married Miss Elizabeth Bryant, who was born in Jackson County, Ala., in 1835. She is the mother of eight children: Clayburn B., John H., Mary Jane and Martha (twins), George W., Murtie S., Charles H. and Mary E., all at home.

Sanford B. Taylor, a prominent planter and stockman of Perry County, Ark., is a son of William and Priscilla (Donaldson) Taylor, of South Carolina, the forefathers for several generations having been residents of that State. The great grandfather on both sides of the family were soldiers in the Revolution, whose deeds of valor have been handed down through each generation to the present. About the year 1840 William Taylor emigrated from his native State to Mississippi, and located in LaFayette County, where he remained until 1852, and then moved with his family to Pulaski County, Ark. They resided here for three years and came to Perry County, but in 1857 the father went to Texas, where he died, the mother dying in Johnson County, Ark., in 1861. Sanford B. Taylor was born on June 9, 1846, in DeKalb County, Ga., and was trained to look upon farming as his natural occupation. He commenced in life for himself at the age of nineteen years, first working a farm on shares, and then engaging at a salary. In 1856 he was married to Miss Mary

Jane Albia, a daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Brazeale) Albia, who were among the earliest settlers of Arkansas, the father coming from Vermont and the mother from Illinois. This union was a happy one in every respect save one—they were childless. Mr. Taylor has farmed all his life except the period of the Rebellion, when he was conscripted in the Confederate army. He did not volunteer his services, as the terrible tales of cruelty and hardships endured in the Mexican and Indian Wars by his grandfather and father were so vividly impressed upon his mind, that he concluded to remain and protect his wife and family instead of exposing his life to the tortures of war. His intentions were changed, however, in 1863, when he was pressed into the Confederate army, becoming a private in Company A, of Col. Brooks' regiment of infantry, and was at the battle of Helena, Ark., when the attempt was made to capture that town. He was also within hearing of the guns at the battle of Pea Ridge, but did not participate on account of being unarmed. Mr. Taylor served altogether about a year in the Confederate army, his company for the most part being on duty on, and in the vicinity of the Arkansas River, near Little Rock. While they were badly demoralized at the time, and every man seemed to have entirely lost all sense of discipline, it was not through fear but because of the successful efforts of the Federals, who greatly exceeded them in numbers. Mr. Taylor finally joined the Federal army at Little Rock, and was detailed as a nurse in the hospital, where he remained until the close of the war. June 30, 1865, he was mustered out, and July 5, of the same year, he received his final discharge and pay. The next day he embarked on a steamer at Little Rock, and proceeded to Lewisburg Landing, the nearest point to his home, arriving there in the latter part of the month. On his return home he again resumed his farm work on the land he had purchased before the war, and in addition commenced cultivating forty acres adjoining. Mr. Taylor has purchased various tracts and sold them again, and did not come upon his present farm until 1887. Altogether he owns 325 acres in various localities, and the present farm consists of twenty acres, although he has now been retired from active business life for seven or eight years, owing to ill health brought on by exposure in the army. He is a member of Aplin Lodge No. 444, A. F. & A. M., and was initiated in the fraternity about 1880, at Perryville. He attends the Missionary Baptist Church with his wife, and is a liberal supporter and warm friend to all religious and educational matters. Mr. Taylor is well known in the surrounding country, and popular with every one in that section.

B. D. Taylor is well known as a teacher of Perry County, and one of its most scholarly men. In every sense of the word he is self made. Born in Montgomery County, Miss., October 7, 1859, he is one of twelve children in the family of B. B. and Elizabeth (Corley) Taylor, all of whom are living: J. P. (is the present representative of Montgomery County, in the legislature of Mississippi), W. A. (is a prosperous farmer in that State) and B. D. (is the seventh child), T. N. (also a well known farmer in Mississippi), James (a physician), O. P. (who is the only one of the boys married, and is a farmer in Mississippi), Mary (is the wife of R. E. Neal, and resides in Mississippi), Sarah (wife of William Long, also of the same State, in which her husband is a prominent jeweler at Grenada), Angeline (also married and living at Kosciusko, Miss.), Lula (who resides with one of the brothers) and Annie (who resides with her sister in Grenada, Miss). The father was a native of Kentucky, and was born February 11, 1817, and his wife was born in Missouri in 1826. The elder Taylor moved with his father to Alabama and resided there five years, and from there went to Mississippi in 1836, where he has resided ever since. His father was J. P. Taylor, a noted Baptist preacher who came originally from North Carolina, and whose brother fought and died in the War of 1812. J. P. Taylor was a widely known man during his life, and a large land and slave owner. His death occurred in 1844, leaving his estate to be divided among his children. His son, B. B. Taylor, served through the Civil War in Gen. Thomas' army, and was twice married, his first wife dying July 3, 1876. He married his

second wife in 1882, and the union has been a happy one in every respect. B. D. Taylor, his son, remained on his father's farm in his youth, and attended school at Winona, Miss., for a short time. He afterward went to various other schools and academies, and when he had received a thorough education, taught school himself for a short period. In 1882, wishing to see some of the country further west, he started out with the intention of going as far west as Texas, but upon reaching Arkansas he concluded to remain in that State, and has been here ever since. He was employed here for some time in a business capacity, but in 1885 he went to Little Rock and entered the Commercial College at that place. On his return to Perry County he attended school at Aplin, and also taught for several terms. In 1886 he went to school at Morrillton and studied under Prof. Cox, and then launched out into the world of learning himself. He has taught six times at Esau, three times at Houston, once at Dixie, once at Council Bluffs and once at New Tennessee. In politics Mr. Taylor is a Democrat, and September 4, 1888, he was elected assessor, a position he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the county. The example he has set is one that should be followed by every young man who intends to make a successful career. He has been educated by his own exertions, spending his entire earnings in acquiring an education, and has labored at $15 per month, and put that sum in schools. He now owns a fine farm of fifty two acres with twenty acres under cultivation, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He is an ardent advocate of public schools, and has never asked tuition from those who were unable to pay.

Hezekiah Lewis Trundle has been actively occupied in the capacity of an agriculturist hereabouts for a long time. Now of substantial worth as a planter of Perry County, he was born in Montgomery County, Md., October 30, 1817, the third in a family of ten children which blessed the union of Hezekiah and Christina (Whitaker) Trundle, both natives of Maryland, the father born in 1792 and the mother in 1795; she died in 1873 and he in 1856. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Maryland, and in 1846 moved to La Fayette County, Mo. In 1865 a location was chosen in Chicot County, Ark., where he remained a year, then going to Clarksville, Tenn., to educate his children. After two years there they removed to Nashville, and one year later to Little Rock, in 1876 coming to the present home. Mr. Trundle bought about 700 acres of land on the Arkansas River, all but ten acres of which was unimproved, but by energy and self application he now has the finest farm in Perry County, with a splendid residence situated on a hill overlooking the Arkansas River. When Mr. Trundle purchased his farm he went into debt $3,500; this, however, he has since paid, besides making all the improvements. He raises from 140 to 150 bales of cotton a year, and with the gin which he has placed on the farm usually gins about 300 bales. Before the war he owned over forty slaves, but lost all. He is now a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Harrison, being a Whig in those days. At the age of twenty two, April 23, 1839, he married Miss Elizabeth Nichols, who was born in Maryland in 1822; she died in 1851 leaving two children living: Ernest and Harriet Ellen. His second marriage was in 1856, to Sarah Ann Lee, born in Henderson County, Va., in 1836. She died in Arkansas in 1870; there are two children of this marriage living: Susan (wife of James H. Johnson) and Mary L. Mr. Trundle's third wife was Mildred C. Lee (a sister of the second) born in 1838. They have one child living, Ruthie A. Mrs. Trundle is a member of the Episcopal Church.

L. G. Vollman, a prominent and highly respected farmer of Perry Township, Perry County, is a grandson of G. C. F. W. Klingelhoeffer, who came to this State at the head of a colony of German emigrants in the spring of 1833, and first settled at a point about three miles from Little Rock. There he resided three years, then moving up the Arkansas and Fourche la Fave Rivers on board of canoes lashed together (there being no steamboats at that time) to a point about three miles southwest of Perryville, known as the Dubois place. He encountered many hardships in making this trip, the shores and bottoms being dense cane brakes twenty

to thirty feet high. He camped with his family one night, and it is said that when he woke up to his surprise there were three bear houses in sight of the camp. Remaining on the Dubois place but a short time, he removed to where Perryville now stands, and ran the ferry there, going thence to a point two miles west of Perryville, where he resided about twenty years. From there he moved to a point two miles above the mouth of the Fourche, on the Arkansas River, where he resided till his death. I. F. St. Vollman, the father of the above named, was married to Augusta Klingelhoeffer, by whom he had two children: Louis G. Vollman and a daughter, Emaline, the former born January 15, 1851, and the latter January 9, 1855. The mother died March 14, 1858, and the father was again married to Mrs. Anna Taylor, a widow, by whom he had one child, a daughter, Florence (born in October, 1861). He volunteered in the Confederate service in the spring of 1862, enlisting in Bebee's company, and departed this life in the fall of 1862, at the hospital in Tupelo, Miss. After the death of his father Louis G. Vollman resided with his grandfather, and grew up during the war when there were no schools, thus receiving only a limited education in his youth. He was married, March 16, 1873, to Miss Sarah E. Bland, a daughter of Daniel Bland. They are the parents of five children: George G. (born September 1, 1874), Augusta E. (born April 4, 1877), Ivan D. (born August 18, 1879), Lily J. (born November 2, 1881, died July 1, 1886) and Clarence F. (born March 29, 1884.) Mr. Vollman resides about two miles northeast of Esau postoffice, and about five miles above the mouth of the Fourche. He owns 240 acres of upland, and about twenty acres of valuable bottom land, having about thirty in cultivation, with good dwellings, stables and a fine young orchard. Mr. Vollman and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, which they attend regularly, and take great interest in all educational and religious matters, the former having served on the school board for several terms. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and has always voted that ticket. His maternal grandfather, Klingelhoeffer, was one of the first settlers of Perry County, coming to Little Rock at the time of the largest rise (in 1833) of the Arkansas River of which any account is given. He paddled a canoe over the highest ground where Argenta now stands, the water being six feet deep, and as a result much damage was done to lands and property. Daniel Bland, the father of Sarah E. Vollman, was born and raised in Perry County, and resided there up to his death. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his father was one of the oldest pioneer settlers of Perry County. They were both well-to-do farmers and highly respected and esteemed gentlemen. The senior Vollman was a substantial farmer, and was favorably known by all who knew him.

J. M. Wallace has been occupied as a farmer and stock raiser of Fourche La Fave Township with good results. A native of Carthage, Moore County, N. C., he was born on March 4, 1850, his parents being Isham and Nancy Wallace, both born in the same State, who were the parents of fifteen children, eleven of them yet living: William W. (residing in North Carolina, where he is a farmer, and has been sheriff of Moore County for three terms), Quimby (a farmer and residing in the same county), Emsby (a farmer also in the same county, who represented them in the State legislature in 1868), S. D. (a farmer, and at one time sheriff of that county), V. A. and Samuel B. (both farmers of Moore County, N. C.), Clarkie (wife of George Corkman), Sarah (wife of John Garner), Hettie (wife of James Horner), Mary (also married), and all residing in Moore County. The father of these children died June 15, 1885, his wife following him on August 3, 1886. J. M. Wallace remained with his father and attended the public schools at Carthage in his youth, and when eighteen years of age went to college at Greensboro, Guilford County, N. C. He afterward taught school for about two years, and then moved to Little Rock, Ark., where he entered into business, and from there to Texarkana, where he was engaged in the cigar business. He again returned to Little Rock, but did not remain long before he moved to Dardanello, Yell County, and from there to Aplin, Perry County, where he took charge of

and conducted a saw-mill. From Aplin he came to Perryville, where he bought a farm of eighty acres, with about fifty three acres under cultivation, and has resided there since. On December 3, 1875, he was married to Miss Emma Mitchell, a daughter of William Mitchell, by whom he had one child: Byrdee (born June, 1877, and dying in August of the same year), the mother dying some time afterward in Texarkana. Mr. Wallace was again married, his second union taking place on August 3, 1881, to Miss Dora Laughlin, a daughter of S. H. and L. E. Laughlin, of Perryville, by whom he has had five children: Ernest I. (born June 13, 1882), Myrtle (born December 13, 1883), Jessie (born August 15, 1885), Johnie Ellen (born December 27, 1887). Mr. Wallace became well and favorably known after a short residence in Perry County, and for two years was constable of Fourche la Fave Township, during which period the county was without a sheriff. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Wallace is a strong Democrat and a valuable support to that party.

Rev. Ambrose Hunter Williams, whose efforts as a minister in the Arkansas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Perryville, have been signally blessed by God, is a native of what is now Stone County, Ark., where he was born November 16, 1846. His father, Burton Williams, was born in Missouri about 1823, and is also a minister, now living at Eureka Springs, Ark. He belongs to the Arkansas Conference, and has been engaged in ministerial work thirty years. He is a son of Ambrose Williams, of Irish descent, who came to Northwest Arkansas from Missouri in a very early day, where he died. Burton married Clarissa Brown, of Missouri, she dying in Johnson County, Ark., about 1874. Our subject's father went to South Arkansas when Ambrose was a child, where he was pastor before and during the war. There were eleven children in this family, of whom young Ambrose was the third. He was partly reared and educated in Chicot County, Ark., and completed his education in Hickory Plains Institute, R. H. Crozier, of Oxford University (Miss.), being principal. He has acquired most of his ministerial education in the pastoral work by study and practice, having begun preaching in 1874, the conference at that time being held at Dardanelle, Yell County, Bishop G. F. Pierce presiding. December 26, 1879, Mr. Williams married Miss Loduska A. Horton, who was born in Shelby County, Ala., in 1855, daughter of D. A. and Mary Eliza (Arnett) Horton, who came to Arkansas in 1876. They have had a family of five children: Lily A., Willie May, Mather Wilton, Paul H. and Myrtle Lucile. Quite recently Mr. Williams and wife have been called upon to bear much sorrow, their two boys, Paul H. and Mather Wilton, having passed from earth to a home above, where they await the coming of loved ones. Mr. Williams has always voted the Democratic ticket, but supports the man more than the party. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Capt. William Wilson, one of the oldest citizens of Perry County, was born in Guilford County, N. C., January 6, 1815. His grandfather, Andrew Wilson, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States at the age of nineteen years. His father, Andrew Wilson, a farmer, was of North Carolina origin, his birth occurring about 1790. He married Parmelia Denny, of Guilford County, who was born in 1792 and died in 1854. Not far from 1857 he came to Perry County, where he died in October, 1866. In their family were eleven children, three now living: Robert D. (residing in Tennessee), Jane McGee and our subject, who was the second child. William was raised in the State of his birth, there receiving a limited education in the common schools. In 1838 he came to Perry County and married Mary Ann, a daughter of J. and Rebecca Rankin, who was born in 1819. Going to Tennessee, he settled up his business, returning to Perry County in 1839. His wife died about 1874, having been the mother of seven children, one of whom is living in Louisiana, George Washington by name. Mr. Wilson's second wife was Mrs. Gill (widow), born in Madison County, Tenn. She died January 3, 1867, leaving two children: James T. and Laura P. His third wife was Mrs. Amanda Scott (widow), who was born in

Tennessee in 1825. In July, 1861, our subject raised a company of infantry for the Tenth Arkansas Infantry, and commanded at the battle of Shiloh, when he was wounded just below the right eye, on this account being discharged. Returning to Perry County, he entered the State service and served till the close of the war, when he resumed farming and stock raising. He has now 200 acres of land, about seventy under cultivation. In an early day he was elected treasurer of Perry County, and during the war was elected to the State legislature, as Confederate representative. He also held the office of justice of the peace before the war. He is one of Perry County's most honored citizens, a Master Mason and a member of Aplin Lodge No. 444, having been made a Mason before the war at Dardanelle, Yell County, Ark. He is now a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Harrison, being a Whig in those days. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his wife is a believer in the Primitive Baptist faith. The Captain is a liberal supporter of all enterprises pertaining to the good of the county, and is entitled to an honorable representation in any worthy history of the community. The respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance.

# CHAPTER XXIII.

FAULKNER COUNTY—SEAT OF JUSTICE—STRUCTURES FOR PUBLIC USE—CHANGE IN BOUNDARY—MINISTERS OF PUBLIC SERVICE—ELECTION STATISTICS—POPULATION RETURNS—REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY AND TAXATION—LOCATION—SURFACE FORMATION AND AREA—DIVERSITY OF STRATA—NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS—SOURCES OF REVENUE—PRODUCTS—LIVE STOCK—TIME OF ORIGINAL OCCUPANCY—HIGHWAYS—JUDICIAL AFFAIRS AND BAR DURING THE WAR PERIOD—BUSINESS POINTS AND CENTERS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—GENERAL CONDITION—PERSONAL MEMOIRS.

O, the pleasant days of old, which so often people praise!
True, they wanted all the luxuries that grace our modern days;
Bare floors were strewed with rushes, the walls let in the cold;
O, how they must have shivered in those pleasant days of old.—*Brown.*

FAULKNER COUNTY, the reputation of which has rapidly spread in recent years, was organized in accordance with an act of the State legislature, approved April 12, 1873. The act provided that all that portion of the counties of Conway and Pulaski included within the boundaries herein named: "Beginning at the point where the township line dividing Townships 3 and 4 crosses the Arkansas River, and running east with said line to range line dividing Ranges 10 and 11 west; thence with said range line to township line dividing Townships 8 and 9 north; thence west with said line to the section line dividing Sections 3 and 4, Township 8, Range 14 west; thence south with said line to the North Fork of Cadron Creek; thence with the meanderings (following the middle of the channel) of said creek, to the middle of the Arkansas River; thence with said river to the place of beginning," should be formed into a separate and distinct county to be called and known by the name of Faulkner.* By further provisions of the act A. D. Thomas, A. F. Livingston and J. F. Comstock were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice, procure title to the site thereof, to lay out a town, and sell the lots and make deeds of conveyance to individual purchasers, and to appropriate the proceeds arising from the sale of the lots to the erection of the proper public buildings, etc. The act also provided that the temporary seat of justice should be established at Conway Station, and that the Governor should appoint the necessary county officers, to hold their positions until the next general election, etc.

At this time the county courts of the State of Arkansas, were composed of a board of supervisors for each county. Accordingly after the proper officers had been appointed by his Excellency, Elisha Baxter, Governor of Arkansas, Hon.

*Named after Sandy Faulkner, the original "Arkansaw Traveler," an account of whose varied life appears elsewhere in this volume.

E. L. Allen, M. R. Sevier, and A. J. Horton, members of the board of commissioners, assembled at Conway, May 5, 1873, and organized their court by taking the oath of office as prescribed by law, and electing Hon. E. L. Allen, president of the board. C. H. Lander, clerk, and Benter Turner, sheriff, also appeared in their official capacity, and thus the first court of Faulkner County was formed, and the organization of the county completed. Very little business was transacted at this term of the court. At its second session held also in May, the court subdivided the county into thirteen road districts, and appointed overseers for each one. The commissioners appointed by the act creating the county, to select a site for the seat of justice, selected Conway, the temporary seat, for the permanent county seat. A town having already been laid out at this place no tract of land was purchased by the commissioners on which to lay out a town, but September 19, 1873, Col. A. P. Robinson, the original proprietor of the site of Conway, and the man who laid out the town, donated to the county, and conveyed by proper deeds, the large and beautiful square now occupied with the public buildings. This square is 350 feet east and west, by 460 feet north and south, and is a part of block 26, according to the plat of the town. It consist in part of open prairie, and parts are covered with small natural forests; and certainly no county in the State can boast of a larger or more handsome court yard so far as nature has provided for its beauty.

Having no lots to sell, no means were accumulated by the county for the erection of public buildings; consequently for a number of years office rooms were rented, and for a time the Methodist Church was used for a court room. The present court house, a modern styled and picturesque two story wooden building, with office rooms on the first floor and court room on the second, was erected in 1877, by Contractor R. H. Watterman. About the same time a very substantial log jail was erected in the southwest corner of the public square. The court house has a fire proof vault attached for safe keeping of the public records. The county has no poor farm or poor asylum, the paupers being let out for their keeping to responsible individuals who bid the lowest for them.

An act of the General Assembly, approved December 7, 1875, provided that all of Township 4 north, Range 11 west, should be detached from Faulkner County, and attached to Pulaski, and that all that portion of Township 3 north, Ranges 13 and 14 west, lying in the fork of, and between the Arkansas River and Palarm Creek, should be detached from Pulaski County, and attached to Faulkner.

The following list includes the names of county officers, with dates of term of service, from the organization of the county to September, 1889:

Judges: Board of commissioners heretofore named, 1873 74; J. W. Duncan, 1874 78; F. R. Adams, 1878 80; L. C. Lincoln, 1880 82; E. M. Merriman, 1882 88; P. H. Prince, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Clerks: C. H. Lander, 1873 74; F. C. Moore, 1874 78; J. V. Mitchell, the present incumbent, first elected in 1878, re elected biennially, and served continuously ever since.

Sheriffs: Benter Turner, 1873 74; J. E. Martin, 1874 76; W. J. Harrell, 1876 78; J. D. Townsend, 1878 82; A. J. Witt, 1882 86; L. B. Dawson, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

Treasurers: M. E. Moore, 1873 74; James Jones, 1874-75; W. J. Harrell, 1875 76; G. T. Clifton, present incumbent, first elected in 1876, continually re elected, and served ever since.

Coroners: R. T. Harrison, 1873 74; W. C. Gray, 1874 76; W. Martin, 1876 78; S. V. Castleberry, 1878 80; J. A. Phillips, 1880 84; S. E. Wilson, 1884 86; B. G. Wilson, 1886 88; A. P. Powell, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Surveyors: G. W. Johnson, 1873 74; B. J. McHenry, 1874 78; B. Moss, 1878 82; J. W. Thompson, 1882 84; J. D. Conlon, 1884 86; A. B. Dickerson, 1886 88; F. Hegi, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Assessors: A. B. Henry, 1873 74; W. H. C. Nixon, 1874 76; G. W. Brown, 1876 80; J. M. C. Vaughter, 1880 82; J. P. Price, 1882 84; J. N. Harris, 1884 86; Bruce Shaw, present incumbent, first elected in 1886.

John Dunaway represented the county in the constitutional convention of 1874.

State senators, J. W. House, 1874–77; J. W. Duncan, 1879 81; T. W. Wells, 1883 85; * * *

Representatives; S. B. Burns, 1874 75; Jesse E. Martin, 1877; Joseph Roden, 1879; G. W. Bruce, 1881; J. H. Harrod, 1883 85; J. T. Campbell, 1887; J. Harrod, present representative.

An estimate of the political aspect of the county of Faulkner may be obtained by reference to the votes cast for the following candidates at the elections in 1888:

At the September election for Governor: John P. Eagle (Dem.), 1,301 votes, C. M. Norwood (Com. Opp.), 1,732 votes. At the November election for President: Cleveland (Dem.) 1,239 votes, Harrison (Rep.) 760 votes, Streeter (Union Labor), 506 votes, Fiske (Prohibition), 12 votes.

In September the opposition to the Democratic State ticket was all combined, but in November there were four tickets in the field, between which the votes were divided as shown above, and by which it is seen that the Democratic party holds the ascendency. In September the parties opposing the Democratic ticket had hopes of carrying the State, and made a strenuous effort to do so, hence a full vote, but in November this was not the case; the opposition being divided, it was a "foregone conclusion" that the Democracy would carry the State, hence the much smaller vote polled on that occasion.

On account of the recent organization of the county, there has been but one United States census taken here, that of 1880, which shows that it then contained 11,368 white, and 1,418 colored inhabitants, making a total of 12,786. Taking into consideration the rapid immigration to the county since that time, as well as the natural increase, and the total number of votes cast at the September election in 1888, it is safe to estimate the aggregate population at this writing (fall of 1889) at 15,000. The population in 1880, by minor civil divisions, was as follows: Benton Township, 600; Cadron (including Conway), 2,916; town of Conway, 1,028; California, 498; Cypress, 605; Danley, 222; East Fork, 708; Hardin, 886; Havre, 792; Matthews, 450; Mount Vernon (including village of Mount Vernon), 578; village of Mount Vernon, 161; Muddy Bayou, 825; Newton, 740; Palarm, 743; Pierce Creek, 198; Pine Mountain, 447; Union, 860; Walker, 399; Wilson, 319.

In 1880 the real estate of Faulkner was valued for taxation at $728,925, the personal property at $440,652, making a total of $1,169,577, and the aggregate amount of taxes charged thereon for all purposes was $28,539. In 1888 the real estate of the county was valued for taxation at $1,464,731, the personal property at $697,276, making a total of $2,162,007, and the whole amount of taxes charged thereon was $35,673.05. The railroad property, classified as real estate, was last valued for taxation at $161,621. The above figures are given to show the rapid growth and development of the material resources of the county. By comparison it is seen that, from 1880 to 1888, the real estate of the county fully doubled in value, while the personal property increased 63 per cent. This shows a remarkable increase of values since 1880, and tends also to prove a large increase in population. The amount of taxes charged has not increased in proportion to the taxable wealth. The financial condition of the county is good.

Faulkner County is situated near the geographical center of the State, and is bounded on the north by Van Buren and Cleburne Counties, east by White and Lonoke, south by Pulaski, and west by Perry and Conway Counties. According to the United States survey of the public lands it embraces portions of Townships 3 to 8, inclusive, north of the base line in Ranges 11 to 15, inclusive, west of the fifth principal meridian. It lies in the same degree of longitude with Pulaski County, and in latitude immediately north thereof, and has an area of nearly 700 square miles, and an acreage of over 400,000. Of this there are about 60,000 acres improved, the balance being wild or unimproved land. The county contains between 3,000 and 4,000 acres of Government land subject only to homestead entry, also a large amount of State lands, a portion of which is subject to donation to actual settlers, over 50,000 acres belonging to the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company.

The Government lands can be obtained under the homestead act, the State forfeited lands under the donation act, the seminary lands at $1 per acre, the internal improvement and swamp lands at $1.25 per acre, and the railroad lands at from $2.50 to $5 per acre; besides, improved and unimproved private lands can be purchased from their individual owners at reasonable prices.

Of the entire county the following estimate can be made: One tenth may be classed as first class bottom land, very fertile, and yielding immense quantities of corn, cotton, etc.; one tenth hilly, rocky, marshy and unfit for cultivation; about one tenth prairie land, all capable of cultivation. The remaining seven-tenths are beautiful valleys extending the whole length of the county from east to west, and gently rolling, well drained uplands admirably adapted to agricultural purposes. This estimate makes about nine-tenths of the county tillable land.

According to that eminent geologist, Prof. David Dale Owen, the most important tracts of arable land lie in Townships 6 and 7 north, Ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14 west. It is thought, however, that Township 5 ought also to be included. The soil of this region overlies, and has mostly been derived from the disintegration of the reddish and dark shales at the base of the millstone grit, sufficiently intermixed with siliceous washings from the overlying flagstones to correct their otherwise tenacious and refractory character. Judge Louis C. Lincoln, land agent at Conway, a man thoroughly acquainted with all parts of the county, says that it contains several varieties of soil, and that nearly all crops known to the "Sunny South" are grown here with profit; that the bottom lands are alluvial and very fertile; that the soil of the uplands is a dark brown or mulatto color, with a good clay subsoil which holds manure splendidly, and that there is just enough sand in the soil to scour a plough well. He also says: Many Northern men come here expecting to find the soil black like the Northern prairie. While it is not black we defy any county to beat it in producing. If you don't believe this step down and look at our corn stalks from ten to fifteen feet high, millet seven to nine feet high and so on. Many can bear testimony to samples fully up to the alleged height.

The beautiful rolling prairie of 7,000 acres, on the border of which Conway, the seat of justice of the county, is located, is worthy of special mention. It is one of nature's lovely spots a prairie interspersed with beautiful second growth oak forests. It might properly be called a combination of prairie and forest land. There is no doubt, however, that not longer ago than the beginning of the nineteenth century it was almost wholly a treeless prairie. A reliable citizen of the county, Dr. J. J. Jones, a settler of 1851, says that at that time the trees on this prairie, now measuring sixteen inches in diameter, were then only "little saplings." By cutting these trees and counting the rings the annual growths on the stumps, the proof that they have nearly all grown in the last fifty years will readily appear. A few of the very large trees, located far apart, probably stood here at the beginning of the century.

The general trend of the surface of Faulkner County, as shown by the direction of its water courses, is toward the south and southwest. The Arkansas River strikes the western boundary of the county at the mouth of the Cadron, and flowing thence southerly and southeasterly it forms the southwestern boundary of the county down to the mouth of the Palarm. The Cadron Creek with its West Fork enters the county near its northwest corner, and flowing in a southerly direction it soon becomes and continues to be the western boundary of the county down to its confluence with the Arkansas. The North Fork of the Cadron enters the county near the center of its northern boundary, and flows thence southwesterly to its confluence with the West Fork. The East Fork of the Cadron enters the county from the east and flows westerly to its junction with the main stream on the western boundary.

About two fifths of the area of the county lies north of this creek. The Palarm rises in the southeastern part of the county, and runs thence in a southwesterly direction to its confluence with the Arkansas. These are the principal streams of

the county, all of which have numerous tributaries and afford excellent drainage. A small portion of the extreme southeast part of the county is drained by creeks flowing into Pulaski County. Good springs abound throughout the county, and some of them, especially the Pinnacle and Cascade Springs, are noted for their medicinal properties. An abundant supply of good well water is obtainable everywhere except on the mountain ridges, at a depth of from fifteen to twenty five feet. Cisterns are also in use by those preferring that kind of water.

According to Prof. Owen's geology, the hills of the county seldom exceed 300 feet in height, and are composed mostly of thin-bedded sand stones, underlaid by reddish siliceous, and dark argillaceous shales. In the level portions of the county the latter shaly members underlie the fine tracts of grass land, which afford excellent pasturage for cattle. In this connection it is proper to say that the fine prairie lands, especially in the vicinity of Conway, were formerly covered with a wild grass of luxuriant growth, excellent for hay, but after having been mowed two or three times, upon and after the completion of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad it ceased to grow, and sassafras bushes came up extensively in its stead.

Thin beds of coal have been opened in many places upon the waters of the Cadron, that range in thickness from four to twenty inches. In Section 7, Township 5 north, Range 12 west, a four inch seam of coal is interpolated among the shales. It is a more solid coal than beds found in Pope and Johnson Counties, highly bituminous and very black; it has but little tendency to crumble, and breaks with a smooth angular fracture. In the northeast part of the county, close to the Bull Mountain, the dark shales under the millstone grit are fractured, dislocated, and traversed by veins of quartz, associated with talc and other allied magnesian minerals; the shales, for some distance on either side of these veins, are undurated, altered, and more or less metamorphosed. The siliceous vein traverses the disturbed shales in a northeast and southwest course for several miles. Where these quartz veins pass through Section 24, Township 6 north, Range 11 west, several shallow pits have been sunk to investigate their character. All that were discovered proved to be talcose slates, and fine transparent crystals of quartz. These pits, however, were too shallow to prove the metal liferous character of the veins. Judge Lincoln, previously quoted, says: "The minerals of this, like most counties in the State, are as yet undeveloped. Coal, copper, lead, iron and manganese are found in many portions of the county."

Timber is abundant, and consists of all the varieties of oak, also hickory, ash, pine, cypress, gum, cottonwood, walnut, cedar, hackberry, mulberry, sycamore, etc.

Tame grasses have not been cultivated but to a limited extent, enough only to prove that they can be raised with profit. The hay produced has generally been made of wild grass.

As yet Faulkner is mostly an agricultural county, consequently its developed resources are principally agricultural; it has, however, other resources, some of which have been partially and others not at all developed. In 1880 the county contained 1,786 farms, and 53,585 acres of improved lands, and the estimated value of all farm products for the year 1879 was $623,225. The present number of farms, acres of improved lands, and value of productions, can not now be given, but the census of 1890 will give the proper figures, which will be interesting to compare with the figures here noted for 1880. In that year the county produced 347,062 bushels of Indian corn, 39,247 bushels of oats, 18,197 bushels of wheat, $12,573 of orchard products, 268 tons of hay, 8,692 bales of cotton, 11,913 bushels of Irish potatoes, 11,974 bushels of sweet potatoes. All of these productions, when compared with the productions of other counties of similar size within the State, are very large. It will be readily seen, however, that the principal articles were then, as they are now, corn and cotton.

According to the census of 1880 the live stock in the county was enumerated as follows: Horses, 2,270; mules and asses, 1,240; neat cattle, 8,725; sheep, 4,060; hogs, 25,988. In 1888 the live stock of the county was listed for taxation as fol-

lows: Horses, 2,841; mules and asses, 1,901; neat cattle, 15,875; sheep, 5,197; hogs, 18,451. The comparison of these figures is not exactly fair, for the reason that the enumeration reported for 1880 was taken wholly for statistical purposes, while the enumeration for 1888 was taken for taxation. The comparison, however, is accurate enough pertaining to all animals other than those raised for slaughtering purposes. It will be more interesting and more reliable to compare the figures given in the next United States census reports with the figures first above given. The county is well adapted to the raising of live stock, and this will eventually become one of the leading industries.

Horticulture is another source of income, but as yet has not been developed to any considerable extent, the amount of fruits raised thus far being mostly for home consumption. The county is fairly adapted to the raising of apples and pears, though not so well as those of a higher altitude. It is, however, especially well suited to the raising of peaches and all manner of small fruits, excepting, perhaps, cherries.

The lumbering industry is a source of considerable income. There are ten saw and three shingle mills in the county, which turn out large quantities of shingles and lumber daily. The saw and shingle mills near Mayflower and Preston, on the line of the railroad, do a good business and ship a great amount of shingles and lumber to other States. The nearest mill to Conway is about four miles. Lumber, the best quality, at the mills, can be bought for $8 per thousand; delivered in Conway it costs from $10 to $11 per thousand feet. "A No. 1" shingles cost $2.50 per thousand (pamphlet of Judge Lincoln). This industry will continue for many years, as the supply of timber is very large. Many other industries not here named can be developed.

Amusement more or less profitable for the sportsman can be found in Faulkner County, as the Arkansas River and other streams abound with fine fish, and wild turkeys and deer are rather numerous in certain localities.

In 1778 John Standlee and others explored the country along the Arkansas River, and Mr. Standlee then selected the spot of ground on which he desired to make his future home. Afterward, in 1811, his son in law, John C. Benedict, with his family, settled in the county subsequently known as New Madrid (Missouri Territory). From this county, in the fall of that year, Mr. Standlee, Mr. Benedict, William and David Standlee set out to explore new country, and were absent from home about two years. In 1814 John Standlee returned with his family to Arkansas, and settled upon the identical spot selected by him thirty six years prior thereto. Here he lived until his death, which occurred in August, 1820. The tract of land chosen by this old pioneer settler, and upon which he made his final home, lies in what has long been known as the "Benedict Settlement," upon the Arkansas River, in the southwest part of the present county of Faulkner.

In the spring of 1818 John C. Benedict and his family, consisting of himself and wife and five children, set out to find a home in the Arkansas country near where Mr. Standlee had located. They were accompanied by two Scotchmen named Anderson and Frazier. On their overland journey, after crossing Little Red River, they found but one house until they arrived at the mouth of the Cadron, which place they reached April 18. This house, located in what is now Hardin Township, was then occupied by four bachelor brothers the Wyleys named, respectively, Abraham, Isaiah, William and Obadiah. How long they had been there is not known. Upon the arrival of the Benedict family at the mouth of the Cadron, they found there a block house, which had been erected by settlers preceding them, as a place of safety from the hostile Indians. The preceding settlers then located in and about this block house were John McEl murray and his sons David, Robert, John and Harvey; Benjamin Murphy, the McFarlands, Harvey Hager and the Newells then lived just below the Cadron Bluff. Going down the Arkansas to the point now known as "Red Hill," Mr. Benedict found the settlement of Adam Kuykendall, with his sons Amos, Peter and Adam, Jr. Two or three miles lower down he found the settlement of Charles

Adams, Reuben Euston and Mr. Carlisle and sons; four miles farther down were the habitations of Thomas and John Burrows, and James Lemons.

Near the mouth of the Palarm he found the settlement of the Flanagins and Massengills. There were two of the Flanagins—Hugh and Bill brothers, also two brothers of the Massengills. The latter brothers each had two wives, and each wife had a large number of children. The Flanagins also had large families. These men the Flanagins and Massengills had been Tories during the Revolutionary War, and at the end of that struggle, finding it unpleasant and perhaps unsafe to remain on the Atlantic coast, fled to the interior with the Indians, and finally drifted along as outlaws, becoming accustomed to and assuming the habits of the "wild men of the forest," and located on the Arkansas, where they were found by Mr. Benedict. They occupied a position in civilization above the Indians and below the whites. Mr. Benedict bought his first home on the Arkansas of William Flanagin, and soon thereafter, when the white settlers became more numerous, the Flanagins and Massengills, preferring to live beyond the reach of civilization, "picked up their traps" and moved to a newer country, where the laws of new comers would not annoy them.

In 1818, the year that the Benedicts arrived, William and John Standlee erected the first saw and grist mill in the territory now embraced in Faulkner County. It was a water power mill, and stood on a bayou or creek about a mile from the site of the present Hamilton Mills. This mill was afterward rebuilt by the Benedicts, and operated by them for many years. In 1818 the white settlements, excepting those directly on the Arkansas, were from twenty to fifty miles apart, and contained but two or three families in each. Immediately thereafter, immigration became more rapid, and among the next settlers of the territory now composing Faulkner County, were John Englebright, a tanner and currier, who established the first successful tannery, boot and shoe shop west of the Mississippi in this latitude; Abner R. Eastwood, a turner and manufacturer of chairs and spinning wheels, who began to manufacture these articles, and James Stevenson, who opened up another boot and shoe shop. About the same time John C. Benedict established and operated a hatter's shop, and the Standlee brothers erected a blacksmith and wheelwright shop. A small store was opened by two Frenchmen, Droup and Refell, and at the mouth of the Cadron, John McElmurray and Richard Montgomery were engaged in selling goods.

The foregoing information pertaining to early settlement has been obtained and preserved by Judge E. M. Merriman, of Conway, from that well-known and highly esteemed old settler and former citizen of Faulkner County, Mr. Russell W. Benedict, a son of John C. Benedict, who was a bright youth when his father settled on the Arkansas. About a year ago this distinguished citizen, Mr. Benedict, moved to Texas to live with, or near, his children. Mr. Benedict says that when his father's family arrived, in 1818, there had not, up to that time, so far as his father's observations extended, been a foot of land plowed or cultivated here outside of a few garden spots; that the few settlers had supported themselves entirely with the proceeds derived from hunting and fishing. In this way they supplied their families with meat, and obtained their groceries and other provisions by trading peltries to those who shipped provisions up the Arkansas in keelboats.

Following are the names of later settlers in different localities. The first settler in Cadron Cove was a hunter by the name of Berry. About the year 1846 William Durnall and his brother James, and Dudley and Thomas Sublett (all from Kentucky), and John Yates, settled in the same cove. Col. Arthur Hayes and Hugh Blackman, both from Tennessee, settled there in 1850, and Dr. J. J. Jones, now living near Conway, came from Alabama and settled in the same cove in 1851. The first settlers in that part of Greasey Valley, now included in Faulkner County, were the Linns, Martins, Bedfords, Douglases, Bennetts, and Thomas Bradley. The pioneers of the Morter Creek settlement were the Plants, Martins, Hamiltons and Atkinsons. In 1851 the Atkinsons built a water-power saw and grist-mill in this settlement,

on the East Fork of the Cadron, and the following year Dr. J. J. Jones built a similar mill on the Cadron, in Cadron Cove. About the year 1837, Jonathan Hardin settled in the Wyley settlement, in the township that now bears his name. Other early settlers of this locality were Hinkle, John Ingram and Daniel Powell, the latter of whom is still living. In Muddy Bayou Township the pioneer settlers were Granville, Tilman and Pryor Hogue, brothers, and three brothers by the name of Mayberry, all from Tennessee. Among the first settlers of East Fork Township were B. V. King, William Frazier, Elijah Jones and the Sparkses. The pioneers of Union Township were some of the Kuykendalls, Thomas McMullen, Jesse Mellett, John Allen, —— Garman and Brinkley Tyler, the latter now living in Conway at a very advanced age. A. J. Lucas settled on the prairie about one and a half miles southwest of the present town of Conway, and the Lackeys, Thomas and his brother, about the same distance west of the town site, and the Widow Hogan and her sons about a mile west thereof, as early as and probably earlier than 1852. About the same time James Jostlin settled in this locality, and in 1854 George Miller settled three miles south of the site of Conway. At the outbreak of the Civil War, the settlements of the territory now included in Faulkner County were much scattered and the population was very small.

The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad enters the county from the south, near the mouth of the Palarm, and runs thence in a northerly direction, leaving Pine Mountain between it and the Arkansas River on the west, to Conway, from whence it runs in a westerly direction, and crosses the Cadron, the western boundary of the county, at a point about a mile in a direct line from the Arkansas River. It was completed through the county in 1872, and its length within these limits is about twenty miles. The line of the proposed Fort Smith and Des Arc Railway passes east and west through the county by way of Conway. A north and south railroad is also contemplated. The shipping facilities for the county at present are the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, the Arkansas River, and the Iron Mountain Railroad on the east and southeast.

The act creating Faulkner County, provided that all law cases of parties residing therein, which had been commenced in either of the counties of Conway or Pulaski and then pending, should be prosecuted to final action in the courts where they were commenced. It also provided that the county should be attached to and made a part of the Seventh judicial circuit. It has since been transferred to the Sixth judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Lonoke, Cleburne, Van Buren, Faulkner and Pulaski. During the short time immediately following the organization of the county, when the county court was composed of a board of commissioners, the circuit court had jurisdiction over all probate business; but upon the reorganization of the county court in 1874, this jurisdiction was transferred back to the county court. The first term of the probate court, separate from that of the county court, presided over, however, by the same judge, was held on the third Monday of January, 1875. The first term of the circuit court held for Faulkner County began on the second Monday of September, 1873. The chancery court of the county of Faulkner was established in 1885. The organization of the county court has been mentioned in connection with the county organization. The terms of these several courts commence as follows: County, on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October; probate, on the third Mondays of the same months; circuit, on the fourth Mondays of January and July; chancery, fourth Mondays of March and September.

The resident attorneys composing the legal bar of Faulkner County, are J. H. Harrod, Samuel Frauenthal, G. W. Bruce, G. W. Rice, E. M. Merriman, L. C. Lincoln, P. H. Prince, W. C. Bowen, J. W. Duncan, John Harrod and J. T. Harper.

The people of the territory now included in Faulkner County played a conspicuous part in the Civil War, even though the county was not then organized. In the summer of 1861, several companies were raised in Conway and adjoining counties for the Tenth Arkansas Confederate Regiment.

Capts. J. M. Venable and Obed Patty each raised a company for this regiment, and both of them were enlisted almost entirely from the territory now composing Faulkner County. Capt. J. W. Duncan raised a company at Springfield, then the county seat of Conway County, and about half of his men were obtained from the east side of the Cadron. Capt. S. S. Ford also organized a company at Springfield, and a large number of his men went from east of the Cadron. Capt. R. S. Fears raised a company in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, largely recruited from territory now in Faulkner County. Capt. A. R. Witt raised a company at Quitman, Cleburne County, and obtained a portion of his men from neighborhoods now in this county. All of these companies joined the aforesaid regiment, which was organized at Springfield, and mustered into the service under Col. T. D. Merrick, in July, 1861. The Tenth Arkansas Regiment served to the close of the war, having made long and laborious marches, and participated in many skirmishes and battles: the first great battle being that of Shiloh, fought April 6 and 7, 1862.

Near the close of the war, and after the territory fell into the Union lines, some troops were raised in it for the Federal army. It is said that some of these were deserters from the Confederate army, and some returned Union refugees. They joined the Third Arkansas Federal Regiment. No engagements between the contending armies took place during the war in what is now Faulkner County. A few men were killed by guerrillas or bushwhackers, and the county was overrun to some extent by scouting parties, but it escaped the ravages of war much better than many other localities in the State.

The war having long been over, the friends of the contending factions now meet and mingle and transact business as though it had never occurred.

At the beginning of the Civil War, in 1861, there was not a town, village or trading point in the present territory of Faulkner County, excepting a little store at Duncan's Gap, in what is now Cypress Township. The population was then thinly scattered, and the trading was done mostly at Springfield, the county seat of Conway County, to which the territory then mostly belonged. The first store opened after the close of the war was that of G. B. Evans, which was kept about a mile north of the present town of Conway.

Conway, the shire town of the county, was founded in 1871, by the original proprietor of the site, Col. A. P. Robinson, who on the 1st day of August of that year laid out that part of the town, including the railroad depot, and on the same angle with the railroad. He afterward replatted the town and included much additional territory outside of the original plat. The streets of the additional platted territory run east and west and north and south, while those of the first plat bear several degrees west of north.

The site of the town is nearly level, or gently rolling, being on the margin of the large prairie previously described, and altogether it is a beautiful location. In 1871 or 1872 R. T. Harrison opened the first store in the place, and the next one was opened by Max Frauenthal. With the completion of the railroad about the same time, the new town began to improve, and in 1873, when the county was organized and Conway was selected as the county seat, it took on an additional impetus. It was first built up wholly with wooden buildings, and in 1877, when the court house was erected, it began to build more rapidly. The following year, the greater part of the business portion thereof, being about ten buildings on the east side of the street, extending northward from near the present Frauenthal Block, was destroyed by fire. The burnt district was again covered with wooden buildings, and again destroyed by fire.

The first brick block erected was the Frauenthal building put up in 1880. Since that time the burnt district and much more ground has all been covered with fine brick blocks. The whole or nearly all of the business portion of the town is covered with substantial, modern-styled brick blocks, which give it a very favorable aspect. There are nearly forty one and two story brick business houses, and there are a number of beautiful residences scattered over the town, constructed with a view to comfort and attractiveness, and

surrounded by lovely shrubbery and well laid out lawns, showing the refined and cultivated tastes of the inhabitants. There are, besides, plenty of humble homes, comfortable and neat, showing that the town is also the home of the mechanic and working man.

The population of Conway in 1880 was 1,028, and it is now estimated at from 1,500 to 1,700. The town contains the public buildings before mentioned, five church edifices, two public school houses (one for the white and one for the colored children), one Catholic schoolhouse, opera house, over fifty mercantile firms, a flouring and grist mill, two cotton gins, two planing-mills, foundry, chair factory, broom and barrel factory, steam dye work, wagon factory, three hotels (the Lincoln, Farrow and Francisco), a number of mechanics' shops, etc.

The societies are also well represented, there being Green Grove Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M.; also Masonic Chapter Lodge; Center Link Lodge No. 75, I. O. O. F.; Woodland Lodge No. 11, K. of P.; Faulkner Lodge No. 1,624, K. of H.; Fred Steele Post No. 3, G. A. R.; the Young Men's Christian Association, and perhaps others. The press is also well represented in Conway, there being now published the Conway Weekly Log Cabin, in its eleventh volume, by J. W. Underhill, and the Faulkner County Wheel, in its second volume, by G. B. Farmer. The first of these papers is a seven column folio, and is Democratic in politics; the second is an eight-column folio, and, as its name indicates, it advocates the cause of the Wheelers. Both papers are neatly printed and well edited. The Arkansaw Traveler, now published in Chicago, originally went forth from Conway.

The town was incorporated as early as October, 1875, under the name and style of "The Incorporated Town of Conway." It is still incorporated and is working upon a good financial basis, its warrants being worth 100 cents on the dollar. It is located on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, thirty miles from the State capital. Its principal shipments are cotton, lumber, shingles, live stock and farm products.

Cadron is a station on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, near the western boundary of the county.

Cascade is a village sixteen miles east of Conway, containing in its vicinity two general stores, a grist mill, drug store and hotel.

Enders, situated in the northeast part of the county, contains a saw and grist mill and cotton-gin, two stores and a church.

Enola, twenty miles northeast of Conway, contains a grist mill and cotton-gin and two stores.

Greenbrier, a village and settlement twelve miles north bearing a little east of Conway, boasts of eight general stores, three grist mills, four cotton gins, a steam saw and shingle mill, three churches, a school house, and a population of about 350.

Holland, twelve miles northeast of Conway, contains a saw and grist mill and cotton-gin, a general store, blacksmith and wood shop, and a church.

Moore is but a postoffice sixteen miles northeast of Conway.

Martinsville, in the northwest corner of the county, contains a saw-mill and grist mill, a general store, drug store and blacksmith shop.

Mayflower, a station on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, nine miles south of Conway, contains a store, shingle mill, etc.

Pinnacle Springs is a noted summer and health resort and the site of the Arkansas Christian College. It contains a large and commodious hotel for the accommodation of health and pleasure seekers, a church and the college buildings. Following is a description of the place as given in the Log Cabin, of its issue dated August 3, 1889:

Pinnacle Springs is remarkable for healthfulness and natural beauty. It was selected as the site for the Arkansas Christian College because of its central location (being within a few miles of the geographical center of the State) and its wonderful sanitary advantages. Its altitude is such as to preclude malarial influences and prevent the debilitating effects resulting from heat in places less favorably situated. The Pinnacle Springs are in Faulkner County, twenty miles north of Conway. They are accessible from this point by a most excellent road. An analysis of the water shows a

rare combination of minerals and gases, carbonate of iron and manganese being found in good proportions, with an abundance of glairine, an element very rare in springs of this class, and giving the waters unusual curative and invigorating properties. Thirteen springs of different waters are within one mile of each other, and on every hand stand monuments of nature's handiwork. The Cadron, a gushing mountain stream, spreads its clear, crystal waters into three beautiful lakes, known as the "Professor's Pool," "Spring Lake," and "Grotto Bathing Pool."

The Pinnacles, from which these springs took their names, are situated one half mile below the college building. They are two abrupt projections, 160 feet high, and appear to be links of a mountain that the rushing Cadron had worked its pathway between. The West Pinnacle is the most sublime of the two. Secreted back of the East Pinnacle is the "Hidden Beauty," which makes the east and west side equally attractive. Further down the creek is the "Owl's Home," then the "Bear's Cave"—in fact, the creek winds its way through the mountain steeps and crags for seven miles and comes back to the Alum Bluffs, where the freaks of nature are so varied, so grand, so peculiar, so picturesque that a volume could be written.

This section having a fine climate, good water, and being well adapted for agricultural products, and especially for the quality and variety of fruits, Pinnacle offers many attractions to those wishing to make their homes in a college community for the purpose of giving their children the best educational advantages. Pinnacle Springs is free from saloons, theatres and other places so alluring and pernicious.

The first school year of the college opened September 2, 1889, and will continue nine months. Commencement exercises will take place in the first week in June, 1890. President William Moseley is at the head of the faculty, and the boarding department is under the immediate care of himself and wife.

Palarm is a station on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, at the county's southern boundary.

Preston, a station on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, six miles south of Conway, contains a general store, shingle-mills, etc.

Vilona, thirteen miles east of Conway, includes in its near vicinity two churches, one school-house, three general stores, grist mill and cotton gin, and blacksmith shop.

Wooster, eight miles north of Conway, contains a saw and grist mill, and cotton gin, a general store, shop, etc.

Mount Vernon, in the township of the same name twenty four miles northeast of Conway, has therein, and in its vicinity, two churches, a school house, five general stores, grist-mills and cotton-gins, a drug store, shops, etc., and a population of about 250.

In addition to what has been mentioned, nearly all of these villages contain a postoffice and one or more physicians, and nearly all have been founded since 1870.

The educational progress made in Faulkner County under the free school system, will appear by reference to the following statistics taken from the report of the State superintendent of public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1888:

Scholastic population: White, males, 2,728; females, 2,481; total, 5,209; colored, males, 556; females, 489; total, 1,045; grand total, 6,254.

Number of pupils taught in the public schools: White, males, 2,616; females, 1,432; total 2,048; colored, males, 342; females, 338; total, 680; aggregate, 4,728. School districts, 100; number reporting, seventy one. Teachers employed, males, eighty-two: females, thirteen; total, ninety-five. Average monthly salaries: First grade, males, $45; females, $37.50. Amount expended for teachers' salaries, $8,331.06; for building and repairing, $1,053.12; for purchasing apparatus, etc., $693.49; for treasurer's commissions, $310.75; total, $10,388.42.

According to the foregoing figures 77 per cent of the white and 65 per cent of the colored scholastic population attended and were enrolled in the public schools. It is presumable, however, that a greater per cent attended for the reason that a number of the schools were not reported in this respect. The report

shows that Faulkner is up with the average counties of the State in maintaining the free school system, which in this State is yet in its infancy. Many improvements can be made in the system and the schools under it. The Arkansas Christian College is mentioned in connection with Pinnacle, and the Catholic school with the Catholic Church. These are the only schools in the county aside from the public free schools.

Soon after Conway was founded a Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized therein, and a small frame edifice, in which to worship, was erected in the north part of the town. In 1885 the society erected a larger frame edifice, which stands in the northwest part of the town, and recently a small dwelling house and the lot on which it is placed, situated convenient to the church, has been purchased for a parsonage. The old church building has been sold to the colored Baptists, by whom it is used for worship. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Conway, is known as the Conway Station, and has a membership of about 135, with Rev. E. A. Tabor as present pastor. The Conway Mission consists of seven preaching appointments in the vicinity of Conway, none of which is more than ten miles distant therefrom, and Rev. S. C. Maddox is the present pastor in charge. The Mount Vernon circuit lies in the northeast part of the county, has four church edifices and about six appointments. According to the last conference minutes the membership was 411. Rev. J. H. Head is the present pastor. The Cadron circuit has four church edifices and about seven appointments. Rev. C. H. Culpepper is pastor and the membership is reported at 256. The foregoing, it is believed, comprises all the organized churches of this denomination within the county. A Sunday school is taught at Conway Station all the year round, and about half of the country churches sustain Sunday schools.

A Baptist Church was organized at Conway in 1871, by Rev. W. T. Box. Afterward a frame church edifice was erected, which was dedicated in March, 1876. It was destroyed by the cyclone which passed over the town April 14, 1883, and the corner stone of the present handsome brick church was laid May 28, 1885. It was finished for use in 1887, but not being fully paid for at this writing, it has not as yet been dedicated. Rev. J. M. Jackson is the present pastor, and the membership is about eighty-five in number. Other churches of this denomination in Faulkner County, as reported in the minutes of the proceedings of the "Greenbrier Association" at its last annual meeting, together with the names of pastors and the membership of each, are as follows: Cadron Valley, Rev. V. Turner, 27; Caney, not reported; Macedonia, Rev. P. H. Glover, 64; Mount Zion, Rev. G. N. Brown, 86; Needs Creek, Rev. W. M. Mills, 68; New Hope and New Bethel, no reports; Oak Bowery, Rev. G. G. Howard, 43; Pleasant Valley, Rev. G. W. Ford, 74; Star Gap, Rev. P. H. Glover, 35; Palestine, Rev. C. B. Parsons, 67; Spring Hill and Salem, no reports; Sulphur Springs, W. M. Mills, 30; Sharon, Rev. C. B. Parsons, 50; Vilonia, no report; Shady Grove, Rev. W. M. Mills, 12. According to the minutes of the last meeting of the "Middle Arkansas Missionary Baptist Association," held at Springfield, Conway County, in August, 1888, there are eleven organizations of this denomination in Faulkner County among the colored people.

A colony of Roman Catholics was founded in and about Conway by Father Strub, and in 1878 Father Brehm, a native of Switzerland, established the Conway Parish and remained with it one year. He was succeeded by Father Strub, of Morrillton, who visited the parish and officiated for a short time. He was followed in November, 1879, by Father Steurer, who served until November, 1888. Father Schmidt, the present priest, has served since the latter date. The parish grounds, consisting of about seven acres in the southern suburbs of the town, were donated to the bishop in trust for the church by Col. A. P. Robinson, the proprietor of the town site. The first edifice, a frame building, was blown down in the cyclone of 1883, and the present one, also a frame building, was erected soon afterward, and was dedicated May 18, 1884, by Bishop Fitzgerald. It cost about $4,000. In the same inclosure is also a large frame residence for the priest. The parish is

composed of eighty five families at this writing, from at least three different nationalities, the German mostly predominating. In connection with the parish, but in a different inclosure, and on the opposite side of the railroad, is the Catholic school conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. This school was established in 1878, and the house was erected the following year. It is taught from seven to eight months each year, and the attendance of pupils averages from sixty to sixty five.

The Christian Church of Conway was organized in the spring of 1886, by Elder J. J. Setliff, a State Sunday school evangelist, with some thirty constituent members. There have been about twenty accessions since, but on account of deaths and removals the present membership is about the same in number as the original. This organization, as yet, has no church edifice, but it is kindly supplied with room in other churches when desired. At this writing it is not favored with a regular pastor. There is a Christian Church at Pinnacle Springs, the site of the Arkansas Christian College, another at Duncan's school house about six miles east of Conway, one near Otto, in the lower part of the county, and some others, altogether comprising within the county an estimated membership of from 400 to 500.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in Conway in the summer of 1884, by Rev. F. Herzberger, with about twelve families, and the strength of the church has not materially increased since, for the reason that most of the recent German immigrants are Catholics. The present church edifice, a frame, was erected in the fall of 1884, very soon after the church was organized. Rev. F. Frederking is the present pastor, and as the majority of the congregation do not fully understand English the services are mostly held in the German language. It is the only organization of this denomination in Faulkner County.

The Conway Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in November, 1887, by Rev. J. P. Russell, with sixteen constituent members, and the membership has since grown to about thirty. They have no regular pastor now. A lot on which to erect an edifice has been donated to the church by Col. Robinson, and a building will be erected thereon as soon as the organization is able. They worship in the Methodist and Baptist Churches, and conduct their Sunday school in the public school house. There are no other churches of this denomination in the county, but members thereof, not affiliating with any organization at present, are scattered throughout the country.

In addition to those already named, there are a full supply of colored church organizations here. They are mostly Baptists and Methodists, and have two organizations of each in the town of Conway.

A Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Conway in January, 1888, by the Christian people of the town. Capt. W. W. Martin is now the president, and there is a vice-president from each of the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Christian and Lutheran. The Association has about 100 members, and a library containing 1,500 volumes, 800 of which were purchased in 1888 and the balance in 1889. The rooms of the Association are open for reading every day from 8 A. M. to 9.30 P. M., and regular services are held every Sunday at 4 P. M. This society is doing much good, and great harmony prevails between the several churches and the people in general.

The Sunday schools of the county have joined in a county Sunday school organization, and their last annual meeting was held in Conway August 30, 1889, with J. G. Gist as president and J. M. C. Vaughter, secretary. Afternoon and evening sessions were held, and sixteen Sunday schools were represented. Verily, the good work goes on, and Christianity progresses.

In general the people of Faulkner County are intelligent and industrious, kind and hospitable, and anxious to assist in promoting the growth, development and material wealth of the country; yet there are among them a very few would be representative men, fossils of the indolent aristocracy of former days, who are stumbling blocks in the way of the wheels of progress. These men can not adapt themselves to the new condition of affairs, but spend their time vainly regretting that

the old order of things has passed away and placed them on a level with "common people" in gaining a livelihood. This class of men are always suspicious of strangers and new enterprises; but it is an invariable rule that those who entertain misgivings toward others themselves need close watching, the reason being that they form judgment by a personal standard. Fortunately for Faulkner County, these remnants of a bygone age are few in number, and will soon pass away, without much regret being manifested at their departure.

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William H. Adams, active in the affairs of Faulkner County as a farmer and stock-raiser, was born April 29, 1859, his parents being Charles and Ellen (Rankin) Adams. The former was a native of Perry County, Ark., and among the earlier settlers of that part of the country. He delighted in speaking of the early days when the locality was new and the inhabitants scarce; Indians, bears and deer being in the majority. He was also a pioneer in this community. His father coming from old Virginia, and settling here, made the Adams family actively engaged in opening up the country. Charles Adams died March 12, 1884, and his wife died in 1860. William H. Adams, their only child, has lived in the vicinity of his birthplace all his life, following the vocation of a farmer. February 4, 1885, he was married to Miss Maggie Duke, a daughter of J. R. Duke, one of the influential farmers of Faulkner County. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have two daughters: Nancy E. (born December 14, 1886) and Birtie J. (born January 9, 1889.) Mr. Adams is an enterprising young farmer, and has forty acres of land, twenty acres being under cultivation, upon which he raises cotton, corn and oats. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Adams is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and politically is a firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party.

Thomas B. Adams is possessed of sterling qualities and progressive ideas and is therefore entitled to a representation in this place. Born in Louisville, Ky., October 25, 1864, his parents were T. T. and A. M. (Holder) Adams, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in Alabama in April, 1863, and spent a short time in that State, afterward going to Kentucky, then returning to Alabama where they lived until 1866. In 1881 they came to Faulkner County, Ark., and here still reside. T. T. Adams has spent several years in commercial pursuits. In 1881 he purchased a farm of forty acres, thirty five acres under cultivation. Politically he is not an active man, but casts his votes with the Union Labor party, having formerly been a Democrat. Himself and wife are of English descent, and reside in Tupelo Township, three miles west from Conway. Thomas B. Adams was reared to farm life, and spent much of his time in North Alabama where he attended school, acquiring a practical education in the English branches. Since his school days he has not been content to let some other person do his reading and studying, but has been an earnest student, keeping himself informed on all the important topics of the day, also following the occupation of a farmer. In November, 1883, he became a member of Salem Agricultural Wheel No. 116, and was appointed recording secretary, which office he held until the summer of 1888, when he transferred his membership to Cadron Gap Wheel No. 117. In July, 1889, he was elected president of this order, and is the present incumbent. On October 13, 1887, Mr. Adams homesteaded eighty acres of land, and has about seventy acres under cultivation, taking a great pride in keeping everything in good repair. He manifests much interest in politics, and is an earnest advocate of the principles that govern the Union Labor party, casting his vote with that party, and using all his influence in convincing others in their behalf. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Adams is an enthusiastic supporter of the free school system of this State, and all other enterprises that are conducive to their welfare. He is a Prohibitionist and is not afraid to express his opinion upon that subject. He is a member of Conway Lodge No. 16, I. O. G. T.

Franklin C. Bartlett is a successful farmer and

stock raiser. He was born in Newcastle County, Del., April 8, 1841, is of English descent and a relative of Gov. Bartlett, of Colonial fame. The parents, Jonathan and Eliza (Jackson) Bartlett, were both born and reared on the east shore of Maryland, and Mrs. Bartlett was a descendant of President Jackson. They were married in 1818 in Maryland, and after one year moved to Delaware, where they resided until 1849, when they removed to Conway (now Faulkner) County, Ark., on a place of 160 acres, of which they at first improved some forty or fifty acres. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bartlett (the father) died in 1862 at the age of sixty-two years, and the mother died in 1874 aged seventy-four. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom lived to maturity: M. H., Thomas J., John, Ann, Elether, Louise (who was the wife of A. Hartje, a retired farmer living at Conway), Franklin C. and Mary Ellen (wife of J. K. Williams, a farmer of this county). Mr. Bartlett was reared to farm life and received his education in the common schools of Faulkner County. At the age of eighteen he began life for himself, engaging at one time as a farmer and again at any employment that would requite him for his time, and in 1861 he married Miss M. H. Burns, a native of East Tennessee, and a daughter of James Burns, a farmer of Pulaski County. In September, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and in which he served until the close of the war. He was in most of the movements of his regiment, the capture of Pine Bluff being the only important event. He was honorably discharged at Little Rock in 1866, and was mustered out at Camp Butler March 6 of the same year. During the war Mrs. Bartlett's death occurred, also that of two children (twins) at the same time. At the close of the war, instead of returning to Arkansas, Mr. Bartlett resided in Clinton, Bond and other counties in Illinois for four years, and in November, 1867, was married to Miss Mary White, a native of Illinois, and after his second marriage lived in that State for three years. In 1870 he removed to Faulkner County, Ark., and resided for one year on his father's place. In 1872 he selected 160 acres for himself and began to clear and improve it, and later sold it and bought forty acres where he now lives. This he cleared and otherwise improved, and he now has a fine farm and a comfortable home. By his last marriage he became the father of nine children, six of whom are living: James (born September 18, 1870), Frank (born November 3, 1875), Augusta Louise (born November 12, 1877), Minnie (1881), Annie V. (1883) and Goldie Gertrude (1886). Mr. Bartlett is nothing if not a farmer, and a good one. He votes the Republican ticket, but is not active in politics. He has been for years a member of his school board, and his family are communicants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is a steward. He is a member of Green Grove Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., of Post No. 3, G. A. R., Department of Arkansas, of the Wheel No. 1,795, of Woodland Lodge No. 11, K. of P., also Eastern Star Chapter No. 47, Palmet, and belongs to Conway Lodge No. 16, I. O. G. T. Mr. Bartlett takes an active interest in schools, churches and other enterprises, and gives support to the same to the extent of his ability.

G. W. Bruce, one of the leading attorneys of Faulkner County, was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1838, and was the only child of Andrew and Sarah (Quinn) Bruce, natives of that State. The father died in 1841 when his son was a child, and shortly after his decease the mother moved to what was then Walker County, but now Whitfield County, Ga., where she still resides. G. W. Bruce was reared on a plantation near Dalton, Ga., and received his education in the schools of Whitfield County. After obtaining a good English education he read law in Catoosa County with Col. Henry S. Sims, a noted attorney of that place, and in October, 1859, was admitted to the bar of Whitfield County and began practicing in Tunnel Hill. On April 13, 1873, he arrived in Faulkner County, the day after it was organized as a county, and has resided here since, having established a practice that is flattering to his ability. Mr. Bruce enlisted in the Confederate army for one year, on April 19, 1861, at Dalton, Ga., becoming a member of Com-

pany H, Second Georgia Infantry, and fought at the battle of Savannah, the second fight at Manassas and a number of sharp skirmishes. At the expiration of one year he went to Dauphin Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, where he remained for eighteen months, and then came to Tennessee and enlisted in the Army of Tennessee. He took part in the battle of Murfreesboro and was captured while with Gen. Hood on the way to Nashville and confined at Louisville, Ky., until the close of the war, when he was paroled and returned to Georgia. He made his home in Catoosa County until the year 1868, and then removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he resumed his practice and continued until 1871. His next location was in Crittenden County, Ark., where he remained a short time, and then at Memphis, Tenn., until the winter of 1872. From there he went to Little Rock, but the following year came to Conway, where he invested in considerable land adjoining the city, part of it being known as Bruce's Addition. Mr. Bruce has purchased and opened up a large amount of land in Faulkner County, and has sold a great many lots. He now owns about 2,000 acres of land and has some of the finest suburban property in the county. One of the best brick blocks in Conway, now in course of erection, is due to his enterprise in building up the city, and besides this he owns other valuable property in the city. He takes an active part in politics and votes with the Democratic party, and in 1881 represented Faulkner County in the legislature. Mr. Bruce has served as alderman on several occasions, and his public as well as his private life is beyond reproach. His practice extends throughout several counties, and his reputation as a criminal lawyer is one of the best in Central Arkansas. He has defended seventy five murder cases since residing here, besides successfully conducting a great number of very important cases of various natures. In secret fraternities he is a member of Centre Link Lodge No. 75, I. O. O. F., and has passed the chairs in that order, as also being representative at the Grand Lodge. On January 10, 1860, he was married to Miss Sarah S. McClain, a belle of Georgia, and this union has given them nine children, of whom seven are yet living: Carrie E. (now Mrs. Cox, of Conway), Lida (now Mrs. Woodruff, whose husband is general superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Rome, Ga.), Anna, Edward, Claude (who died at the age of two years), Roy, Madie Martin, Daisy and Nellie (the latter dying in 1886 at the age of two years). Mr. and Mrs. Bruce are members of the Baptist Church, as are also the four oldest children, and are deeply interested in educational matters, while Mrs. Bruce is well known for her generosity in aiding religious enterprises. Mr. Bruce fully appreciates the benefits of a thorough education, and has had his children trained at the best schools in Rome, Ga., and Clarksville, Tenn. He takes an active part in everything tending to promote and develop his county, and is one of the leading spirits in all worthy enterprises.

George T. Clifton, treasurer of Faulkner County, and a well-known citizen of Conway, was born in Cherokee County, Ala., in the year 1844, being the eldest in a family of two children born to James M. and Annie G. (Daniel) Clifton, natives of Georgia and Alabama, respectively. The father moved to the latter State when a young man, and first engaged in planting; later he embarked in mercantile life, which he carried on with great success. He voted the Democratic ticket, and was a well known politician during his life, serving two terms in the legislature in a manner that won the approval of his constituents. In November, 1861, he organized a company in Cherokee County, which he carried to Nashville, Tenn., and mustered in the Fourth Battalion Alabama Infantry, being appointed to the rank of major. He served with this regiment until after the battle of Shiloh, and then returned home and organized a company of cavalry, which he commanded until the close of the war. Maj. Clifton subsequently resided in Alabama for about one year, and then moved to Arkansas, where he located in Union Township (then Conway, now Faulkner County), on a plantation which he had purchased in 1858 or 1859. On his arrival he immediately began improving and cultivating the land, and made his home on

and near by, until the year 1870, when he moved to Conway, where he resided until his death, March 2, 1880, his first wife having preceded him in 1849. In 1868 Mr. Clifton had commenced the study of medicine, making a success of his profession. After his first wife's death he was married again, in Alabama, to a Miss Clark, who bore him three children: Nancy A., Harrison C. and Elizabeth C., of whom only the first-named is living. The widow resides in Perry County, Ark. George T. Clifton, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of Alabama, and at Union Academy. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, with his father, and enlisted in the latter's company, in which he served until the year 1864, when he was transferred. He fought at Shiloh, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Corinth, Baton Rouge, Champion's Hill, Plantersville and Selma, and his war record, while perhaps not as brilliant as his father's, was, however, a model of bravery in each action. In May, 1865, he was paroled, at Kingston, Ga., and returned to Alabama, where he resided until 1866, and then came to Arkansas. His first venture was to invest in a plantation, which he successfully cultivated and then sold. After that he purchased a plantation of 100 acres, a short distance outside of the corporate limits of Conway; and besides this property he owns several valuable town lots in the city of Conway. In politics Mr. Clifton is a stanch Democrat, and an influential man with his party. He is now county treasurer, and was the third man elected to that office in Faulkner County (in 1876), and is now serving his seventh term in succession. In secret orders he is a member of Green Grove Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., and is secretary of the order, besides having served two terms as Worshipful Master. He also belongs to Woodland Lodge No. 11, K. of P., and has passed the chair in that fraternity. On December 31, 1867, he was married, in Conway County, to Miss Sallie Tyler, a daughter of B. H. Tyler, one of the pioneers of Conway County, but now residing in Faulkner County. This union gave them four children: Annie G., James A., Mary L. and Sallie, the third dying in July, 1886, at the age of eight years. Mr. Clifton lost his excellent wife on October 25, 1885, and on November 22, 1886, he was married to Miss Ida Payne, of Mississippi, an amiable and attractive young lady, and a daughter of Mrs. P. E. Benedict, who now resides in Conway. Mr. Clifton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his wife is a member of the Baptist. His first wife also belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During his residence in Faulkner County Mr. Clifton has noted a vast change in its agricultural and industrial affairs, as well as in its religious and educational interests. He remarks that the county is rapidly developing, and looks forward with the hope that Faulkner will soon be the leading community. This wish will no doubt be gratified, if all of its citizens are as enterprising and as liberal in their efforts to build it up as he is himself.

C. W. Cox, the present efficient postmaster of Conway, and a lawyer of note, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1854, and was the fourth in a family of five children, born to John T. and Catharine (Rowen) Cox, of Ohio, who moved to Indiana a few years after their marriage, and changed their location to Coffey County, Kas., when their son C. W., was quite young, settling near Ottumwa. The parents were pioneers of that section, and the father became one of the leading men of Coffey County, in after years. He was a well known politician and a prominent figure in the early history of Kansas, and was the man who designed the coat of arms of that state. He held a number of high public offices, and was secretary of the United States senate committee on public lands, during which time he resided at Washington, D. C. In 1872 he removed to Little Rock, Ark., and remained in that city until the year 1881, when he went to Fredonia, Kas., where his death occurred in October, 1888, his devoted wife dying in August of the same year. From 1874 to 1878 he was receiver of the United States land office, at Little Rock, Ark. His son, C. W. Cox, the principal of this sketch, was reared in Kansas, and educated at the public schools of Ottumwa and Burlington, and the University of Lawrence, Kas. He entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in 1875,

and graduated from that institution with the class of 1877. In 1878 he commenced to practice his profession at Conway, Ark., where he has resided ever since, and has established a reputation among the legal fraternity that is enviable and deserved. Mr. Cox is a Republican in politics, and a strong support to that party whenever he uses his influence. He was appointed postmaster in 1889, and is now one of the most popular men that has ever filled the position. He was married in December, 1882, in Conway, to Miss Carrie Bruce, of Georgia, by whom he has had three children, two of them yet living: John Bruce, Quinn Cazad (who died at the age of two years) and Charles Herbert. Mr. Cox is a close observer of the changes that take place in his county, and notes that a decided improvement is growing more perceptible every day, in educational, industrial and agricultural matters. He established the Log Cabin in 1879, and conducted it as a Republican paper for one year, when he sold it. In every worthy enterprise he is one of the foremost citizens to offer his aid, and his name is one of the most respected in Faulkner County. He has never held any public office until appointed to the position he now holds, and was never a candidate for an office; however, the confidence of the members of the bar, in his ability and integrity, has been evidenced by his election as special chancellor of the chancery court, a position of great honor, which he filled with dignity and ability.

Uriah G. Dickens, M. D., is the son of Uriah and Susan Dickens and was born in Carroll County, Tenn., June 9, 1852. The father is of old English stock and a native of North Carolina, his wife, also, coming originally from that State. They went to Tennessee in about 1833, at a time when the country was comparatively new, and remained there until the fall of 1860, when they emigrated to Arkansas. They are the parents of eleven children: Judy A., Emily K., Tyresa, George E., and William Louis (all deceased), Thomas M. E. R., Cassandra, Francis M. and Susan (all married). Our subject, the tenth child in the family, was reared on his father's farm and received his education from the common schools. Upon completing his literary schooling he began the study of medicine, at the age of twenty four, under Enoch Dennis, and in 1877 entered upon practice at Old Hickory postoffice, moving after three years to Enola, Faulkner County. After remaining in Enola for four years, he located in Pope County, but for the last four years has been practicing near Preston, Faulkner County, with excellent success and in a manner which has won for him the confidence of all. In 1872 the Doctor married Miss Mary Frances Polk, a descendant of James K. Polk, and a daughter of John Polk, a farmer of Pope County and a native of Georgia. Dr. and Mrs. Dickens have six children living: Alice E., George W., Martha S., T. M. C., Mary F. and J. M. Mrs. Dickens is a devoted member of the Christian Church, and he is a member of the Masonic order. He carries on farming in connection with his practice.

Barzalia Elliott, a farmer and stockman residing in Section 5, Township 6, Range 13 east, Fork Township, Faulkner County, was born in South Carolina, March 15, 1828. Jesse and Jane Elliott, his parents, lived in South Carolina some years and were of English descent. Grandfather Elliott emigrated to South Carolina a short time after the close of the Revolutionary War, having served seven years. Barzalia Elliott received his education in his native State, and in 1856 emigrated to Alabama, where he became acquainted with, and afterward married Miss Eliza Coffman, a native of Alabama. Her parents were from East Tennessee and of Holland origin. By this marriage six children were born, four of whom are yet living: Luzilla (born February 13, 1859, living at home), George King (born June 4, 1862, a teacher of penmanship in Johnson, Tex.), Ruthey (born in 1867, lives with her parents), William (born in 1866, married Miss Alabama Tilley, a native of Arkansas, her parents being natives of Alabama). In the spring of 1867 Mrs. Elliott died, and was interred in the King cemetery, in Fork Township. In December Mr. Elliott was married to Miss Louisa Wilcox, of Alabama, the wedding taking place at the home of the bride's brother in law. Nine children were born of this marriage, six of whom are still living:

J. T. Elliott, Charles, Jane, Hattie, James and Blueford. In 1859 Mr. Elliott came to Arkansas, locating on B. V. King's place, called East Fork, where he established himself at his trade of black smithing, making and repairing everything needed by a farmer, and, in fact, doing all kinds of work in his line for the whole county hereabouts. He worked at this calling until June, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment Trans Mississippi department, and served about two months, then being transferred to an engineer corps of the same army and serving until captured at Atlanta, in 1864. He remained in the prison at Atlanta two months, then went from there to Chattanooga, where he took the oath of allegiance and later was transferred to Nashville, where he was engaged as teamster for the United States Government for a period of three months. Going to Little Rock he was employed as blacksmith for the Government, at the rate of $75 per month and rations. In May, 1860, he returned to Conway (now Faulkner) County, at his old stand, and again opened his shop, resuming his trade of gen eral blacksmithing. This he continued until 1870, when he bought the farm where he now resides, making a purchase of 300 acres of land. Only twelve acres of this were under fence, and one little log cabin was the only other improvement. Mr. Elliott has now seventy-five acres under a high state of cultivation, and has also erected good houses, barns, etc., and such buildings as are seen upon well ordered Arkansas plantations; he has also given considerable attention to horticulture. Mr. Elliott and Luzilla and Ruthey are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is also a member of East Fork Lodge No. 327, A. F. & A. M., having served one term as Junior Warden. He was made a Mason in Green Grove Lodge No. 107, at Conway. Though taking no active part in politics, he votes the Democratic ticket. He is a warm friend of school matters, and has served as a member of the school board. Mr. Elliott has lived to see the rapid and complete growth of the county, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

Green Berry Evans is numbered among the substantial farmers and stock raisers of this county. He is now residing on Section 34, Stone Township, and was born in Marshall County, North Ala., January 3, 1842, being the son of William and Mary (Hill) Evans. Mrs. Evans was the daughter of John Owen Hill, also a native of that State, who was married in Tennessee. Col. Hill participated in the Seminole War, and there obtained his title as colonel commanding a regiment of the United States troops. Mr. Evans received his education in Marshall County, in the subscription schools, and was reared on a farm, making his home with his parents until the age of twenty two. In 1860 he went abroad with his uncle, Green B. Hill, landing at a port in France, where they remained about six weeks, and return ing to America landed at New Orleans, going thence by steamer to Memphis, Tenn., and about six weeks later by boat to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River: from there his home, nine miles distant, was reached. Here he remained un til the fall of 1860. After stopping at Memphis he went to St. Charles Landing, on White River, and engaged with Col. Stearns, a planter (living near St. Charles), as an overseer. In the spring of 1861 he returned to Memphis and enlisted in Gen. Forrest's Cavalry Regiment, serving as first lieutenant of Company A, Third Regiment Tennes see Cavalry, and on the promotion of Gen. Forrest to command he was unanimously elected as captain of his company to fill the vacancy, serving as such to the end of the war, taking part in all the exciting battles under that famous general. While serving as general he was wounded by a minie ball, and though this was only a flesh wound, a deep scar will ever remain to tell the tale. At the surrender of Gen. Forrest, Capt. Evans took the old com pany and went to Mississippi, without having surrendered, and disbanded his company in Missis sippi. He then returned to Arkansas, in 1865, and located in what is now the town of Mount Vernon, taking an active part in the clearing of the town site of that place. After renting land, farming and horse trading for one year, he moved to Johnson County, where he also continued the business of farming and horse trading, the latter

occupation taking him into the Indian Nation, where he bought horses and drove them back to Arkansas, here disposing of them. In the fall of 1871 he came to Conway (now Faulkner) County, and established himself as a merchant at what was then, and is still, called Cadron Gap, supplying the men then engaged in building the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad. He homesteaded forty acres of land, to which he subsequently added, and also carried on business there about two years with good success. In 1872 he was married to Miss Martha Ann Satterfield, a native of Georgia, whose parents came to Arkansas at an early period. By that marriage two children are still living: William Thomas Evans (born April 10, 1874) and Edward Job Evans (born February 9, 1876). During the winter of 1878 79 Mr. and Mrs. Evans made a trip to Georgia to visit her aged grandparents, Satterfield, the grandfather being nearly one hundred years old. The following summer (August 13, 1879,) Mrs. Evans died, and was buried in Stone cemetery, in Faulkner County, Ark. She was a faithful member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The 160 acres of land owned by Capt. Evans on the northeast quarter of Section 36, and also the forty acre homestead, on Section 12, he cleared and improved, and in 1876 sold the forty, then clearing about 100 acres on Section 36, where he erected a good dwelling, two tenant houses, barns, etc. In 1880 Capt. Evans, with his two little boys, made a trip to Texas to visit his sister, Mrs. Martha Thompson, and tarried about eight months, and on May 9, 1881, was united in marriage to Miss M. Hovis, a daughter of Mr. Archie C. and Savila (Wilson) Hovis. By this union seven children were born (four of whom are still living): Ira, Lee (twins, now deceased), John Calvin, Henry Alvin, Lula Hazeltine and Luella. November 10, 1888, Capt. Evans purchased a farm of 320 acres, 100 of which are now under cultivation, and on this he resides at the present time, owning all told 480 acres, 160 under cultivation. He has usually bought his horses and mules, but has raised and sold cattle and hogs quite extensively. The Captain and Mrs. Evans are members of the Baptist Church, and he was made a Mason in Green Grove Lodge No. 107 (to which he still belongs); Col. Clifton being Master at the time of his initiation. Capt. Evans is, and always has been, a liberal contributor to all religious, social and educational enterprises. A fact that speaks well for him is, that he was never implicated in a lawsuit or anything of the kind. A peaceable and good citizen, he commands the respect of all who know him.

Benjamin S. Farrow is acknowledged to be a prominent figure in commercial circles, and one of the most enterprising merchants of Faulkner County. He was born in Montgomery County, Ala., in the year 1843, and was the fourth in a family of six children born to John M. and Susan M. (Smith) Farrow, of Virginia. The parents moved to Missouri in 1839, and located in Montgomery County, where the father engaged in mercantile life, and resided there for a number of years. For several years he was county and probate judge of that county. In 1872 he moved to Crawford County, in the same State, where he was elected to the same office, which he filled with a dignity and wisdom that has never been surpassed. His death occurred in December, 1881, but his excellent widow still survives him, and is residing in Crawford County. Benjamin was reared in Missouri, and received his education in the public schools of Danville, in that State. After finishing his studies he entered his father's establishment, and remained with him until he reached his twenty fourth year. At that time the Civil War had just begun, and he enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of the Home Guards, in which body he served with distinction. After the war was over he returned to Missouri, and in 1867 was married, in Montgomery County, to Miss Sarah J. Woods, of that State. He then settled with his bride at Jonesboro, where he embarked in commercial life, and continued in business for a number of years with great success. He also farmed for some length of time in Crawford and Montgomery Counties, but in 1869 sold out his business and agricultural interests in Missouri and moved to Arkansas, making the entire trip in wagons. His first settlement was at Mount Vernon, in Faulkner

County, where he engaged in various occupations before deciding on anything definite, but in 1882 he changed his location to Conway, where he opened up a first class hotel, in which business he continued until he entered into his present pursuit, in 1888. Mr. Farrow's business has rapidly increased since his opening, and he is now contemplating a removal to a larger building and adding to his stock. He carries everything found in a first class general store, and has become one of the most popular merchants in that section. He is an active politician and an ardent Democrat, and has made the canvass for sheriff. In Montgomery County, Mo., he served as justice of the peace in a highly creditable manner, and in Faulkner County, Ark., he has been a member of the town council with equally as good results. In secret societies, Mr. Farrow is a member of Green Grove Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., and Woodland Lodge No. 11, K. of P. He also belongs to Faulkner Lodge No. 1,624, K. of H., and is Assistant Dictator in that order. Four children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Farrow, of whom two are yet living; Evalina Margaret died at the age of eight years, and Susan Matilda died when three years old. Those living are Edith Mary and Claudius Golder. In religious faith, Mr. Farrow and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and take a deep interest in religious and educational matters. The former is an active and liberal citizen in aiding all worthy enterprises for the advancement of his county, and is held in high esteem by the entire community.

Joseph J. Fowler, intimately identified with Faulkner County as one of its prominent planters, was born in Lauderdale County, Ala., in the year 1840, and is a son of H. and M. (Nolan) Fowler, born in South Carolina, in 1806, and Alabama, in 1813, respectively. The father moved to Alabama with his parents in 1818, and met his wife here a number of years afterward. Shortly after their marriage they removed to Mississippi, and when Joseph was seven years old the parents came to Arkansas, and in 1852 located in Lonoke County, where the father died in 1857, and the mother in 1863. The elder Fowler was a merchant and farmer by occupation, and a son of John Fowler, of South Carolina, whose father was Joseph Fowler, a native of England, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The grandfather on the mother's side, Thomas Nolan, was also a soldier during the Revolution, and fought at the battle of New Orleans, under Gen. Jackson. Joseph J. was the second child of three sons and four daughters born to the parents, and since he has been seven years old has resided in Arkansas. When nineteen years of age he entered the wagon making establishment of his father, where he learned the trade, and followed that calling until the year 1870. He then turned his attention to farming, at which he has continued ever since. He was married in Lonoke County, in 1861, to Miss Susan L., daughter of Samuel and Harriet McEwan, of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively, and had six children by this union, of whom two sons and one daughter are yet living. Soon after his marriage he removed to Texas, and on the outbreak of the war between the North and South, he enlisted in the Fourth Texas State Cavalry Troops, Confederate Army, and served in that body until he was honorably discharged. On his return to Arkansas he joined the Twelfth Arkansas Regiment of Cavalry, and took part in a great many battles and skirmishes, until October, 1864, when he retired from the army to enjoy the peace he had so nobly won. Mr. Fowler then located in Lonoke County, and resided there until 1870, when he moved to his present farm, which was then but very little improved. He now has seventy five acres under cultivation, and altogether owns about 120 acres of the most fertile land in Central Arkansas, situated some five and a half miles east of Conway. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but is now an independent voter, and uses his influence for the man he honestly thinks entitled to office. He has been a prominent member of Lonoke Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M., for twenty years. Mrs. Fowler has belonged to the Methodist Church for some time, and is a devout Christian woman, who takes delight in assisting any worthy cause. One of Mr. Fowler's most intimate friends is the present Governor of Arkansas, the Hon. J. P. Eagle, who

was his playmate and companion in childhood, and a stanch friend in later days.

Samuel Frauenthal. As one of the most promising of Arkansas' younger attorneys, and who has already made an excellent reputation in his profession, Mr. Frauenthal is favorably known. He was born in Louisville, Ky., in the year 1862, being the third of seven children born to Jacob and Yetta (Landan) Frauenthal, of Bavaria, Germany. The father came to this country with his parents in 1850, and settled in Louisville, Ky., where he was afterward married, and also embarked in mercantile life. Some years later he moved to Russellville, Ky., and engaged in business up to the year 1883, when he came to Conway, Ark., but he has since then given up active pursuits, and both parents live a retired life in that city. Samuel was reared in Louisville, and received his education at the Bethel College of Russellville, Ky., entering in 1874 and graduating with the class of 1880. He then commenced reading law in that city, and continued for one year, when he went to Memphis, Tenn. At that city he resumed his reading until he had attained a proficiency in the legal profession, and returned to Russellville, where he was admitted to the bar August 5, 1881. The following year he came to Conway, Ark., and entered actively upon his chosen calling in Faulkner and adjoining counties, soon establishing a reputation, which, for a young attorney, was of the most flattering nature. He now has a large clientage throughout the surrounding country, and a finely appointed office in which to transact his business, as also a good law library. He is well known in political circles, and votes with the Democratic party. Educational matters have always possessed a deep interest for Mr. Frauenthal, and at one time he was a director on the school board. He has also been a member of the town council, and was several times a delegate to the State convention. In secret societies Mr. Frauenthal belongs to Woodland Lodge No. 11, K. of P., and is Chancellor Commander in that order. In every matter relating to the development and growth of Faulkner County, he is one of the leading spirits. He is a man of keen observation, great tact and shrewdness, and bids fair to be the leading attorney of this county in the near future.

David R. B. Greenlee, an esteemed and able practicing physician and surgeon of Faulkner County, was born December 8, 1829, in Rockbridge County, Va., his parents being David and Hannah (Grigsby) Greenlee, both of whom were also natives of Rockbridge County. David Greenlee was born in 1781, and died in the county of his birth. He was a son of John Greenlee, likewise of that county, of which he was the first white child born, and the only one surviving the Indian massacre in 1750. Descended from Scotch blood, he was the last sheriff of the English colony in Virginia. Hannah (Grigsby) Greenlee was born in 1799 and died in 1862, having spent her life in her native county. She had seven daughters and five sons, four now living. David R. B. Greenlee received his literary education in Emery College, Washington County, Va., and his medical instruction in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, graduating in 1852. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year in Mercer County, W. Va., where he remained five years, spending the next four years in Chicot County, Ark., after which he went to Harper's Ferry, and joined the Confederate army as a private in Company C, First Virginia Cavalry. He took an active part in all the principal battles in North Virginia excepting Seven Pines, and received a wound on the left leg, being struck by a shell. At the close of the war, returning to Chicot County, Ark., Dr. Greenlee resumed the practice of medicine, and remained there until 1868, when he moved to Wichita, Kas., which was his home long enough for him to see the wilderness blossom into a town of 3,000 inhabitants. In 1885 he removed to Faulkner County, where he has an extensive practice, being justly considered one of the most skillful physicians and surgeons of this part of the country. In December, 1871, Dr. Greenlee married Mrs. Amanda (Boone) Gifford, daughter of Hezekiah Boone, and great grandniece of Daniel Boone. She was the mother of three children by her first husband, two of whom are living: Anna

(wife of W. B. Hergis) and Fred B. Two daughters are the result of her marriage with Dr. Greenlee: Maude G. and Kate T. Dr. Greenlee has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1852, having taken nine degrees in that order. He was representative to the Grand Lodges in Virginia, Kansas and Arkansas, and is one of the oldest Masons in Faulkner County. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and held the position of school director several years in Wichita, Kas. Politically a Democrat, he cast his first presidential vote for Scott, being a Whig in those days. Dr. Greenlee and wife are useful members of the Presbyterian Church.

L. B. Griffing, proprietor of the representative dry goods, notion and millinery house of Conway, first established his business here in 1887, and carries one of the largest and most complete stocks of dress goods in Faulkner County. He was born in Sevier County, Ark., in 1856, and was the oldest in a family of seven children born to W. L. and Jerusha (Profis) Griffing, of Mississippi and Arkansas, respectively. The father first came to the latter State in the year 1831, and settled in Sevier County with his parents. He was only four years of age at that time, and was reared and remained in that county until his marriage. During the war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and served gallantly in an Arkansas regiment. In 1866 he removed to Texas, where he remained for two years, and in 1868 returned to Mississippi, but in 1871 came back to Arkansas and settled in Franklin County, which he made his permanent home. He purchased a large plantation and turned his attention entirely to its cultivation, and some years afterward was known as one of the most successful planters in his county. Both parents are yet living, and enjoying life at a mellow age. L. B. Griffing was reared on a farm and attended school in Logan County, where he acquired a perfect mastery of the English branches. After completing his studies he taught school himself for several terms, and next accepted a position with one of the business houses of Webb City, Franklin County. From there he moved to Conway, in March, 1881, and again entered mercantile life, being employed by the firm of Sneed & Co., with whom he remained two years. After severing his connection with this house he embarked in the general merchandise business himself, with a Mr. Witt as partner, under the firm name of Griffing & Witt. This remained unchanged for two years, but at the end of that period Mr. Witt withdrew and Mr. Griffing carried on the business alone until the year 1886, when he branched off into hotel keeping. The following year, in partnership with Mr. A. R. Witt, he formed the firm of Griffing & Witt (drugs), and in the spring of 1888 he established his present business. Mr. Griffing's patronage has rapidly increased, and now it can be said that he is considered among the very foremost in that business in Faulkner County. He carries a heavy stock in dress goods, millinery and, in fact, everything that pleases the feminine mind, and his business is growing largely. He is not an active politician, but his sympathies are with and he votes the Democratic ticket. He is a member of Woodland Lodge No. 11, K. of P., and was initiated a member of that order in 1881. In 1882 he was married in Conway to Mrs. Mary A. Johnson, daughter of J. E. Martin, a prominent citizen of that city. This union gave them three children: Floyd M., Louis D. and Effie L. Mr. and Mrs. Griffing are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the former takes a deep interest in religious and educational matters. He is a keen observer of mankind and events, and has watched with practiced eye the progress of Faulkner County from the first day of his arrival to the present. He is one of Conway's most enterprising citizens, and a liberal contributor to any public or private affair for the county's development.

The Higgs Family. Thomas J. Higgs (deceased), father of this interesting family, was a son of Thomas Higgs, one of the early settlers of Georgia. Thomas J. Higgs was a farmer of Western Tennessee, and was married in 1845, to Miss Sarah Reynolds, a native of Kentucky. They moved to the State of Mississippi, where Mr. Higgs' death occurred, on May 8, 1860. Mrs Higgs removed from Mississippi to Arkansas, in 1882, where she lives with her son, Thomas H. (who was born January

11, 1846), his occupation being that of a school-teacher and farmer. J. C. Higgs was born July 25, 1856, and received a good education in the common schools of Tennessee. At the age of eighteen he commenced teaching school, and followed his chosen profession of teaching for several years. In 1882 he joined his mother's family in Conway, Ark., and once more engaged in teaching, which he carried on for six years. Mr. Higgs is a member and Junior Deacon of Green Grove Lodge No. 107, A. F. & A. M., at Conway, Ark., having been made a Mason in East Fork Lodge No. 327, in Faulkner County, Ark. He is also a member of Palmetto Chapter No. 47, of the Order of the Eastern Star. He was secretary of East Fork Lodge No. 327, one year, and October 20, 1886, at the meeting of the Grand Chapter of Arkansas, at Russellville was elected Grand Secretary for the State, and has been three times re-elected the second time at Harrison, the third at Little Rock, the fourth time at Conway, and is the present incumbent. He is a stanch Democrat, and exerts a local influence in that direction, being always among the first to give support to enterprises of a public character and is liberal in his contributions to the same. Mrs. Higgs and her family are members of the Christian Church, and are well known for their generosity in matters pertaining to that church.

George Green Howard, besides being occupied in agricultural pursuits, has for some time served as minister of the Gospel throughout this locality, being the means of doing much good. He was born in Obion County, West Tenn., on the 24th of November, 1844, his father, Ellison S. Howard, a Virginian by birth, born in 1815, having died in 1879 at Williamson County, Ill., where he had resided since 1864. He was a farmer by occupation, and was of English descent. His wife, Agnes (Hawkins) Howard, is a native of Gibson County, Tenn., and was born in 1820; at the present time she is a resident of Conway County, Ark., and is the mother of nine children, four of whom are living; two reside in Illinois, and one in Conway County, Ark. The subject of this sketch, a prominent resident of Faulkner County, received his education in West Tennessee, and in 1866 married Miss Polly Jane Gray, originally from Tennessee, where she was born in 1847. Six children have blessed this union: Mary M. (wife of George A. Melton), William E., Cyrus G., Maggie M., George A. and Ernest J. Mr. Howard emigrated to Williamson County, Ill., in 1872, and there remained until 1879, removing then to his present home, where he owns a nice farm of eighty acres, about thirty five acres being under a high state of cultivation. He is the owner of a cotton-gin which he purchased in 1885, and has recently erected a saw mill with a capacity for cutting 3,000 feet of lumber per day. Mr. Howard takes great interest in the public affairs of his county, and politically is a stanch Democrat, having cast his first vote for Seymour. He has held the office of justice of the peace of Wilson Township for over six years, and is also one of the directors of the school district. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1885 Mr. Howard commenced to preach according to the doctrines of the Missionary Baptist Church, and this has since continued. Himself and wife are devoted Christian workers, and have the respect of all in the community in which they reside.

Dr. John Joseph Jones is a prominent practitioner near Conway, Faulkner County, and was born in Hickman County, Tenn., August 10, 1824. His parents are Allen and Elizabeth (Hicks) Jones, the former a native of North Carolina (born in 1799), and his wife of Georgia. Allen Jones' father removed to Tennessee in 1809, his family accompanying him, and, settling on a farm ten miles below Columbia, by their energy and pluck, succeeded in converting a wilderness into a valuable farm, his wagon being the first to make a track where Columbia now stands. In the War of 1812 his oldest son, an uncle of our subject, entered the army, and was in the battle of New Orleans. Three of John's uncles took an active part in that famous battle. Joseph Jones was one of five children. His family consisted of fourteen children: Abner, Clarissa, Allen, George, Hannah, Pollie, Nancy, Jeemes, Stephen, John J., Joel, William, Syrena and Jocy. Elizabeth Hicks was one of ten children, a daughter of Berry Hicks,

who was a Revolutionary soldier with Gen. Marion and Gen. Greene. Of the Hicks family there were the following: Joshua, John, Temple, Elijah, Thomas, Berry, Gilbert, Pollie, Catherine, Elizabeth and Sarah. Allen Jones and Elizabeth Hicks were married in 1822. To this union were born ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch, John Joseph, was the eldest; following him came Martin J., Parmelia C., George W., James R., Thomas, Joicy, Harriett and Vandever. The early life of John Joseph was spent in Tennessee, where he commenced to fit himself for his professional career as early as seventeen years of age. He began the regular study of medicine in 1845, and was ready to practice three years later, near Courtland, Ala., where he remained until April 15, 1851, then removing to Arkansas. Practicing at Cadron Cave, he also put in the first stock of drugs at Springfield, and the first saw mill (except one) in the county, sawing the lumber and erecting the first drug store in the town (in the year 1853). November 15, 1857, he moved to Springfield, that place being the county seat. He bought some land and entered more until he is now the possessor of forty acres of valuable land. In the year 1876 he removed with his family to Conway, where he has lived ever since, with the exception of three and a half years spent in traveling through Texas, visiting San Antonio, Pearsall, and he also stopped in Gallenas seven months, practicing medicine. Once more starting on his travels, and seeing many places of interest, he set sail for Arkansas May 7, 1887. Mr. Jones was married April 28, 1856, to Miss Marietta Gratehouse. Eight children came to gladden their home, only three living to reach maturity: Hybernia, Elizabeth Eudora, Martha, Mary Magdaline, Marietta, Joseph Arthur, Laura and Margaret Tennessee. Joseph is living at Center Ridge, Conway County, and Martha is the wife of Edward Vann, living at Plummerville. Laura is the wife of William Gardner, and lives at Plummerville. Mrs. Marietta Jones died June 3, 1870, and on December 20, 1870, Mr. Jones married Miss Anna Watson, who was born and reared until nine years old, in County Carlow, Ireland. Her father, Thomas Watson, came to Little Rock in 1849, and bought a farm seven miles north of Little Rock, from which place he returned, two years later, to the city, where the balance of his life was spent, his death occurring in 1856. For some time he was employed in the recorder's office. His wife departed this life in October, 1860. Mrs Jones received a liberal education, and it was such as to fit her to teach in private families in Arkansas. She has traveled a great deal during life, visiting many places of interest, frequently going to Dublin. Chief Justice Blackburn was her mother's uncle. In December, 1863, she visited Matamoras, going thence to Yucatan with Dr. Gilkey and family, where she remained two years, afterward passing six months at Havana, Cuba, thence to Butler, Penn., and finally returning to Louisburg, Ark. Dr. Jones and his wife are the parents of three children: Robert Sterling (born April 11, 1873, died July 20, 1874), Zula (born February 5, 1875), John Cliborne (born July 4, 1877). Dr. Jones takes a very active part in public affairs, and was representative from Conway County to the legislature from 1854 to 1856. He can trace his ancestry in a direct line to the Jones family of Wales, who, for more than 500 years, were kings. Mrs. Jones is also a descendant of an old and prominent family, the Carrolls, one of whom was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her father was a member of Parliament before coming to this country. Dr. Jones is an active Farmers' Alliance man. He served as surgeon in the Confederate army several months, but was compelled to leave the service on account of ill health.

Dr. J. F. Kincheloe, a well known physician and surgeon, and a prominent druggist of Faulkner County, residing in Cadron Township, was born near Athens, Tenn., December 29, 1836, and was the third child in a family of six born to Enoch and Mary (Grisham) Kincheloe, natives of the same State, and residents of McMinn County. The father was a small planter in that State and resided there all his life, his death occurring in December, 1884, at the age of eighty years, his excellent wife preceding him in 1871, at the age of sixty-five years. The grandfather, Enoch Kin

cheloe, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and also fought through several Indian wars. The maternal grandfather was also in the War of 1812 and he fought under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. When a boy young Kincheloe was reared and instructed in the duties of farm life, attending the schools in his native State. After thoroughly acquiring a good English education, he commenced to read medicine under the guidance of Dr. G. A. Long, but the Civil War breaking out about this time compelled him to give up his study. He sympathized with the Union during that event, and, as is well known, every inducement was brought to bear to get him into the Confederate rank. He was true to his colors, however, and secretly organized a company for the Federal army, and reported at Cincinnati in November, 1862. Previous to that he enlisted in Bradley County, Tenn., as a private, and while in the army secretly recruited his company. Soon after reporting at Cincinnati, he was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., where his company was assigned to the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, and became known as the famous Company A, commanded by Capt. Kincheloe. He remained with this regiment until he was honorably discharged at Nashville in 1864, but soon after he was employed in the quartermaster's department, where he remained until the winter of 1865. When the war closed he continued in Tennessee and was occupied in teaching school until the year 1869. That year he resumed his medical studies and took a course in the Medical University at Nashville, Tenn., graduating in 1871. Since that time the Doctor has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in connection with which he owns one of the finest drug stores in Faulkner County, and carries a complete stock of everything to be found in a leading establishment of that kind. In 1885 he erected a good brick business house, 66x22, and later on built another brick store, 95x24½. Besides these the Doctor also owns a fine private residence, a good block where he resides, and some good vacant lots. On February 27, 1862, he was married to Miss Annie E. Taylor, of Tennessee, daughter of Alvah and Emma (White) Taylor, who died in that State many years ago. Mrs. Kincheloe's grandfather, John Taylor, was a pioneer of Arkansas, who settled on the land which is now the site of Hope. She died of consumption in January, 1870, leaving as a result of their union one daughter, who resides at home. In 1873 the Doctor was married in Jackson County, Ala., to Miss Mary Virginia Allison, of Atlanta, a daughter of A. A. and Delana (Butler) Allison, of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively, but this lady died in September, 1886, leaving two children: John A. (born December 12, 1876) and Kittie Lee (born July 12, 1880), also one deceased. In 1887 Dr. Kincheloe was married at Little Rock to Miss Mollie J. Robertson, of Tennessee, a daughter of Patrick and Louisa (Ayers) Robertson, who has acquired a good English education. He has never taken an active part in politics but has generally voted with the Republican party. Educational matters have a deep interest for him and he has always advocated the education of the poor as well as the rich. In secret orders the Doctor is a member of Green Grove Lodge No. 107, also of Conway Chapter No. 80, A. F. & A. M., of which he was treasurer for many years. He also belongs to Center Link No. 75, I. O. O. F. and Faulkner Lodge No. 1624, K. of H. and is a charter member and medical examiner of the last named order, being also a member of the G. A. R. Dr. and Mrs. Kincheloe and their daughter hold memberships in the Church of Christ, of the principles of which the former has ever been an earnest exponent, and a member for thirty five years. His great grandfathers on both sides of the family were all soldiers in the Revolution, and served under Gen. Washington.

Adam F. Kuykendall, farmer and stock raiser of Tupelo Township, Faulkner County, Ark. This gentleman, a typical Arkansan, was born in Conway County September 22, 1856, about two miles from the iron bridge on Cadron Creek. His parents were Amos R. and Hester (Stone) Kuykendall, natives of Cherokee Nation and Pennsylvania, respectively. Amos R. Kuykendall, born about 1821, was brought here in infancy and lived in this community until his death, July 8, 1859.

When twenty-five years of age he became one of the officials of his county, his duties being those of commissioner of internal improvement. This office he held the remainder of his life. His father, Adam, occupied official positions the last twenty five years of his life, being a member of Congress and of the State Assembly of Arkansas. For the official records of this illustrious family, the reader is referred to the pages devoted to State history. Mr. K. was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being an elder of that denomination for a great many years. Hester Stone Kuykendall was a daughter of Elias and Rebecca Stone, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively Removing to Arkansas in 1839, they were among the very early settlers of Conway (now Faulkner) County. Adam F. Kuykendall's early life was full of romance and adventure. Growing up at a time when there were but few settlers in that part of the country he necessarily became familiar with the haunts of the bear, panther, deer and wolf, and as hunting was a pleasure he had every opportunity to try his skill in that direction. His school life was very limited, owing to the fact that he had to tramp through five miles of wilderness to reach the school-house. On the whole, his boyhood was one continual school of pioneer hardship but it seemed that he was well adapted to lead such a life, and was needed in Arkansas to help develop the country. He aided his step-father, John P. King, in assisting to clear the first farm near Conway, and states that he remembers killing deer and wolves, where the depot stands at Conway, as late as 1868. Upon reaching the age of thirteen years he commenced making his living as a farmer and stockman, renting land and driving his own cattle. During the period of 1875 and 1881 Mr. Kuykendall traveled over Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory, following the occupation of herding cattle. In 1881 he determined to settle in his native county, and accordingly bought a piece of land three and one half miles northwest of Conway. October 2, 1881, he married Mrs. Alice Stone, widow of James Stone; her father was Richard Bradshaw, of Maysville, Ala. Two children were born to them: Elias S. and Balus L., both of whom died in infancy, the former in this county, and the latter in Texas, where Mrs. Kuykendall also died April 15, 1887, surviving her infant, Balus, one month. She was buried at Devine, Medina County, Texas. Her early demise was indeed a severe shock to her husband. She was an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Little Hester A. still lives and makes her home with her paternal grandmother. After the death of Mrs. Kuykendall the subject of this sketch returned to Faulkner County and engaged as foreman on the farm of J. W. Farmers, in whose employ he remained about six months, then removing to his own farm; after staying long enough to secure a crop, he exchanged this farm for one of fifty acres, which he has cleared, and has it under a high state of cultivation. His principal crop is cotton. Mr. Kuykendall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He takes an active part in local politics, votes with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Agricultural Wheel and Farmers' Alliance. He is very much interested in public enterprises, and gives them his liberal support.

Levi N. Lee, one of the leading farmers and an extensive manufacturer of all kinds of lumber at Wooster, East Fork Township, Faulkner County, was born in Coosa County, Ala., April, 23, 1843, and was the seventh child of eleven born to Isaiah and DeMaris (Donovan) Lee, natives of Columbia District, S. C., and Alabama, respectively. The father was first married in South Carolina, but lost his wife soon after. He met and married his second wife in Alabama and resided in that State until his death in 1878. The elder Lee was an extensive planter and a well known citizen of Alabama, in which State the mother still resides. Levi N. was reared on his father's farm and instructed in the various duties of agricultural life, and received his education in the schools of Coosa County and the Fish Pond Academy. After finishing his studies he commenced farming for himself, and purchased an improved plantation of 420 acres in his native county. He remained here and continued at that occupation with success until 1882,

when he moved to Faulkner County, Ark., and settled at Wooster. He purchased sixty acres of very fertile land at this place, and has placed it all under cultivation, and the following year after his arrival he erected a mill plant and a cotton-gin, his various interests now making him one of the busiest men in that section. He is active in politics and votes with the Democratic party, but also advocates the Union Labor ticket. Mr. Lee was married in Coosa County, Ala., in 1862, to Miss Sarah E. Richardson, of Georgia, a daughter of George W. and Nancy (Hall) Richardson, who were among the earliest settlers of Alabama. The father died in 1866, but the mother is still residing in Coosa County, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Lee were the parents of the following children: James L. (who resides in Union Township), Sarah V. (now Mrs. Adams, residing in Texas), J. H., Adaline (now Mrs. Dickens, of Greenbrier, Ark.), Anna, John, O. H., L. L. and Ola G. Mr. Lee lost his excellent wife in 1888, and in 1889 was married to Miss M. J. Simmons, of Faulkner County, a daughter of Harrison and Missouri (Lyon) Simmons, natives of Indiana who came to Arkansas in 1861, and settled in what is now Faulkner County, where the father became an extensive farmer. Harrison Simmons died in 1884, but his wife still survives him. During the Civil War Mr. Lee enlisted in Capt. Wright's company for one year, and was assigned to the Eighth Cavalry Regiment. At the expiration of his term he re enlisted in the same company for three years and took part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Antietam and Marietta, Ga. At the latter place he was severely wounded by a gunshot in the hip, which confined him for some time in the hospital at Atlanta. After his recovery, he rejoined his regiment, and fought in a number of battles before the surrender. In 1865 he was paroled at Montgomery, Ala., and returned to Coosa County. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are both members of the Baptist Church, and liberal contributors to religious and educational matters. Mr. Lee has watched with interest the growth and progress of Faulkner County since his residence in that place, and notes with pleasure that a vast change has taken place not only in the agricultural, commercial and industrial affairs of the county, but from a moral standpoint as well.

Louis C. Lincoln, not without justice conceded to be among the leading attorneys and well known real estate dealers of Faulkner County, first came to the city of Conway when it was nothing but a small hamlet, in January, 1874. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., May 10, 1850, and was the youngest of three children born to John and Jane (Usery) Lincoln, of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The father was a prominent merchant of Memphis, Tenn., and a man whose words were an authority in commercial circles. He was also a Mason of high standing. The paternal grandfather, Mordecai Lincoln, was a native of Virginia, and immigrated to Kentucky with his father, Abraham, who was subsequently killed by an Indian, who in his turn was killed by Mordecai. This same Mordecai Lincoln was an uncle of the late President Abraham Lincoln, thus making the subject of this sketch, Louis C., a third cousin to the late President Lincoln. The father of Louis C. died in 1852 in Memphis, and after his death the mother was married to Dr. N. Mercer, at Sparta, Tenn. Louis was reared in Alexandria, Tenn., and received his education in the schools of that city. During the Civil War he was a drummer boy in the Confederate army, and enlisted in Company A, of the Seventh Tennessee Infantry, when only twelve years old, serving for fifteen months. In 1863 he was discharged under what was known as the non conscript act, and in the winter of the same year enlisted in Ellison's squadron, and was appointed courier and orderly to Gen. Wheeler. While acting in this capacity he was captured as he was carrying a dispatch (verbal) from Dalton to Rome, Ga., and was taken to Camp Morton, Ind., where he was confined for eleven months. In February, 1864, he was discharged and started to return home, but was without funds for that purpose. A kind hearted stranger, however, provided him with the necessary means of transportation, and before very long he was back again to home and friends. On his return home he found that the war had nearly ruined his parents, financially. Though nothing

but a boy, yet by going to school and teaching alternately, he acquired not only a thorough English education, but to a great extent a classical one. In fact, he was within five months of graduating when his step father died, and his duties called him home to look after the interests of his mother. He again commenced teaching school, and thus soon accumulated enough money to enter a law school, and in 1871 he entered the law college at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and graduated the following year. He did not commence practicing law, however, until the following year, when he moved to Conway, and has been active in his profession ever since. In connection with his practice he deals in real estate considerably and also carries on a fire and life insurance business. He acts as agent of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad lands, besides handling a large amount of private property. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Lincoln organized a military company in Faulkner County, and warmly espoused the cause of Gov. Baxter in the Brooks Baxter War. His splendid service during that event was the means of promoting him to the rank of colonel, and to still further recognize his merits he was elected county and probate judge in 1881. He was also city recorder of Conway four terms and mayor one term. In politics Mr. Lincoln has always been active in working for the interests of the Democratic party, and his influence in that section has done much toward their success in Faulkner County. In secret societies he is a member of Center Link Lodge No. 75, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chains. He has been a member of the Grand Lodge since 1876, and is now Deputy Grand Master, and will in the line of promotion next year be Grand Master. Mr. Lincoln also belongs to Faulkner Lodge No. 1624, K. of H., and is Grand Trustee of the Grand Lodge of that fraternity. He is a director in the Ex-Confederate Association of Arkansas, which body has seven officials in that capacity. In 1881 he edited one of the leading papers in Faulkner County, called the Faulkner County Ledger, but retired in 1883. He is now correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Despatch and the Arkansas Gazette. Mr. Lincoln was married in Conway, in 1881, to Miss Effie Martin, a daughter of Hon. J. E. and Esther Martin, who were among the earliest settlers of Faulkner County, where their daughter was born. Two children were given to this marriage: Jessie and Robbie. Mr. Lincoln is one of the representative citizens of his county, and probably no other man in that section has done more to promote the development of Faulkner County than he has. He is a popular man in both commercial and social circles, and his enterprise and good management have given an impetus to the growth of that community.

A. S. Lind. Among the prominent families of Faulkner County is the one whose well known representative heads this sketch. Of German descent, the grandfather of our subject immigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio shortly after the year 1800, at which time Cincinnati was a small village. A. R. Lind, his father, was at this time a small lad. He was reared under the disadvantages of those days, and upon attaining manhood, married, seven sons and four daughters blessing his union, seven children now living. After a long and useful life, he died, in October, 1883, esteemed by all who knew him. A. S. Lind was reared on his father's farm, but at the age of seventeen, his peaceful career ended for the time being. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Taylor commanding, and served in many of the hard fought battles of the war, among them being that of Altoona Pass and Corinth. He was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea, and later with him through the Carolinas, being honorably discharged at the close of the war, with the rank of sergeant. At the conclusion of the war he learned the stone mason's and cutter's trade, and was engaged in that occupation in Cincinnati for three years. He then took Greeley's advice and went west, and was for a time occupied at his trade on the State house at Topeka, Kas. The succeeding two years were spent in working at his trade in Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota. While in the latter State he learned telegraphy, but only worked at that six months, when he moved to Arkansas, this being late in 1870. He entered a saw-

mill on Gold Creek for a time, but in 1874 sold his mill and commenced farming on his present tract of land. This he has improved, until it is now one of the most valuable farms of the county. December 31, 1878, Mr. Lind was united in marriage with Florence, daughter of George Barley, and to their union three sons and four daughters have been born: Hetty (born in December, 1879), George (born in May, 1881), Edna (born in January, 1883), Addison (born in November, 1886), Pearle (born in September, 1887) and Benjamin H. (born in June, 1889.) Addison died March 17, 1888. For the past eight years Mr. Lind has served as justice of the peace, and during this time has married ten couples. He is a Republican in politics, a Mason, and a member of the G. A. R. He makes it a rule to take an advanced part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his community, and is one of the stanch men of the county.

D. P. Loretz, of Swiss descent, was born June 30, 1842, in Lincoln County, N. C., and is one of five children born to Daniel and Eliza (Reinhardt) Loretz. The great grandfather, Andrew Loretz, was a minister of the German Reformed Church. His son, also named Andrew, was born in 1761 and came to America from Switzerland in 1784, landing at Baltimore, and a short time afterward married a Mrs. Schaeffer, of Hagerstown, Md. A few months later they moved to Lincoln County, N. C., where he continued the good work of his father until his death, which occurred in 1812. His son, Daniel, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1802 and died in 1851. He was a successful farmer, living in Lincoln County, and was respected by all who knew him. His brothers were prominent men, holding high offices at different times. The wife of Daniel Loretz was the daughter of John and Anna (Moore) Reinhardt, both natives of North Carolina. In 1861 D. P. Loretz enlisted and served as lieutenant in the Thirty second North Carolina Regiment in the valley campaigns in Virginia, but was seriously wounded at Winchester, Va., when under Jubal Early, at the time the latter was defeated by Sheridan. He was in the battles of Spottsylvania, etc., and at Norfolk saw the ever to-be remembered fight between the Merrimac and Monitor; belonging to the first division, commanded by Huger and afterward transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia. After he was wounded he remained at home until the close of the war, when he sold his farm and moved to North Alabama, and from there to Conway, Ark. In 1880 he moved to Mayflower and engaged in farming, owning several lots in connection with his farm. In July, 1867, Mr. Loretz was united in marriage with Anna Abernathy of Jacksonville, Ala., daughter of Miles W. Abernathy. Mr. and Mrs. Loretz are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mr. Loretz is postmaster and has held several other local offices in the community. He is a member of Pat Cleburn's Post of Confederate Veterans. Our subject has in his possession numerous papers published at Richmond, Va., and North Carolina, reflecting the opinions of those people at the time of the war, also the passport his grandfather carried from Switzerland to America. Another article which he considers priceless, not because of its intrinsic value, but from old associations' sake, is an autograph album belonging to his grandfather. This album is bound in calf with gilt edge and is in a high state of preservation. The selections were mostly written at Bavaria and are dated from 1779 to 1784, productions principally of his school mates.

J. E. Martin, a leading dealer in general merchandise of Faulkner County, first came to his present location in 1875. He was born in White County, Tenn., in January, 1840, and was the fourth child of a family of nine born to Daniel and Rebecca (English) Martin of the same State. The father was a prominent planter in Tennessee, who left that State with his family in 1848 and settled in Van Buren County, Ark., being one of the pioneers of that section. He there entered land which he improved and cultivated until the year 1851, when he came to what is now Faulkner County, where he purchased a large farm upon which he resided until his death, in 1888, his devoted wife having preceded him during the war. The father was a well known politician during his life, and a man of considerable influence with the Democratic

party in his locality. J. E. Martin was reared on a plantation and instructed in the duties of farm life. He received his education in the schools of Van Buren and Faulkner Counties and also at Quitman, and immediately after finishing his studies he turned his attention to farming on his own account. His first venture was to purchase a tract of land which he improved and cultivated and added to on different occasions as his prosperity increased, until at the present time he owns about 2,000 acres, with 400 under cultivation. He first started in commercial life in the year 1871 at Greenbrier, and continued at that point until his removal to Conway, where he resided and carried on business since 1875. He now owns two good brick business houses and has established a large patronage and keeps a stock of goods and supplies that would beggar description as to their variety. His stock in every line is always of the best, and he has earned an enviable reputation throughout that section for his honest methods of doing business. He takes an active part in politics and votes the Democratic ticket, and as a testimonial of their regard his party elected him sheriff of the county in 1874. Being the first man to hold that office in Faulkner County. In 1876 he was re elected and also served one term in the legislature the same year. In 1878 he was offered the nomination for State senator but declined on account of his rapidly increasing business interests. He was again elected to the legislature in 1888, and is at present a member of that body and fills the position in a highly creditable manner. He was for several terms a member of the town council and also served on the school board. In secret orders he is a member of Green Grove Lodge No. 107, in high standing. Mr. Martin was married in Faulkner County in the year 1859 to Miss Hettie Kerr, of Tennessee, by whom he had two children: Mary Alice (now Mrs. Griffing, who resides in Conway) and Effie (now Mrs. L C. Lincoln, of the same town). He lost his excellent wife in 1865, and in 1866 he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Kerr, of Tennessee, by whom he had seven children: William Hampton (who is in partnership with his father), Jessie (now Mrs. Canada, of Conway), Rosa Lee, Artie, Merrill, Bessie and Eugene. During the war Mr. Martin enlisted, in 1861, in Company A, McRae's regiment, and soon after was taken seriously ill and was forced to return home. He subsequently joined Col. Newton's regiment after his recovery, in which he served until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cape Girardeau and a number of others. Mr. Martin took quite an active part in the organization of Faulkner County, and has watched its growth and progress with deep interest. He is liberal in his aid to all worthy enterprises and his personal worth has made him one of the most popular citizens in his community. Mrs. Martin, who was a devoted wife and mother, died in January, 1889.

Edward Munroe Merriman, was born in Auburn, N. Y., June 11, 1843. He entered West Point Military Academy from the State of New York, in 1863, and graduated in 1867, afterward serving in the United States army, as an officer of the first regular artillery, until 1871, when he took advantage of the act of Congress, mustering out officers with one year's pay and allowances. His services were principally in the New York harbor, at the city of New Orleans and on the Kansas frontier, protecting settlers in the latter locality, against raids of the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. Mr. Merriman came to Arkansas on July 4, 1871, and settled at the point where the town of Conway is now located, being the oldest resident of that place. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster, and the following year was commissioned first lieutenant of Arkansas State Guards during the Brooks-Baxter trouble. He was elected mayor of Conway in 1876, and was the second official in that capacity of the town. He was first appointed justice of the peace in 1873, and in 1879 was again elected to that office, occupying the position up to the year 1882, when he was elected judge of the county court of Faulkner County, by the Democratic party. On September 6, 1884, and on September 6, 1886, he was re elected to the same office and served in this until 1888. Mr. Merriman is a direct descendant of President John Quincy Adams on his mother's side, and is the youngest of three chil

dren, born to Corydon H. and Mary (Adams) Merriman, of New York, the former a prominent figure in the early history of that State, and in later life president of the First National Bank, of Auburn, N. Y., with which he had been connected for over fifty years. The elder Merriman was a great friend to the Hon. W. H. Seward, whose death occurred at Auburn, in 1876. Of the Merriman family yet remaining, Truman Adams resides in New York City, and is a journalist by profession, being connected with Mr. Dana's staff on the New York Sun. He was a prominent and brilliant Democratic politician at one time, and served as a member of Congress for six years. Corydon also resides in New York City, where he was formerly engaged in banking, but is now representing the interests of a New York millionaire. Edward Munroe Merriman was married in Conway, on September 6, 1873, to Miss Matilda Menkus, a native of Prussia, who came to this country with a brother, and is a daughter of Sidney and Elizabeth Menkus, of the same place. Mrs. Merriman's father died in Prussia, and the mother came to the United States some time afterward, and is now residing at Little Rock, Ark. One child has been given Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, a daughter: Mary Adams (born in 1874). Mr. Merriman was one of the originators and helped to pass the law creating Faulkner County. Having resided here from its infancy to its present grand development, he has taken an active part in promoting its interests and welfare, and a good part of its prosperity is due to the efforts of himself and a few other leading spirits. He has been practicing law since 1886, and has established an enviable reputation in that profession. He has always been a Democrat in politics.

J. R. Miller, who is a prosperous merchant and farmer of Faulkner County, was born in Memphis, Tenn., January 2, 1856, and is the son of J. J. and Nancy A. (West) Miller, the former being an Ohioan by birth. They were the parents of five children, two still living. J. J. Miller went to Memphis in 1844, and worked at his trade, that of a painter, and was married there the same year. He remained in Memphis until 1847, when he moved to Ohio, and from there to Louisville, Ky., going thence to New Albany. Returning to Memphis he died there in 1863. His wife survived him till 1868. Our subject received his education at the public schools, living with his father until twenty years of age, when he went to Craighead County, Ark., and farmed for two years. In 1876 he moved to St. Francis County, and from there to Hot Springs, but remained only a short time. He then built a large boat and ran up and down the Arkansas River, and finally moved to the shore at Chrisman Place. His boat was afterward destroyed, after which he built a storehouse, and sold goods at Caldwell Landing. In February, 1884, he closed out his stock, and in a short time came to Mayflower, and has resided here ever since. On January 11, 1864, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Manda E. Jackson. To this marriage three children were born: Catherine, John and Nancy. April 15, 1878, Mr. Miller was bereft of his wife, and in 1880 he took for his second and present wife, Mary S. Surat, and they are the parents of three children: Sophia, Lizzie and William H. He has a good store of general merchandise, his stock usually invoicing from $600 to $700, besides which he owns 200 acres of land, forty being under cultivation. The town was founded in 1882, and has a postoffice and two blacksmith shops and two stores, also a saw mill and two shingle mills within a mile and a half, which are doing a good business. Mr. Miller is a good, all round mechanic, and as such is never idle. He has been justice of the peace, and during his service had the honor of marrying one couple. He also bound over one darkey who was sent to the "Pen," besides disposing of several other cases of minor importance. He is a stanch Democrat, and always supports the principles of his party. Active and enterprising as a citizen, he cheerfully gives his support wherever it is needed, and is not a follower but a leader in matters tending to the prosperity and growth of the community.

Jacob A. Phillips is among the leading farmers of Caney Township and was born August 8, 1840, in Fayette County, Tenn. His parents were Alexander and Catherine (Long) Phillips, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, in 1804, and

died March 5, 1859, in Prairie County, Ark. In 1832 he removed to Tennessee, where he remained until 1858, then going to Prairie County, Ark. His parents were William S. Phillips and wife. William's father was of English descent, and a general in the Revolutionary War. The mother of our subject was born in North Carolina in the year 1798, and died in 1860, in Prairie County, Ark., having borne a family of seven children, only two of whom are living: Andrew (who resides in Shelby County, Tenn.) and Jacob A. The latter, the subject of this sketch, received a very limited education in Tennessee, and when twenty years of age served in the navy under Gen. Farragut. In 1866 he married Miss Sarah J. Ferguson, who was born in Shelby County, in 1845, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hale) Ferguson, natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson were the parents of eleven children, five of whom survive: William, James, Robert, Lorenza and Sarah, who is the mother of eleven children, eight of whom are living: William A., John L., George L., Bettie A. C., Enos T., Mary L., Cala D. and Grover C. In 1871 Jacob A. Phillips came to Faulkner (formerly Conway) County, bought 120 acres of land, and by hard work and perseverance has acquired one of the best farms in this region. He is a prominent man, holding several offices of importance, and is upright in all his dealings, counting his friends by the score. He cast his first vote for president for Seymour, but is now in sympathy with the Union Labor party. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are members of the Christian Church and are useful and influential in all church affairs, commanding the respect of all who know them.

P. H. Prince, county and probate judge of Faulkner County, a man who stands prominently among the legal talents of that locality, was born in Tallahatchee County, Miss., in 1846, and was the eighth of thirteen children born to William and Sarah P. (Williams) Prince, of South Carolina. The parents were born in South Carolina and married in the State of Georgia, moving to Mississippi about the year 1844, where the father purchased a large plantation upon which the family resided until the year 1874, and then came to Faulkner County, Ark., settling on a farm near the town of Conway. The father's death occurred in 1887, at the age of seventy nine years, and the mother still survives him at the age of seventy four years. P. H. Prince was educated at the district schools of his native State, and entered the State University at Lexington, Ky., in 1872, taking a literary and law course. He remained at that institution until the year 1873, when he graduated and was admitted to the bar the same year, and immediately came to Faulkner County, locating at Conway, where he commenced practicing. Since then his success has been of the most pronounced type, and when actively engaged in his profession commands about the largest clientage in Faulkner County. He takes an active part in politics, and is a stanch adherent of the Democrat party. In secret societies he is a member of Green Grove Lodge No. 107, F. & A. M., also Woodland Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Prince was married at Jonesboro, East Tenn., in 1878, to Miss Martha E. Hoss, a daughter of Henry and Anna Maria (Sevier) Hoss, of that State. Mrs. Prince's maternal great grandfather was the first Governor of Tennessee, and a champion at King's Mountain during the Revolutionary War. Two children were born to this union: William Henry and Anna. Judge Prince and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and take great interest in promoting the educational and religious welfare of their county. The former has always been one of the foremost men to offer his assistance in any worthy enterprise for the development of his community, and is highly respected by his fellow citizens.

Col. A. P. Robinson needs no especial introduction to the readers of this volume as one of the most prominent men in Central Arkansas, for his substantial reputation is well known and his name a familiar one throughout a large region. He was born in Hartford County, Conn., in the year 1822, and is the oldest child of seven born to Ludyah and Sophia Eliza (Hosmer) Robinson, both natives of the same State and descendants from Puritanical stock. The parents were among the most prominent people in that State, and the ma

ternal grandfather was a noted soldier in the Revolutionary War. The father moved from his native State to Newburg, N. Y., when a young man, and embarked in business in that city with great success. His death occurred in 1861, at New York City, while his wife still survives him and resides with a son in California. A. P. Robinson was reared in Newburg, N. Y., and educated in the schools of that place. In his youth he displayed a natural aptitude for scientific matters, and while at college was instructed in all the intricate branches of civil engineering, and after entering into active work was rodman on the first forty-five miles of the Erie Railroad constructed west of the Hudson River. Since then his operations have extended over the entire country, and he has witnessed the growth of the railroad system in the United States from its infancy to the great mass of steel network extending from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. After the war, with an escort of cavalry, he made an exploration from the Missouri River to Denver; then moved to the State of Kansas and was engaged by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, but he left their employ in 1869 and came to Little Rock, where he built the first twenty miles of the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, and afterward constructed the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, of which lines he was chief engineer. He also laid out the Hot Springs Reservation for the Government in 1884. During his connection with the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, Col. Robinson bought 640 acres of the company's land, upon which the city of Conway now stands, that place having grown until it now occupies three fourths of the original section. Col. Robinson first located at his present home in 1871, and since then has been actively engaged in buying and selling real estate. His fine plantation is partially inside of the city limits. He was the first mayor of Conway, and filled that office for a great many years. In educational matters he is deeply interested, and at the present time is serving as president of the school board. The Colonel has always been active in politics, and carries considerable weight in his party. He is a stanch adherent to the Republicans, and a valuable man to that party whenever he desires to use his influence. In 1845 he was married at New York City to Miss Lucy Blodgett, of that State, by whom he had five children, only two of whom survive: Sanford (chief engineer, and residing at Gautamala, Central America), and Lucy (now Mrs. Mathie, who resides in New York City). In 1859 the first wife died at Norwich, Conn., and in 1874 Col. Robinson was married to Miss Mary Louise De St. Louis, of Montreal, Canada, who has been a devoted wife. He is greatly interested in Shorthorn cattle, and owns some of the finest Jerseys in the State, and has three splendid bulls of that breed. Besides this, he is rearing fine cattle of other kinds, hogs, and sheep, and his stock is beyond comparison with any other in that section. He is one of the prime movers in every worthy enterprise that takes place in Faulkner County, and his popularity with his fellow-citizens is not only due to his valuable services to that community, but to his personal qualities as well.

Hon. Joseph Roden, one of the leading millers, cotton gin operators and farmers of Faulkner County, was born in Tishomingo County, Miss., in 1839, and is a son of Josiah and Nancy J. (Hawkins) Roden, born in Greenville District, S. C., in 1798, and Overton County, Tenn., in 1808, respectively. The parents were married in the latter place about the year 1833, and some time after removed to Mississippi. Shortly after the outbreak of war between the North and South, the parents moved to Hot Spring County, Ark. The father was a prosperous farmer before the war, and ranked as one of the best planters in the South; that is, he had a thorough knowledge of soil, crops, and in fact, everything relating to agriculture, but after the war was over, almost all of his lands and every one of his slaves were lost to him. He was a son of Nathaniel Roden, of South Carolina, who was also a prosperous farmer in Tennessee, and died in that State, as did also James Hawkins, the maternal grandfather. Josiah Roden was married twice, his second wife being Miss Maggie Westbrook, by whom he had one child. Joseph was the fourth child of seven sons and two daughters born to the first marriage, and received a limited

Yours Respectfully
W. D. Grace

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

education in his youth, owing to the poor facilities for schooling. However, he applied himself diligently to the rudiments of education at home, and being of a naturally fine intellect, and having the ability, he acquired by that means a good common English training. During the war he enlisted in Company B, Twenty sixth Mississippi Infantry, but a few days after entering the army he was afflicted with the measles, and was forced to withdraw. In 1862 he moved with his parents to Arkansas, and there joined Company I, Sixth Arkansas Infantry, operating in Arkansas and Texas, principally, until the close of the war. His service was for most of the time in doing special work, these duties requiring great secrecy, shrewdness and coolness, and the best praise that can be offered to Mr. Roden is the truthful saying that his work was well done. He surrendered to Gen. Canby in the State of Louisiana, and during the same year was married at Shreveport, in that State, to Miss Lizzie V. Hamlett, a daughter of John and Nancy Hamlett, of Tennessee, and Mississippi, respectively. John Hamlett was a prominent merchant of Marshall, Tex., for a great many years, and was also one of the pioneer settlers of Arkansas. His daughter was born in Mississippi, and by her marriage with Mr. Roden became the mother of eight children, of whom six are still living. Shortly after their union Mr. and Mrs. Roden moved to Little Rock, Ark., where for some time the former was engaged under contract to do the Government teaming. He next entered into the boot and shoe business, but did not remain in it long before he found that the occupation was not conducive to his interests. He then went to Texas and remained a short time, but soon returned to Arkansas, and located in Pulaski County, where he farmed until 1871. Faulkner County became his next location, and in 1884 he moved on his present place, where he now owns eighty-eight acres of very productive land, operates a corn and flour-mill, and a steam cotton gin. Mr. Roden owes his prosperity to his own individual efforts. He is a man of enterprise, and with that spirit that would never give up under any circumstance. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and was elected to the office of justice of the peace. After that his party elected him to the legislature, in which he served with distinction. He is also prominent in Masonic circles, and about twenty-five years ago was a member of the I. O. O. F. in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Roden have both been members of the Christian Church for a great many years. He is a man of genial disposition and character, and for a great many years supported his aged father and mother, who had fallen from affluence to comparative poverty by the ruthless hand of war. In 1887 Hamlett Postoffice, in honor of his wife's maiden name, was established at his place, and he has since then been acting as postmaster.

Jacob Sansom, a thorough and prosperous farmer of Faulkner County, is a son of William H. and Nancy (Stinson) Sansom, who were born, reared and married in South Carolina, and from there moved to the State of Georgia, where Jacob was born in DeKalb County, in 1826. From Georgia the parents moved to Alabama about the year 1835, where the mother died in 1841, a devoted member of the Baptist Church. After her death the family removed to Tennessee the same year, where the father died the following (1843). He was a blacksmith by trade, and could be justly termed an artist in that line. He fought in the War of 1812, and in later life became a very prominent citizen of Georgia, holding the office of justice of the peace in that State for a number of years. His father was Micager H. Sansom, a native of England, who emigrated to America with his parents at an early period. Jacob was the ninth child of six sons and seven daughters born to the parents of whom only himself and one sister are now living, the latter Mrs. Dicy Morgan, of Mississippi. Jacob never had but two days' schooling in his life. The knowledge he acquired by his own application, however, greatly exceeds that of many college graduates. After the death of his father he commenced in life for himself as a farm laborer in the State of Mississippi, where he resided for ten years. In 1852 he was married in Tippah County, that State, to Miss R. N., daughter of William Ross. This wife died in 1872 leaving six children, of whom two daughters are all that

remain: Amanda (wife of Henry Watson) and Sarah. In 1873 he was married to Miss Matilda Bland, a charming widow, and daughter of James and Sarah Hollingshead, of Alabama, by whom he had one son, Tilden Hendricks. Mr. Sansom continued to reside in Mississippi until 1868, when he came to Faulkner County, Ark., and has lived on his present farm for about nine years, situated six miles east of Conway. He here owns a splendid farm of 240 acres, and has placed 125 acres under cultivation, all the result of his own enterprise and good management. In November, 1861, Mr. Sansom joined a Mississippi regiment of infantry, and after one month's service was taken very ill and discharged. In June, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Forty second Mississippi Regiment, and was with Gen. Lee during the seven days' fight before Richmond. He also fought at Gettysburg and was captured at that place and taken to David's Island, N. Y., where he was confined for two months. He was then exchanged, furloughed and went home to recover from several dangerous wounds received at Gettysburg and other battles, his left hand having been entirely shot away at the former place. In politics Mr. Sansom is a Democrat, and has voted for every presidential candidate in that party up to 1871, since his first vote for Pierce in 1852. He was a member of the Baptist Church till eight years ago, when he joined the Methodist and now attends that church.

Alexander Showalter. Among the residents of Stone Township, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising, is Mr. Showalter, who was born April 22, 1839, in Butler County, Ohio. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Hinkin) Showalter, were natives of Germany and Ohio, respectively, his father coming to this country in his early manhood, and settling in Butler County, where he lived the remainder of his life. About two years after immigrating here, he married Miss Elizabeth Hinkin, whose father was a farmer of Butler County, a Revolutionary soldier, and a native of North Carolina. They were the parents of four children: Alexander, Jacob (born in 1840, was a Federal soldier, but is living on a farm in Henry County, Mo., where he has a wife and two daughters), Alfred (born in 1845, and living in Carroll County, Ind., has a wife and five children) and Sophia (only sister of the subject of this sketch, born in 1847, married John Brant, deceased, a farmer of Carroll County, Ind., where she still resides). Alexander was reared to farm life, but his education was not neglected, as his father gave him all the advantages that it was possible to obtain. When twenty one years of age he entered Wittenburg College, at Springfield, Ohio, there remaining until the war broke out, when he volunteered his services, and was enrolled in Company E, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry, Col. Wilder commanding. He was in active service ten months, when he was discharged on account of severe sickness, and remained at home about one year, after which he re-enlisted, in 1863, in the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry. He was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and took an active part in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., being honorably discharged, April, 1866. He is now on the list of veteran pensioners. February 14, 1866, Mr. Showalter married Miss Rebecca Kaziah, daughter of John and Esther (Harget) Kaziah. The former was brought to America when a small lad, and was reared in North Carolina, of which State his wife was also a native, there being married. Her father was a farmer. Mrs. Showalter has seven brothers and sisters living, viz.: William, Sarah A., Thomas, George W., Phœbe Jane, Minerva A. and Susanna Drusilla, all of whom are residents of North Carolina. After the marriage of our subject he removed to Indiana, where he was engaged in farming (having rented a farm) until January, 1879. At that time, wishing to secure a farm of his own, he immigrated to Arkansas, entered eighty acres of Government land in Conway County, and later entered 160 acres of State land, of which he cleared forty acres. In 1884 he sold that tract of land, and bought the farm on which he now lives, situated in the southwest portion of Stone Township, at the mouth of the Cadron River. He has about seventy acres under cultivation, with good buildings, and is one of the prosperous and progressive men of the

county. Mr. and Mrs. Showalter are the parents of seven children: Perry Jasper (born February 14, 1867, died March 6, 1867), John (born October 26, 1868, died November 26, 1887), Julia A. (born June 18, 1870, died April 8, 1872), Ira B. (born June 16, 1872, died August 24, 1873), Jesse A. (born November 24, 1875), Charles E. (born November 24, 1879, died August 31, 1880) and James William (born January 28, 1882). Mr. Showalter is a member of Fred Steele Post of the G. A. R.; is also an Odd Fellow, belonging to Morris Lodge No. 477. Himself and wife are prominent members of the Lutheran Church, and are identified with every work that tends to the elevation of the community in which they live.

Thomas Springer is one of the most highly respected farmers of this county. A native of Alabama, he was born in 1839, being reared and educated in Tennessee. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Gaines) Springer, were Virginians by birth, and the former died in 1864 in Mississippi. Pennil Springer, the grandfather, came from Virginia to Alabama when a child, being among the first settlers of that State; the country at that time was so sparsely settled that it was necessary to go forty miles to mill. The mother died in Tennessee, in 1851. The parents of our subject moved from Alabama to Tennessee, rearing their family in the latter State, then going to Mississippi, where John Springer died four years later. His wife, Betsey Springer, was a native of Tennessee. They had nine children, six of whom are now living. Thomas Springer, the fourth child, has had four wives since reaching manhood. The first wife died, leaving no children; his second wife bore two: Mary E. (wife of James Laforce) and John. To the third marriage six children were born, five of whom are now living: Janie (wife of Hugh Black), Daniel and William, Martha and Mathew; and three children were the result of the fourth marriage: Susie B., Jacob and James. In 1882 Mr. Springer moved from Tennessee to his present home, where he owns 240 acres of valuable land having 100 under cultivation. He is considered among the most successful farmers of this section of Arkansas. During the war he served eighteen months in the Confederate service, and took part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Corinth and many other engagements. Politically he is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Springer are useful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and have the respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

Esley P. Stone, as a farmer and stockman has been very successful in life. He was born in Pennsylvania, October 26, 1824, and is the son of Elias and Rebecca (Key) Stone, and a grandson of James and Barbara (Garrison) Stone. James Stone was a spy in the Revolutionary army, serving as such the entire period of the war. Elias Stone was of Pennsylvania origin, and his wife originally from Maryland. In 1831 they immigrated with their family of nine children to West Virginia, four of the children being born in Pennsylvania, and five in Virginia. After farming for eighteen years in the Old Dominion, Elias Stone again emigrated, locating on a farm in Arkansas, where he died in 1866, and his wife in 1881. Our subject commenced business for himself at the age of twenty, working for his father when his help was needed, and entering the employ of others by the day or month as he felt inclined. In 1850 he married Miss Sarah McKown, a daughter of Gilbert and Lydia (Flesher) McKown, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. Their children are: Elias J. (born June 5, 1851; married Mary Ann Browers, is a farmer and resides in Boone County), Hester (born October 1, 1853, married Mr. Green Hogan, and is now deceased), Job (born October 8, 1855, married, and now lives in Stone Township, Conway County), John M. (born December 1, 1857, and married Miss Lucy Smith), Amos K. (born March 10, 1860, died at the age of two years), George and Stewart (born May 29, 1862; George died November 14, 1863, and Stewart died September 13, 1865), Robert E. Lee (born September 5, 1864), Margery (born February 8, 1867, and married Mr. Joseph Beaver, and resides in Conway) and Lydia Rebecca (born March 14, 1871). Mr. Stone enlisted in Lieut. Hughey's company of Arkansas Volunteer Artillery, in 1863, but served only a short time, owing to sickness, when he was

sent home by the surgeon of the Military Post Hospital, at Dardenelle, Ark., and held by the Confederate army at the time. When Mr. Stone came to Arkansas there was an abundance of game, geese, wild turkeys, and other fowl, etc., and wolves were also numerous. In 1853 he bought land of the Government at the graduation price, which was 12½ cents per acre, purchasing 160 acres on which he erected a log cabin, and as there was no saw mill convenient, floored his cabin with split and hewed logs, called puncheons. They now have something that is quite a curiosity at this day, in the shape of a cabin with a puncheoned floor, and resting on land purchased by the Government. In 1852 Mr. Stone put in a crop of thirty five acres of corn and cotton on his father's place, and from this crop realized proceeds sufficient to stock his own farm. In 1853 he pre empted his farm of 160 acres, and erected the cabin before mentioned, and in 1854 proved up and paid fee. At the time of the purchase there were twelve acres of land under fence, into which he put a crop of corn, cotton and wheat, and in 1857 put in a crop of about twelve acres of wheat, yielding 229 bushels. A much larger crop might have been realized with the improved machinery of to day. He formerly ground the meal for the family on a double cranked steel mill, by hand, after the corn became too hard to be used on the grater. Mrs. and Mr. Stone are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as are also Margery, Elias and Hester; and Mr. Stone belongs to Green Grove Lodge No. 107, at Conway, Ark. In politics he is a Democrat. He is a gentleman who contributes largely to church, school and, in fact, all enterprises worthy of support.

M. R. H. Taylor. There are very few, if indeed any of the traveling public in Arkansas, who have not at some time or other enjoyed the hospitality of the popular Taylor House, situated near the Little Rock & Fort Smith depot. Mr. Taylor, the genial proprietor, was born in West Tennessee, in the year 1852, and was the youngest in a family of nine children, born to Ryley and Mary Ann (Gooch) Taylor, of North Carolina. The parents were married in Carroll County, Tenn., where the father was engaged in farming on an extensive scale. The latter died in 1853, but the mother still survives and resides with her son, the subject of this sketch; previous to coming to Arkansas, both mother and son went to Mississippi, where they lived for some time. Mr. Taylor was reared and instructed to the duties of farm life in his youth, and attended school in his native place. His occupation prior to settling in Arkansas, was farming, in which he was very successful, and now, as a hotel and liveryman, he has made an enviable reputation throughout Central Arkansas. His prosperity is all due to his own individual effort and enterprise, having started in life with very little, and no man could be more deserving of the popularity and large patronage that he enjoys. He is not an active politician, but votes with the Democratic party. He is a member of Woodland Lodge No. 11, K. of P. Mr. Taylor was married in Tate County, Miss., to Miss A. Powers, by whom he has had five children, four yet living: Ryley, Sallie, Anna and M. R. H., Jr., the latter giving evidence of being a "chip o' the old block." Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Baptist Church, and take pleasure in assisting all religious and educational enterprises. The former is a watchful observer of events, and has noted the progress of Faulkner County since his residence in that place. He is well respected and universally esteemed.

J. W. Underhill, editor and proprietor of the Log Cabin, published at Conway, Ark., was born in Trigg County, Ky., in 1856, and was the eldest of a family of seven children born to E. P. and Elizabeth (Miller) Underhill, of Tennessee, who emigrated to Kentucky. The father is a physician and surgeon of great skill and reputation in Kentucky. His son, the principal of this sketch, first taught school in the year 1882, in Faulkner County, Ark., a short distance from Wooster. At the end of two years he moved to Conway, and was there employed by the firm of Griffing & Witt, and later by Martin & Harton. In 1885 he purchased a part interest in the Log Cabin, and in 1887 bought the full interest in that paper, which is now the leading paper in Faulkner County, and has a circulation of about 1,000. Politically, Mr.

Underhill is a Democrat, and wields considerable influence in his county. He was a delegate to the National Press Association, which met at Detroit, Mich., in August, 1889. In secret orders he is a member of Green Grove Lodge No. 107, F. & A. M., and also belongs to Eastern Star Chapter. He also belongs to Woodland Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias. In 1886 he was married to Miss Daisy Embrey, of Mississippi, a daughter of David and Bettie Embrey, of the same State. The former lost his life during the Civil War, while gallantly espousing the Confederacy, while the mother is still living, and resides in Conway. This union gave Mr. and Mrs. Underhill one child, Blanche. Mr. Underhill had been married previously, in Trigg County, Ky., to Miss Bettie Holland, of that State, but lost his excellent wife in 1881, leaving two children: Mary and Samuel. He is one of Faulkner County's most enterprising citizens, and has contributed much to its development since his residence here, especially in promoting its educational interests.

Dr. H. B. Wear is a prominent representative of the medical fraternity in East Fork Township. The sixth son of a family of twelve children born to William and Mary Ann (Tipton) Wear, his birth occurred in Blount County, Tenn., in 1829. His parents were natives of Tennessee, the father emigrating in 1835 to Alabama, where he owned a large farm and remained until his death in 1840. His excellent wife survived him until 1869. The family on the paternal side was of Irish and on the mother's side of Scotch descent. Young Wear was reared to farm life, receiving an education in the schools of Alabama, and having manifested a disposition to study medicine, was given every advantage to do so. He studied first in Cherokee County, Ala., later at the Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., in 1856, and afterward at Atlanta, Ga., where he graduated in 1857, beginning the practice of his profession in Cherokee County, Ala., in the same year. He was married in Georgia, January 1, 1857, to Miss Nancy Ann Townsend, a daughter of Robert B. and Rispha (Hiett) Townsend, natives of South Carolina, who emigrated to Arkansas in 1858, settling in what is now East Fork Township, where the mother died in 1871, and the father in 1885. In 1858 Dr. Wear moved to East Fork Township, embarking at once upon an extensive practice all over the country. In 1859 he invested in 160 acres of land, adding to it since and now has 320 acres, with sixty under cultivation. He enlisted in 1861 at Springfield, Ark., for twelve months as surgeon captain in Company B, of Seventeenth Arkansas Infantry, and served as such until his discharge at the close of the war. He then located in Faulkner County, where he has since resided, enjoying a fair prosperity and the esteem of his fellow men. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has served his lodge as Worshipful Master at different times. In 1885 Mrs. Wear died, leaving a family of seven children: Caswell B., Mary Ann, Martha A., Robert King, Sarah Matilda, William Taylor and Oscar Allen. In 1886 Dr. Wear selected for his second and present wife, Mrs. Minerva Sinclair (*nee* Ryan), a native of Missouri. The Doctor is the oldest living settler in East Fork Township, and has always taken a great interest in those matters tending to the good of the county. He makes hosts of friends wherever he goes.

J. R. Williams, of the firm of Witt & Williams, general merchants at Conway, Ark. This house carries a complete line of clothing, dry goods, groceries, hardware, and, in fact, everything to be found in a first class establishment of its kind. The business was first organized in 1879, under the firm name of Walton & Witt, but in 1881 Mr. Walton withdrew, and the name was changed to Griffing & Witt. It continued under this heading until the year 1883, when it was changed to Witt Bros. In 1888 Mr. Williams was entered as partner, and the name then became Witt Bros. & Williams, but in January the firm underwent another change, the name being now Witt & Williams. This establishment has one of the finest locations in the city, facing the public square, and three approaches to it. Their business is among the largest in the county, and they have built up a reputation for honesty, fairness and enterprise that no competition can shake. Mr. Williams was born in

Faulkner County in the year 1853, and was the youngest in a family of six children born to Samuel and Eliza (Henderson) Williams, of Alabama and Arkansas, respectively. The father first came to this State with his parents when only eighteen years of age, and settled in Barryville, Carroll County, and were the first settlers of that place. When twenty eight years of age, the elder Williams moved to Perry County, where he first met his wife, and after their marriage he farmed in that place, and made it their home until the year 1851, when he moved to Faulkner County. He purchased a tract of land at this place, and resided upon it until 1873, when he moved to Perry County, where he remained for one year. He then returned to Faulkner County, where he lived up to the time of his death, on March 8, 1887, at the age of seventy-one years. In politics, he was always active and a leader in his party, and for several years served as justice of the peace. The mother died in 1863. J. R. Williams was reared and instructed in the various duties of farm life, and received his education in the district schools of Conway County. In 1872 he commenced farming on his own account, and in 1878 purchased his first tract of land, consisting of 200 acres, of which he placed twenty-five under cultivation. He remained at this occupation with success until 1881, when he moved to Conway and established a general collecting agency. His career since that time has been marked by untiring energy and enterprise, and he is now one of the leading business men in that section. Mr. Williams is an active politician, but votes for the man who, in his judgment, is best fitted for the office, and sympathizes with no particular party. He has always advocated the principles of sobriety, and is one of the foremost spirits in the temperance movement. In 1877 he was a member of the town council, and for some length of time was also constable of Cadron Township. In secret societies, he is a member of Green Grove Lodge No. 107, F. & A. M., and also belongs to Woodland Lodge No. 11, K. of P. In 1872 he was married, in Faulkner County, to Miss Louisa Hartje, of that county, a daughter of Augustus and Louisa (Bartlett) Hartje, the father a native of Germany, who arrived in this country when eleven years of age. By this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Williams have seven children: Samuel A., Mary Alice, Elether Emma, Benjamin Orion, Roscoe Hartje, Robert Edward and Lewis. Mr. Williams and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and are liberal contributors to all religious and educational enterprises.

H. Bailey Wilson, farmer, deserves much more than passing mention in the present volume, as one who has been intimately and worthily identified with the county's progress and advancement, from an early period. He was born in Spartanburg District, S. C., January 16, 1823, and was the sixth child of James and Prudy (Harris) Wilson, the former a native of Georgia, who died June 20, 1838, in that State. His father was Newman Wilson. Prudy (Harris) Wilson was born near Knoxville, Tenn., and became the mother of nine children. H. Bailey Wilson received his education in Georgia, and upon arriving at maturity, married Miss Louisa E. Strickland of Chattooga County, in 1842. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were the parents of seven children, only two living at the present time: William M. and Marion A. Mr. Wilson is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this county, having located in this settlement in 1859. He owns 520 acres of land, and has about sixty acres under cultivation. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and a Democrat in politics. This township was named in his honor, and it is but the truth to say that such distinction is well deserved, for he has interested himself greatly in the welfare of the community, and has liberally supported worthy institutions.

Col. A. R. Witt, one of the prominent citizens of Faulkner County, and a leading druggist of Conway, was born in Hamilton County, Tenn., in 1830, and moved to the northern part of Alabama in 1836, being the eldest in a family of four children born to Jesse and Sarah (Rogers) Witt, of Tennessee. The father removed from Alabama, where he had resided up to the year 1842, and then came to Van Buren County, Ark., where he settled on Little Red River and commenced farming.

Later on he moved to Quitman in the same county, where he embarked in business, and was also appointed postmaster, which office he held up to the time of his death in 1878. His excellent wife died in 1854. A. R. Witt came to Arkansas when twelve years old, and was educated in the Arkansas College at Fayetteville. After leaving the college he continued to reside in that city, and in 1857 was elected State land commissioner. In 1859 he went to California with a herd of cattle, and remained on the Pacific coast until the year 1861, when he returned to Arkansas and located at Little Rock. At this time active preparations were being made for war, and Mr. Witt was one of the first to recruit a company. He organized Company A, Tenth Arkansas Infantry, and was appointed captain, but after the battle of Shiloh his splendid service in action was the means of promoting him to the rank of colonel, in which capacity he remained until the close of the war. Col. Witt took part in the battles of Shiloh and Port Hudson, and at the latter place was captured. After being paroled he returned to the west bank of the Mississippi, and was with Gen. Price on his raids through Missouri. When the war was over he came back to Van Buren County and commenced farming on a plantation of his own. In 1867 he was elected to the State senate from Van Buren and Izard Counties, and was also a delegate in 1874 to the constitutional convention from the former county. The following year he was elected chancery clerk, and later was appointed a State officer. In 1877 Col. Witt removed to Conway, where he embarked in the drug business, and now owns the finest establishment in that city. He was appointed postmaster on May 18, 1884, and held the office until July 8, 1889, giving the public a postal service that was satisfactory in every way.

He is a Democrat in politics, a stanch supporter of that party, and a man of considerable influence in the surrounding country. In secret societies he is a member of Green Grove Lodge No. 107, and also belongs to Center Link Lodge No. 75, I. O. O. F., and Faulkner Lodge No. 1,624, K. of H. The Colonel married, in Van Buren County, 1865, Miss H. C. Miller, of South Carolina, by whom he had six children: Annie (now Mrs. Forns, of Little Rock), Sarah, Earle, Vernon and Coy, and one dead. Col. Witt's efficiency was promptly recognized by Gov. Hughes when a vacancy occurred in the county judgeship, and he was appointed to the office. His military record was also well remembered, and the rank of brigadier general of militia was conferred on him. The Colonel has been deeply interested in the development of Faulkner County since his residence here, and has perhaps watched its progress more closely than any other citizen in that community. He is a liberal contributor to all worthy enterprises, and is always one of the foremost in aiding educational and religious matters. He and wife are both members of the Baptist Church.

# CHAPTER XXIV.

GRANT COUNTY ITS ERECTION—NAME—TOWNSHIP FORMATION—EARLY COURTS AND BUILDINGS RECORD OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—SOCIETIES TAXABLE WEALTH HIGHWAYS—RECOLLECTIONS OF LONG-AGO TIME OF SETTLEMENT—FIRST THINGS THE PEOPLE IN WAR BENCH AND BAR —SCHOOL HISTORY—CHURCHES—TOWNS, VILLAGES AND POSTOFFICES —TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, ETC.—TERRITORIAL AREA AND POPULATION—SURFACE PRESENTATION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—PRODUCTS BIOGRAPHICAL.

Ye pioneers, it is to you
The debt of gratitude is due;
Ye builded wiser than ye knew
The broad foundation
On which our superstructure stands. *Parre.*

ORGANIZATION in any community is of prime importance, and the erection of Grant County was of sufficient moment to occupy thoughtful minds in an early day. There were 3,943 people in those parts of Jefferson, Saline and Hot Spring Counties in the region of Hurricane Creek when the Seventeenth legislature concluded to form a new county and give it the name of the great general, then president, U. S. Grant, and whose seat of justice was to bear his colleague's famous name Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan. The bill was approved January 4, 1869, under Republican administration, and included the present boundaries of the county. The commissioners chosen to locate the county seat were Messrs. T. A. Morris, John W. Harrison and W. M. Allison. They met soon after, but, as all records previous to 1877 are destroyed, events previous to that date can be located with little exactness. The old storehouse of E. H. Vance, Sr., about one mile east of the site of Sheridan on the Pine Bluff road, was used for this meeting as well as for court. L. M. Veazey, who had entered land on Section 3, Township 5, Range 13, gave forty acres, and on Section 10, of the same township, A. N. Harris, of Illinois, gave eighty acres of his land, as a plat for a new county seat. This was accepted, and blocks 300 feet square were laid out into twelve lots each. Block 28 was to contain the public buildings. Judge T. A. Morris, with Clerk E. H. Vance, Jr., Sheriff T. W. Quinn, Treasurer Thomas Page, Coroner J. Holiman, Surveyor L. G. Williams and Assessor J. H. Burk held forth at the temporary county seat at Mr. Vance's for about a year. Then they occupied the present old storehouse on the northwest corner of Main

and Center Streets, near the Sheridan Hotel, while a court house was in course of erection, and in 1871 the new house was finished, and Sheridan became the permanent county seat.

The municipal townships were organized the same as at present. Simpson was named from a creek; Washington; Darysaw, was named from the old Pine Bluff hunter, John Derrisseaux, who dates his arrival to 1825, and whose name is spelled to suit the average American; Madison, Franklin; Merry Green, from an old postoffice; Calvert, from an early and well known family of that region; De Kalb; Davis; Fenter, from a family name; and Tennessee, whose inhabitants were chiefly from the State bearing that name.

The proceedings of the court have been uneventful. In 1877 care was taken to refund the scrip after the burning of the court house, and about 1873 an election was held to vote for aiding the Little Rock & Alexandria Railway, the result of which was to refuse aid by a large majority.

The first court house built in 1871 was on the site of the present one and was a frame two-story structure, 50x40 feet, and cost about $3,500.

About 1874 a wooden jail was built at a total cost of $1,295. The court house was used as a postoffice also, and on the night of March 13, 1877, it was totally destroyed by fire. Many circumstances of a very questionable nature connected a popular suspicion with the deputy clerk, who soon after left the country. A temporary court house was made of a building on the northeast corner of Center and Oak Streets, until the present one was completed in 1880 by Contractor T. L. Cole, under the direction of Commissioners L. H. Kemp, J. W. A. Hood and Nathan Hall, at a cost of $1,680. It is forty feet square and a two story frame. A neat brick jail replaced the old one in 1885, and cost $3,400.

The first officers of the county were those of 1869: T. A. Morris, judge; E. H. Vance, Jr., clerk; T. W. Quinn, sheriff; Thomas Page, treasurer; J. Holiman, coroner; L. G. Williams, surveyor, and J. H. Burk, assessor.

Judges: T. A. Morris, 1869 72; , 1872 74; W. A. Smith, 1874 to death, followed by C. W. Fry; J. H. Crutchfield, 1876-78; T. A. Morris, 1878 80; W. T. Poe, 1880 82; J. W. Lybrand, 1882 86; S. R. Cobb, 1886 90.

The clerks served as follows: E. H. Vance, Jr., 1869 72; T. B. Rhodes, 1872 78; W. N. Cleveland, 1878 80; T. B. Morton, 1880 86; W. J. Wallace, 1886 88; J. J. Beavers, 1888 90.

The sheriff's office has had as incumbents: T. W. Quinn, 1869 74; S. D Reese, 1874 78; W. C. C. Dorough, 1878 80; S. D. Reese, 1880 84; W. C. C. Dorough, 1884 90.

Treasurers: Thomas Page, 1869 72; J. W. Lybrand, 1872 74; D. Johnson, 1874 84; R. M. Rodgers, 1884 90. Mr. Johnson's was the longest service of any county officer.

Coroners have changed every term: J. Holiman, 1869 72; D. Chapman, 1872 74; C. M. Gentry, 1874-76; H. Hamilton, 1876 78; B. P. Morton, 1878 80; B. C. Sneele, 1880 82; D. S. Harrison, 1882 84; J. L. Clegg, 1884 86; , 1886 90.

Surveyors: L. G. Williams, 1869 72; J. L. Clegg, 1872 74; F. H. Smith, 1874 76; D. C. Lee served from March, 1876; J. L. Clegg, 1876 78; D. C. Lee, 1878 80; A. G. Smith, 1880 82; J. L. Clegg, 1882 86; S. Lee Shell, 1886 1888; W. D. McDonald, 1888 90.

The assessor's list is as follows: J. H. Burk, 1869 72; E. H. Vance, Sr., 1872 74; R. H. Ray, 1874 76; W. C. C. Dorough, from March, 1876; W. C. C. Dorough, 1876 78; W. R. L. Bird, 1878 80; W. R. L Bird, 1880 82; W. H. Gober, 1882 88; J. A. Waddell, 1888 90.

Representatives began in 1871: J. F. Lane, J. J. Sumpter and James M. Bethel, in place of C. K. Kymes, P. B. Allen and N. Ellington, for Thirteenth district (Hot Spring, Montgomery, Polk, Scott and Grant); L. D. Gilbreath, J. J. Sumpter and George G. Latta, in 1873, for Thirteenth district; B. McGuire, C. C. Johnson, W. W. Hughey and A. J. Wheat, in Gov. Baxter's extraordinary session, in 1874, and for the Twentieth district (Jefferson, Bradley, Grant and Lincoln); W. N. Cleveland, for the county, in 1874 75; T. B. Morton, in 1877; L. H. Kemp, in 1879; W. N. Cleveland, in 1881; James H. Crutchfield, in 1883; J.

H. H. Smith, in 1885; J. W. Lybrand, in 1887; L. H. Kemp, in 1889.

The senators' list begins in 1873: B. B. Beavers, in Twenty-first district, before districts were changed to cover the county; the same in Gov. Baxter's session of 1874; Hugh McCallum, in 1874-75, for the Ninth district (Saline, Garland, Hot Spring and Grant); A. A. Pennington, in same district, for 1877; the same, for the same, in 1879; J. S. Williams, elected in 1880, for four years, for Ninth district; Jabez M. Smith, for same, in 1885; same in 1887; T. B. Morton, for same, in 1889.

Constitutional delegates: Davidson O. D. Cunningham in 1874.

Grant County is a part of the Seventh judicial and the Second congressional districts.

Circuit judges covering the county were: John Whytock, July 23, 1868, in Seventh circuit; George A. Kingston and R. T. Fuller, from April 26, 1873, in the Fourteenth; Jabez M. Smith, October 31, 1874, and J. B. Wood, October 31, 1872, since in the Seventh circuit.

The county has no agricultural or medical societies, although an effort was recently made among a few physicians for the latter. The Farmer's Alliance here had members, and the County Agricultural Wheel was formed in 1885, with J. W. Lybrand as president, and now has about twenty local "wheels." There are four secret societies, all Masonic Sheridan, Moonyville, Taylor and Bethlehem.

No bonds have ever been issued by the county. In 1878 the receipts were $4,926.66, to an expenditure of $4,467.62, while for 1889 they were $8,677.99 to $6,401.20, with a balance on hand of $4,511.84 above all debt. In 1878, when there were 997 polls, the tax books show the following figures: Horses, 1,313, valued at $44,617; mules, 485, at $24,385; cattle, 7,719, at $4,543; sheep, 3,380, at $4,144; hogs, 9,636, at $12,886, and others to a total of $197,633. The taxable real estate of 1880, two years later, was $316,833. In 1888, ten years later, when there were 1,356 polls, these figures appear: Horses, 1,486, at $66,103; cattle, 10,059, at $61,284; mules, 833, at $53,458; sheep, 3,208, at $3,367; hogs, 12,208, at $14,021, and other personal property to a total of $352,864; while there were 357,565.02 acres of taxable land valued at $433,680. The past year has shown considerable increase generally, especially in land taken up, and increase in colored polls. The colored influx from the Carolinas makes these people about one-ninth of the population. Two whole school districts are controlled by them. The county poor are put out to the care of the lowest bidder.

The highways of the county are in fair condition, and all but six roads radiate from Sheridan; the most important are: To Pine Bluff, that principally used as freight road, about twenty five miles; to Benton and Malvern, respectively, twenty eight and twenty five miles, making alternative routes, affording daily mails; to Little Rock; to Rison, and to Redfield, the nearest railway point. There are about twelve bridges in the county, all of wood. No railway exists here, although the Little Rock & Alexandria Company, and the Muskegon Lumber Company have made efforts to secure aid to pass through; there is not strong enough desire for it on the part of the mass of the population, although the leaders in the county recognize a railway outlet as the greatest need and most profitable acquisition that the county can realize.

This region was a part of the old Quapaw hunting grounds in the early part of this century, but of the mounds which are found here (indicating a race previous to them) they knew nothing, excepting to say "they were always there." Among those mounds which have been opened, and which are invariably near some permanent spring or spring fed pond, are two on the old John Ratliffe farm, twelve miles west of Sheridan. At an early day Mr. Francis Posey and others opened three mounds, and found parts of a decayed skeleton of a large size. The lower jaw was well preserved, and the teeth remarkably sound. Charcoal and ashes, together with shells and a piece of a big pipe, were also among the contents. In other mounds pottery and arrows have been found, and the earth even at that time, early in the 40's, had been so long unmoved that large "board trees"

were growing on the mound. The ancient race of Mound Builders, so extensive and civilized, seem to have left no traditions of themselves to the Indians of the region.

The Quapaws and others who had removed and only occasionally passed through by the latter part of the 30's, used the old trails or traces. The chief of these were Pine Bluff to Camden and Hot Springs, the former known as the "Mitchell Bonne trace," the largest and most frequented. Nothing earlier than 1840 can be learned of the territory embraced in Grant County, as Mr. Francis Posey came in 1841, and is the only one of the settlers then of age now living. The Indians that passed through on their way to Pine Bluff trading post were friendly, and were usually laden with deerskins, jugs filled with bear's oil, or with deer hams, saddles, or pelts.

In 1841 there had already arrived a number of white settlers into the comparatively young counties of Jefferson, Hot Spring and the still younger county of Saline, which covered the region considered in this chapter. A few of the large townships of those days bore the names of some of these families. In Calvert Township were Edward Calvert and family, and others with families: Seth Atchley, Squire Henry Carr, John B. Hester, James Hester, Merrill Alley, Hugh Berry, Milton Kazee, James Rogers, Benjamin Hubbard (also a justice), Jonas Black, and probably a few others. Francis Posey was an unmarried man at that time. In Merry Green Township was the Porter family, among whom was Turner Porter, now an aged man. The old Merry Green postoffice seems to have furnished this old "Merrie England" name. In Tennessee Township were the Blands, Guests and others, whose old home in the long State east of here was still dear to them. The Tulls, both Arch and Abe, and their families, were in De Kalb Township, and an old German family by the name of Fenter, with the Brashiers, Pages, and possibly a few others, were scattered over what is now Fenter Township. Mr. Page was a trapper and hunter of some note. The Ratliffes, the Williams, the Logans, the Ledbetters, the Jenkins and a few others squatted in Davis Township, the Ledbetters being among the earliest. The territory covered by Davis and Calvert Townships was the most thickly and rapidly settled. Thomas Jenkins' name has become immortal by its connection with the ferry where a Civil War battle was fought. Lost Creek received its name from the incident of Mrs. John Ratliffe, some white and a few young slave children, becoming lost while hunting whortleberries. The chief settlement was between the Hurricane Creek and Saline River, and each man had to cut his own road so as to reach the old military road. The Calverts, Ratliffes, Hesters and Carrs, and possibly a few others, had slaves.

Hunting and trapping was almost the exclusive occupation of the settlers before 1840. They then began to raise a little cotton and corn during the next few years, after more settlers began to come in. It was, however, about 1842 before any cotton was shipped to Pine Bluff. A little wheat was afterward raised, but it seemed better to raise cotton and buy the wheat from the North, that is, those who could afford the luxury. Hunting and trapping has continued with some as a favorite occupation even down to 1889, as deer, turkey, ducks, opossum, coon, etc., are yet common. The wilds for a long time yielded a subsistence so easily that there was little need of effort.

Among the first justices were Henry Carr and Benjamin Hubbard, but they had little to do except to perform a marriage ceremony or adjust a case of petty debt, as from that time to this the county has been known for its honesty and love of peace, where locks and bolts were almost unknown. It is curious to notice that even to this day there are many opposed to railways because it would introduce an element which would change these free and open hearted customs.

The first store was opened in 1844 by a Frenchman from Pine Bluff, named Nicholai. This was in Calvert Township near Morring's Ferry. In the years since they have become rather numerous, although none of them have called up a settlement around it large enough to be called a town, until Sheridan was founded in 1869.

Probably the first postoffice was one called Lost Creek, and among its first postmasters was Joab

Pratt, a preacher. Merry Green, Cherry Grove, Camp Creek, Hungary, Prattsville and Belfast were also among the early offices that the courier from Benton visited, for Benton itself was the nearest postoffice for many years.

The earliest voting within the present limits of the county was in Calvert Township, probably at Squire Ben Hubbard's.

Those are looked back upon as happy careless days, when people were so few that they valued each other more and would not be outdone in hospitality. The barbecue, which the whole county attended merely to see one another and have a good time, has largely passed away. The marksman, and every man was a marksman then, had their shooting matches where the steadiest nerves and clearest eye won a beef, or some money. Almost every family had its whisky or peach brandy to refresh the guest who visited them, although many of the same persons lived to see public feeling place liquor amongst the forbidden things. It may be that it was because it served to furnish the barbecues with an occasional fight, or the high ways with drunken yells. The same people now forbid its sale by law.

The citizens of this locality, while known as quiet and peace loving, were vigorous when called to war. There was little excitement about the Mexican War, but a few volunteers enlisted at Benton under Capt. W. K. English, with Lieuts. Reader and Calvert. Among these were the Lindseys, Thomas Smart, and Anderson Stinson.

The Civil War had in this locality a political heritage largely democratic, with a considerable mixture of the Whig element. Most of the people, too, owned slaves; probably over sixty families within what is now Grant County had them, one of the largest owners being Nathan Pumphrey, who worked from fifteen to twenty hands. The movement that disrupted the Methodist Church, left all in this region in the Southern branch. Whenever there were political meetings the inhabitants of Jefferson, Saline and Hot Spring Counties each went to their respective capitals. Pine Bluff and Benton were the points most attended, and probably the first meeting held within the present limits of this county was held at Belfast postoffice.

In the campaign of 1860 the people went largely for Breckenridge; Bell came in next, in favor with the old Whigs, and Douglas received a few, but it is not known that Lincoln received any at all. Of course the people voted for the delegates of their respective counties early in 1861, as can be seen by referring to the sketches of those counties elsewhere in this volume. By the time President Lincoln called for troops there was scarcely a Union man in the limits of what is now Grant County.

Companies at once began to form after the May session of the convention. The first was the enlistment of a few in Capt. James F. Fagan's company at Benton, which afterward entered the First Arkansas. Very soon Capt. Threatgill formed a company in Calvert Township, and entered the Second Arkansas Regiment. Capt. Reuben Harvey followed with men from Darysaw, Washington and Merry Green Townships, chiefly; these also entered the Second Arkansas. Merry Green furnished the bulk of another company about the same time, under Capt. M. D. Vance; this became Company A, of the Eleventh Arkansas. Capt. L. F. Mooney formed a company chiefly from Calvert and Merry Green Townships, which became Company F, of the Eleventh Arkansas. Later on Simpson and Washington Townships made up a company for the Eighteenth Arkansas, under Capt. W. N. Parish. During 1862 Capt. Walt. Wadkins' company, in Hawthorne's Sixth Arkansas, was partly made up here; also one under Capt. H. H. Beavers for Bronaugh's battalion. Early in 1863 Capt. Jonas Webb formed an independent company. These were all either in the State or Confederate armies or in sympathy with them. The Second Regiment was chiefly with Hood's army; the First in Virginia and Tennessee; the Sixth with Hindman's army, chiefly; while the Eleventh and Eighteenth Regiments were both east and west of the Mississippi River. Probably over seven eighths of the able bodied men were in the service for the South, and none at first known to be for the Federal army.

The year 1861 was mostly taken up in active

recruiting, as also was a part of 1862. The latter part of 1862 found the region almost depopulated of all except old men, boys, women and slaves; 1863 was comparatively quiet, and 1864 opened up with more or less scouting and the organization of independent squads of Union sympathizers, many of whom had given up the State or Confederate service. They were nick named "gray backs." Capt. Patterson Dodd's company were largely from Merry Green, Simpson and Washington Townships; Capt. John Heflin formed one from Fenter and Tennessee men chiefly; and Capt. Aaron Hedden's men came from Madison Township.

The chase that Gen. Steele made after Gen. Price, toward Camden, was frustrated in April of that year, by Price receiving reinforcements from Gen. Kirby Smith at Camden, and Gen. Steele's retreat was hasty toward the North, on a line through what is now Grant County. Price was close upon him when he reached Jenkins' Ferry, in Section 8, Township 6, Range 15, on the Saline River. The river was high, the bottoms deep with mud, and before a ponton bridge could be made, early on the morning of April 30, Steele's forces were attacked where they were camped, on Sections 24 and 13. There was severe fighting and skirmishing for about four hours and a half, and Steele's forces, after quietly withdrawing across their pontons, finally had to burn their bridges, supplies and wagons before they escaped. The casualities were very great, and even to this day multitudes of trees bear the scars of shot, while lead is ploughed up in no small quantities. This was the only real action in the county, and scouting and bushwhacking continued rife long after. The minie balls and remnants of wagon supplies left on the field or on the retreat served some of the people of the region for years after. Many of the Confederate dead were left on the field, while the Federal remains were afterward removed to Little Rock. The description of the battle is a matter of national history.

Many returned in 1865 and many more in 1866, tired of war and eager for peaceful occupation. The work of reconstruction resulted in considerable disfranchisement and much opposition by the people, but there were no serious outbreaks. Numbers were Republican but many were still voting the Democratic ticket. It was frequently the case, however, that Democrats would vote for the most unobjectionable Republican, because they had no fear of his being disqualified. Taxes were oppressive. A feeling grew up in 1868 for a more convenient means of doing county business. E. H. Vance, Sr., Francis Posey, Judge J. H. Crutchfield, Dr. J. W. Harrison and others began an agitation for a new county. Although the county would be Democratic they could temporarily accept Republican officials and county names to secure other advantages, and soon be Democratic, as they have been ever since.

Of the circuit courts of the county but little can be said. The records previous to 1877 are all burned, and the list of judges who have presided over the circuit embracing this county has been given among other officers of the county. The court in its places of meeting have followed the county court, and its proceedings, even to this day, have been uneventful, a fact which has given the county a happy reputation among her neighbors, who regard Grant County people as especially characterized by honesty and peace. There has never been an execution in the county, and but few commitments to the penitentiary. Court is even now in session but a few days, and little but the slightest misdemeanors appear on the docket.

The resident lawyers have been few. Hon. T. B. Morton and Willoughby Williams, Jr., were the first, but Mr. Williams soon left. For about four years during the 70's S. W. Morritt practiced a little. E. H. Vance, both senior and junior, held licenses, but practiced little. J. D. Murphree spent a few years early in the 80's in some practice. The main law business of the county has been done by Hon. J. S. Williams, editor of The Headlight, who located in Sheridan early in the present decade. No circuit judges have resided in the county.

Those of the present rising generation who are accustomed to excellent school advantages of to day can hardly realize the meagerness of such opportunities in their father's boyhood. Even reading,

writing, and the merest rudiments of arithmetic were considered a luxury that the poor could not possess. So it was that many otherwise intelligent men and women grew up unable to read and write. The simply well to do people secured an itinerant young teacher to stop in the district and hold a subscription school at some one's house for a short time. There were probably none of these before about 1845; it was in this manner that the earliest teachers began here, and among them were William M. Hutchinson and Larkin Collins, who taught in various parts of this region. This kind of schooling continued down until about the time the county of Grant was organized when the public school system was introduced. There never were any academies in this section (now Grant County), as there were in wealthier counties, and the need of education felt by fathers and mothers, who had grown up without much of any themselves, made them better prepared to receive the new system favorably than many counties that had been well supplied with advanced private schools.

The progress of the public schools in the county has been constant, especially during the present decade, and has been proportionately equal to other parts of the State, as indicated in the sketch of the Jefferson County schools, with which it is in particular contrast as to the color of the people. Of an enumeration in 1885 of 2,709, but 302 were colored, and but 329 out of a total of 2,909 in 1888. Of these but 1,470 were enrolled in 1885, of whom 87 were negroes, while but 208, out of a total of 2,042, in 1888, were colored. This shows the schools very largely composed of white children and in control of white people. Two districts are now controlled by colored people. In 1885 there were 43 districts, but 30 of whom reported enrollment, while in 1888 there were 47, but 36 with enrollment reporting. There were 37 out of the 43 voted the 5 mill tax, in 1885, while 43 out of 47 voted it in 1888, a showing which more than anything else indicates a real interest in popular education. There is a change, too, in regard to teachers; all of the 44 teachers in 1885 were males, while in 1888 there were 7, out of the 50 teachers, who were females. Their wages in 1885 ranged between $30 and $60, while in 1888 there was a smaller variation of $27.50 to $37.50. The 29 frame and log schoolhouses of 1885 had increased in 1888 to 42 of similar material, and the value of school property increased from $2,332.62 to $3,388. The total receipts of 1885 were $9,155.86, while in 1888 the amount was $10,312.93, and the respective expenditures were $5,630.44 and $6,273.41. None of the grounds were reported inclosed, and the interest in institutes has been rather intermittent. This showing, while not so strikingly brilliant as that of some counties, has an element of solid and permanent growth, of which not every county can boast, and in some respects is a marked advance over many other counties. There are none but district schools in the county, although Sheridan is making vigorous efforts to secure an advanced graded school, and will probably succeed also in having the first brick school in the county. Sheridan and Prattsville each employ two teachers, and Sheridan district pays the largest tax in the county, and has the longest terms. This has been since about 1885.

In so peacefully inclined a county as Grant it is no more than natural that religious societies would be found prosperous from the earliest days, and so they have been. It is not known that there was any but the most infrequent preaching before 1840. There were already families, members of which belonged to the Primitive or "Hard Shell" Baptist so frequently the pioneers; also Missionary Baptists, Christian, or as they are more commonly known, "Disciples" or "Campbellites," among whom were John B. Hester; Cumberland Presbyterians, among whom were the Calverts, and members of the Methodist Church.

One of the first preachers, however, was Rev. John Y. Lindsey, a Missionary Baptist, who held services at the home of John B. Hester as early as 1842, and led to the organization of the first church in this region, namely Philadelphia, in Davis Township. The Methodists were about the next to secure preachers, and probably by 1846 Rev. Elijah Crowson held services in Calvert Township. The most reliable information places New Hope as the

first organization of this sect about this time, or a little later. From this time forth these two denominations took the lead, and are still by far the most numerous. The Baptist exceeds by a large number. A congregation of the Christian Church was organized at a very early day by John B. Hester near his home, probably as early as the Methodists. Not far from the same time the Cumberland Presbyterians formed congregations, the oldest being Camp Creek and Pine Ridge. These two denominations have prospered fairly, the latter having the larger number of churches. The Primitive Baptists have not been strong from the first, and now have but few members. After the war the colored churches were organized chiefly in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. There were a few Baptists also.

The Missionary Baptists of the county are now chiefly of Pine Bluff Association, although three are in Friendship and one in Saline, leaving fifteen in the first mentioned. Pine Bluff Association was organized in 1862, and in Grant County has Big Creek Church, Corinth, Ephesus, Harmony, Humble Hope, Liberty, Lost Creek, Macedonia, Orion, Palestine, Philadelphia, Providence, Sardis, Shiloh and Saline Churches. Eleven of these have buildings valued at from $100 to $600 each and aggregating $3,600. Philadelphia and Sardis also have buildings valued at $600 each. The total membership of all the above is 1,294, with single memberships varying from twenty one up to 164. Six, Big Creek, Corinth, Harmony, Liberty, Philadelphia and Sardis have over 120 each, Corinth being the largest with 164 enrolled, while Big Creek and Sardis come next with 156 and 155, respectively. Friendship Association covers Cedar Branch, Spring Hill No. 2 and New Hope, totaling 135, while Brush Creek of Saline Association has seventy-five members, this making a grand total of 1,504 in the county.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has embraced all the white Methodists in this territory since the great separation of the 40's. They are all in Little Rock Conference, which was organized in 1853. Parts of Pine Bluff and Little Rock districts cover the county, while all of Sheridan and parts of Benton and Toledo circuits embrace the individual churches. In Sheridan circuit there are six churches valued at $1,350, one parsonage valued at $200, and four local preachers. There are ten congregations with a membership of 408; these are Sheridan, New Hope, Center, Moore's Chapel, Concord, Sandy Springs, Jewell's Chapel, Camp Creek, Tabor's and Oak Grove. Two churches, Cane Creek and Ebenezer, are in Benton circuit, and one, Wofford's Chapel, is in Toledo circuit. The total membership of the county reaches probably over 500.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Churches of the county are growing, but at present they have five congregations, besides preaching points. These are Camp Creek, Pine Ridge, Amity, Shady Grove and Oak Grove. Services are also held at Sheridan and Ain.

The Christian Church has three congregations in the county, besides mission points. Tull, Prattsville and Junet are those of the former, while mission services are held at Orion and Sandy Springs.

The colored churches are of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and Missionary Baptist sects, the former, composed mostly of South Carolinian negroes, having five congregations, while the Baptists have three societies, and are mainly Mississippians. These churches have grown up chiefly since the late immigration.

The Sunday-schools are well cared for among all denominations, and protracted meetings are common and attended from great distances. The camp meeting is not so common as of yore. Along with religious feeling has grown the temperance sentiment, until Grant has become a decided prohibition county, not having a liquor stand within its borders.

Grant County is pastoral, rather than urban. There never has been but one town in the county, and that the county seat, Sheridan, with a population estimated at 300. Grapevine has about seventy five and Prattsville about fifty, while the stores or "corners" with postoffices, are Belfast, Junet, Tull, Rural, Ain, Ico and Brooks. Besides these places are the following postoffices only: Bassville, Brushyville, Cherry Grove, Darysaw, Delay,

Dogwood, Ewing, Fenter, Kelt, Obin, Okay, Orion, Poe, Sandy Springs and Turin.

There are about fifteen steam mills, to which are attached grist, corn, saw, planing, gin, or shingle making machinery, either singly or including two or more kinds.

Sheridan has been described as to its founding. Its growth has been such that it was incorporated on August 26, 1887. The first building erected in the woods for the principal streets were not cleared much until late years was a hotel on Oak Street, opposite the home of W. C. C. Dorough, by James A. Wallace. W. M. Allison built the first storehouse on the northwest corner of Main and Center Streets, but the first store opened was in a building erected by Francis Posey, on the northeast corner of Oak and Center Streets. The firm was Posey & Morton. Dr. H. C. Stockton, who kept the hotel opposite, was also the first located physician. D. L. Glover built the first saw and corn mill in 1878, and business increased constantly during the present decade, until now there are several stores, general and drug, repair shops, newspaper, a Masonic lodge, the best school facilities in the county, two churches, Baptist and Methodist, and the town has become an incorporation. The first mayor was D. O. Morton, and the chief act of the corporation has been the opening of the streets.

In September, 1881, W. N. Cleveland and Henry Bales established the first newspaper in the county, The Sheridan Spy. It passed through various vicissitudes until May, 1882, when Hon. J. S. Williams became editor, with S. D. Reese, who soon withdrew. This firm changed its name to The Headlight, a title it still holds, as typical of its grasp on Democratic principles.

Grapevine secured its start in the world through the opening of a store by D. R. Williams early in the 80's. There have since arisen several stores and a mill, one lodge and a Baptist Church.

Prattsville began about the same time. G. W. Allen opened the first store, and the settlement has increased slowly. They have a Baptist Church and a school employing two teachers.

Belfast began with the store of W. T. Poe, about 1866. They have a Baptist Church.



A comparatively new county in that region of South Central Arkansas, almost equally distant from Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Hot Springs, is Grant, and whose capital bears the name of an almost equally famous general of the republic, Sheridan. In the same latitude as Hot Spring and Jefferson Counties, and in the longitude of Little Rock, Grant County is bounded on the north and east by Saline and Jefferson Counties, respectively, while those of Cleveland and Dallas on the south and Hot Spring on the west complete its limits. While not so regular as Jefferson, still it is not so irregular as most surrounding counties, the only projections being in the northeast and southeast corners. Its size is medium, covering an area of 620 square miles, or 396,800 acres, and its population, which, in 1870, was but 3,913, and in 1880, 6,185, is now estimated at about 9,000; while the ratio of colored to white is in marked contrast to the neighboring county on the east. Of the 3,913 souls in 1870 but 339 were colored, while of the 6,185 in 1880 but 556 were negroes, and the insignificant number of seventeen were foreign born. The political complexion of the county is indicated by the vote of 1888 for Cleveland, Harrison and Streeter, which was 702, 152 and 65, respectively. Another social coloring of the county is indicated by the vote of 1888 for and against license, there being 667 against it to 346 for.

In a county like this, situated as it is with no railway or navigable water course within its borders, and with a considerable future before it when a railway outlet is furnished for its products, the possibilities dormant in its natural resources are of the greatest interest. The surface of the county may be called a general stream-cut level sloping gently toward the southeast. The slightly depressed bottoms and the comparatively few elevations that could be called hills, found chiefly in De Kalb and Tennessee Townships in the northwest and southwest may be considered the exceptions to the general level. The streams and springs which furnish the water and drainage flow off in the general course of the slope. The Saline is the only constant water course in the county, and takes

a southeastern curve from the northwest corner through the southwest half and leaves near the southeast corner. The only tributary of any size on its south side is Cox Creek, while on its north, in the order of their sizes, and all taking a southerly course, are Hurricane Creek, Lost Creek and Darysaw Creek, with streams of smaller size. A chalybeate spring and a sulphur spring of note are in Section 26, Township 5, Range 13, and Section 8, Township 5, Range 12. Between these streams the earth is almost entirely soils, the exceptions being chiefly a good building stone such as is found in the quarry on Section 6, Township 4 south, Range 11 west. The soil is in the main sandy, with a red clay subsoil, although there are extensive exceptions to this; the land between East Creek and the Saline River west of it, is what is called "red hickory" soil, the best in the county, unless it be equaled by the "bench land," or "second bottom" land in Tennessee Township in the southwest. Of course the bottoms are alluvial land similar to bottoms elsewhere. Wells reach a good soft water at from sixteen feet to twenty five feet, passing through loam, clay and sand, where the water is found, or occasionally passing through a black mud just before the water-sand is reached. In a few places this water is impregnated with alum, but they are rare. The land responds to scientific fertilizers to a very paying degree, but thus far not more than a half dozen farmers have employed them.

The uplands of the county are practically a forest of fine yellow pine, slightly mixed with oaks, and furnishing 80,000 to 200,000 feet to the forty acres, and awaiting the advent of a railway to roll wealth into some one's pocket. The bottoms have chiefly white and other oaks, and yellow or sweet gums, with some hickory, holly, maple, elm, ash, etc. Little of this timber has been touched although the Muskegon Lumber Company have secured large amounts of the timber land (the largest amounts owned by a single firm), while the Iron Mountain Railway, and William Farrell are next in ownership. Thousands of acres still remain open to entry however, and large amounts can be secured at rates equal to entry.

A little coal has been found, but aside from good building stone, minerals are not known. The chief products are corn, cotton, sweet and Irish potatoes, oats, peas and German millet, the cotton and potatoes being almost the sole shipment in these lines. In the following order of importance the fruits are peaches, apples, grapes, plums, blackberries, strawberries, cherries and raspberries. Melons are common also. As to live stock, it furnishes one of the chief sources of wealth, and may be mentioned in this order: Cattle, hogs, horses, mules, sheep, chickens, geese, ducks and turkeys. Statistics have been already given indicating the relative proportions of these various products.

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Thomas C. Appling, one of the pioneers of this part of Arkansas, first saw the light of day in Tuscaloosa County, Ala. His parents were Seburn and Elizabeth (Halloway) Appling, originally from Georgia and Tennessee, respectively, and of English descent. Mr. Appling was born in 1802, and when a young man removed to Alabama. In 1844 he came to Arkansas, settling in Jefferson County, near where his son now lives, and here resided until his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-two years, one month and ten days. His wife was born in Tennessee eighty-three years ago, and still lives with her children in Grant County. Both were members of the Baptist Church for many years, he officiating as deacon. He was justice of the peace in Alabama for several years, and voted the Democratic ticket. His father (Thomas) was a soldier in the War of 1812. A family of eleven children was born to Seburn Appling and wife, four sons and two daughters now living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest: James A. (a farmer of Grant County), Enoch F. (a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church), Joel S. (farmer, justice of the peace and postmaster at Brooks), George W. (farmer of Grant County), Sallie (wife of Jesse Pratt, farmer of Prattsville, Grant County) and Martha E. (wife of Harvey Gregory, farmer and Missionary Baptist minister of Texas.) Thomas C. Appling received his education in Ala

bama. In 1844 he came with his parents to Arkansas and turned his attention to farming, following that occupation ever since. He was married in 1849 to Elizabeth Williams, daughter of James Williams, of Jefferson County, and born in Georgia in 1832. Her mother, Barbara Williams, of Georgia birth, is still living, making her home with Mr. Appling. By his marriage the latter became the father of ten children, seven of whom are now living: Dr. Joseph S. A. (a practicing physician of Prattsville, Ark.), Serena Ann, (wife of Joseph Lybrand, farmer of Grant County), Barbara E. (wife of Marcul T. L. Morgan, farmer of Grant County), Jane (wife of Newton N. Berry, farmer of Grant County), Nancy E., Mary F. and Ella (at home). Sarah died at the age of twenty three; James J. and John F. are also deceased. Mrs. Appling and her children are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Appling is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic order. Though having many reverses in his life, he is now very prosperous. During the late war he was in the Confederate army for ten months, as a member of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, participating in several battles and skirmishes. In 1887 he went into the mercantile business at his home, continuing it with good success. He also operates a gin mill on his farm. When starting for himself he was without means; now he owns a good farm and is contented in life.

John J. Beavers. In the compilation of this history and the biographical sketches of prominent men of Grant County the name of J. J. Beavers should not be omitted, as the county recognizes in him one of its substantial and influential citizens. He was born in what is now Grant County, December 13, 1851, and is the son of Judge W. E. and Margaret E. Beavers, natives of Tennessee and Mississippi, respectively. W. E. Beavers was a farmer in Mississippi for a number of years after his marriage, but about 1842 moved to Arkansas and located in Saline (now Grant) County, where he resided until his death. Judge W. E. Beavers is well remembered by the early settlers, he having served as judge of Saline County before the war. He went to Virginia during that struggle to visit two sons, and died there in 1861. At one time he was engaged in the mercantile business, having a store on his farm at Turin, where he enjoyed a very good patronage. Judge Beavers was the father of six sons and two daughters that grew to maturity. Five of the sons entered the Confederate army. Henry, the oldest, was a captain, and one brother, W. W., was wounded and died in the service. Capt. H. H. was afterward a minister of the Baptist Church. The next, B. B. Beavers, was a physician by profession, and was also a prominent politician, He was elected secretary of State, and held that office with credit for two terms. Death ended his brilliant career in 1886. V. V. Beavers is a merchant in Charleston, Franklin Co., Ark. M. M. is an attorney and editor at Waldron, Scott County. John J. Beavers received a common-school education in youth, but by his careful and continual observation and self application is better posted on matters and current events than the generality of men who can boast of having received educational advantages superior to his. He went south with the family during the war, but later went to Northwest Arkansas and clerked in several different places. He also clerked in the secretary of State's office while his brother held that position. In 1879 he returned to Grant County, and was a teacher to the youths of the surrounding country, also engaging in farming for a time. In 1886 he was appointed deputy clerk, and in 1888 was elected clerk of this county as a Democrat, which position he is now filling. Mr. Beavers was fortunate in the selection of a wife. She was formerly Miss Lulu E. Whitthorne, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Col. S. H. Whitthorne. Their marriage occurred November 30, 1873, and they are the parents of two bright children: Maggie L. and Lucy. Mrs. Beavers is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Beavers of the Baptist Church. He is Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge located at Sheridan. Of Democratic proclivities, Mr. Beavers has ever believed in the principles of Democracy, aiding by his support and influence and working for the success of that political party.

Henry Bales, one of the leading citizens of

Grant County, and a popular merchant at Sheridan, was born in Adams County, Ill., August 25, 1855, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine Bales, of Germany, who settled in Quincy, Ill., on their arrival to this country, going thence to Louisville, Ky., where the father resides at present. He was an expert mechanic, and followed that calling for a great many years. His son, Henry, grew to maturity in Louisville, Ky., and was instructed by him in all the arts and devices of a mechanical nature. After reaching Louisville, Henry worked at his trade until the year 1874, and then located at Little Rock, where he established a chair factory, in partnership with a Mr. E. Keohler. He carried on this business for almost two years, with fair success, and then sold out his interest. In 1876 he moved to Sheridan, Ark., and embarked in mercantile life, starting in with a limited capital of $500. Since then, by careful management, strict attention to business and enterprise, he has built up a large patronage, and is one of the most successful merchants in that county. He owns one of the finest establishments in Sheridan, and carries a stock that can not be surpassed in Central Arkansas, in the way of general merchandise. His annual sales amount to $20,000, and are increasing every year. Besides his commercial interests, Mr. Bales owns 2,000 acres of the most fertile land in that section, and considerable business and residence property in the city. He is looked upon as one of the most substantial men in Grant County, and is proud in the thought that his prosperity has been accumulated by his own efforts and enterprise alone. On April 30, 1876, he was married to Mrs. Nancey C. Manuel, an estimable widow of Arkansas, and a devout member of the Baptist Church.

John M. Baugh, a successful planter and an influential citizen of Grant County, was born in Jefferson County, Ark., February 11, 1853, and is a son of David E. and Martha J. (Ussery) Baugh of Mississippi, the latter a daughter of the noted physician, Dr. John Ussery. They were the parents of five children, all boys: James M., David E., Newton and Marion, all still living except Newton. The father was a prosperous farmer during his life and owned about 360 acres of very valuable land. On the occasion of his death this land was divided among his children. His wife, who is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, is still living and resides with her son, the principal in this sketch. John M. was educated near Pine Bluff in Jefferson County, and received a good English literary training. On May 6, 1877, he was married to Miss Virginia B. Henry, a daughter of John R. and Martha J. Henry, who are among the leading families of Grant County. This marriage gave them five children, three boys and two girls: John H., Gillie, Martha E., Jeanette B. and an infant. Of this number but two are living and both are girls. Mr. Baugh is one of the leading farmers and merchants of that section and owns about 302 acres of land of which there are some seventy acres under cultivation. He is well known for his liberality and activity in pushing forward the interests of his county, and is one of the most popular men in the community. In religious faith he and wife are both members of the Methodist Church and take a deep interest in religious and educational matters.

Asa A. Billingslea, recognized as one of Grant County's successful citizens, was born in Shelby County, Ala., October 17, 1844, being the son of Asa A. and Margaret H. (Crowson) Billingslea, natives of Alabama. The parents died in Arkansas, Grant County, he in 1849, when in his thirty ninth year, and his wife in 1883, in her sixty fourth year. They were married in Alabama, and came to Arkansas in 1845, settling at Camden, and remaining there three years, when they removed to the locality in which they now live. After her husband's death, Mrs. Billingslea married James Bratton. Upon separating and being divorced from her second husband, she was married to Hiram Rodgers. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her first husband was a Royal Arch Mason, which order conducted his funeral ceremony. He was a Democrat politically, and served his township in Alabama as justice of the peace. He followed blacksmithing and well-boring as a business in the State of his nativity, but after coming to Arkansas, turned his attention to farming and mercantile pursuits, being very

successful in all his occupations. He and his wife became the parents of four children, the principal in this sketch the only one surviving. Asa received his education in this neighborhood, and in the fall of 1861, enlisted in the Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, Company F. At Port Hudson, La., he was captured, together with his regiment; shortly after, however, he was paroled, and joined Poles' battalion, west of the Mississippi River. He was again taken captive in Saline County and conveyed to Little Rock, where he subscribed to the oath of fealty to the Government, only a short time before the close of the war, and served the Federals as head-sawyer in a mill at Little Rock. In the Confederate army he took part in many battles, notably: New Madrid, Port Hudson and Island No. 10. At the latter place he and seventeen men escaped. He was never wounded, but served with much credit throughout the war. When the clouds of the conflict had rolled away, Mr. Billingslea returned to Grant County and began working at his trade, blacksmithing and wagon making, continuing in the same occupation ever since. The people realizing his superior ability, have given him the best custom in Grant County. His prosperity in life he attributes to his professional knowledge and industry. He was married to Miss Emily Hamilton, daughter of William Hamilton, on July 9, 1865. She was born in Tennessee, on October 4, 1847. By this union he has become the father of seven children; two children, Emily A. and Cynthia K. (both at home). The parents are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father is a believer in the principles of the Democratic party.

William Franklin Brashears, numbered among Grant County's leading citizens, was born on the farm where he now lives October 10, 1853, and is the son of Philip R. and Mary E. (Brown) Brashears, natives of Alabama and Georgia, respectively. The parents were married in this neighborhood, having come to Arkansas when but children. He was a farmer and as such was very successful, accumulating considerable property before the war. In the Confederate service he served about three years, being a non commissioned officer. He was a participant in many battles, among which were the siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga, and others. When the war closed, he again set to work to regain what he had lost by the struggle. He was a hard working man, and ere death overtook him, had pretty well re established his fallen fortune. He and his wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church he serving as clerk and deacon. Coming with his father to this county in 1840, he was one of the earliest settlers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brashears died in Grant County, leaving a family of seven children, three now living: W. F. (our subject), Philip Martin (a farmer of Grant County) and Ben Bruce (a farmer and teacher of this county). William Franklin received his education on Brush Creek, and being the eldest son, at the death of the father willingly assumed the responsibility which devolved upon him to provide for and educate the other members of the family. By hard work and good management, backed by indomitable will, he has since been very successful, owning now a farm of 164 acres of as good land as can be found in Grant County. He was married in 1878 to Miss Fredonia E Deer, daughter of Ebenezer Deer, of Grant County. She was born in Hot Spring County, November 12, 1862. By this marriage there was a family of six children, all of whom are living: Felix, Ebba, Cleveland, Hattie, Lee and an infant son. Mary E. (deceased) was in her third year. Mr. Brashears is a firm believer in the principles of Democracy, and is prominent in all public enterprises. Together with his wife he is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Joe T. Butler ably represents in his section the medical fraternity of Grant County. Born in Oglethorpe County, Ga., March 19, 1856, he is the son of Thomas G. and Martha A. (Stephens) Butler, natives of Georgia. The father is now a resident of Hot Spring County, this State. His wife died in 1883, when forty eight years of age. After her death, Mr. Butler married Mattie Simerall. When but a young man Thomas Butler began the study of medicine, graduating in due time from Augusta Medical College. Since his graduation he has been continually practicing, with excellent

and gratifying success. He came to Arkansas in 1859, locating in what was formerly Prairie but afterward Lonoke County. Here he practiced until the year 1882, when he settled at Malvern. He has gained an enviable reputation as a physi cian, being thorough in every respect, and toward the unfortunate is charitably disposed and very liberal. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Democratic party. Ten children were born to his first marriage, Joe T. (our subject) being the second child. Receiving his education at Butlersville, at the age of seventeen, Joe T. But ler began the study of medicine with his father as tutor. In 1879 and in 1880 he attended lectures at the Hospital College at Louisville, Ky., and in 1880 came to his present location. Devoting his whole time to medicine, he has built up an extensive practice, almost more than one man can attend to, ample evidence of his popularity. January 13, 1876, he was married to Anna V. Neely, a daughter of Henry Neeley, of Marshall County, Miss. By this union there were six children: Lynn, Vida, Ethyl, Amyl, Osee and Bera. The Doctor and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Masonic order. Being a Democrat he has served as postmaster at Grape Vine for three years, honorably and satisfactorily. He was also in the drug business for four years, and has belonged to the Grant County Medical Examining Board, since its organization in 1882.

J. P. Carr. Prominent among the leading planters of Grant County, and a popular citizen of that place, is Mr. Carr, who was born in the State of Alabama, July 28, 1838, and is a son of Harris T. and Pollie (Young) Carr, of South Carolina and Alabama, respectively. Seven children were born to the parents, of whom six are living, and all residents of Alabama, except J. P. Carr, the principal in this sketch. The father was a prosperous and enterprising planter during his life, and a very influential man in his community. His death occurred in 1884, while the mother still survives him, and resides on the old homestead. J. P. Carr was educated in the schools of his native State, and acquired a fair English education. In 1860 he moved from Alabama to Tennessee, where he resided until the year 1865, when he came to Arkansas. On arriving in that State his possessions were somewhat small; in fact all they amounted to was a good horse, a little money and a change of clothing. It was not long, however, before his industry and good sense placed him on an independent basis, and at present he is one of the leading planters in that section. On December 12, he was married to Miss Frances Reynolds, a daughter of Henry and Nancy J. Reynolds, and this union gave them eight children: Mollie B., Martha E., Hettie L., Henry H., William S., Benjamin H. and Columbia F. Seven of them are yet living, and five reside at home. The other two are both married and reside in Arkansas. Mr. Carr now owns about 586 acres of land, and out of that amount has placed some sixty five acres under cultivation. He is a member of the Wheel, and has held the offices of Chaplain and Lecturer in that order. In religious faith he and wife attend the Methodist Church, and take deep interest in all religious and educational enterprises. He is one of the most popular citizens in the com munity, and a man of considerable influence in that section.

John H. Clement, an important factor in the affairs of Madison Township, Grant County, was born in Northwestern Georgia, December 12, 1845. He is the son of James W. Clement, a native of South Carolina, and his wife, Clarenda Clement (nee Trammel), of Georgia birth. The former died in Grant County, Ark., in 1878, in his fifty-fifth year. His wife is living with her children in Grant County. In 1855 James Clement and wife moved to Mississippi, where they remained four years, removing thence to Arkansas in 1859, and locating in this neighborhood on a farm. During the war he was in the Confederate service for twelve months, taking part in no engagement, however. Himself and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years. He was a Mason and a Granger, and in politics voted the Republican ticket. His career as a farmer was a very successful one. By his marriage he became the father of twelve children, of whom John H.

was the eldest. Six of the children are now living, all in Grant County except Joseph A., who is in the wagon yard business in Pine Bluff, this State. The principal in this sketch, John H., received his education in the country schools of Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas. In the last days of the war he enlisted in the Federal Infantry, Company H, Sixteenth Iowa Regiment, and after the war remained with his father until 1867, when he commenced to farm for himself, engaging in that occupation ever since. Upon beginning he was very limited in his resources, but to day owns 390 acres of as fine land as Grant County contains. His prosperity is the legitimate outcome of his untiring energy and able management. On September 5, 1867, he was married to Catharine Wafford, daughter of James L. Wafford, of Grant County. She was born in this neighborhood, March 22, 1848. The result of this union was the birth of eleven children, all living: Clarinda D. (wife of James Trammel, mail contractor of Montgomery County, this State), James L. and Mary E. (at home), Martha F. (deceased in infancy), Susie M. (at home), Noah J., Sarah L., Willie, Johnnie, Charles, Georgia (deceased in her fourth year). Mr. Clement is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while his wife is a Baptist. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a Republican in politics. No enterprise having as an ultimatum the welfare of the county, fails in finding the endorsement of Mr. Clement. He is always on the side of good government and advancement in public affairs.

Judge Samuel R. Cobb, farmer and county judge of Grant County, Ark., was born in Floyd County, Ga., November 3, 1844, and is the son of W. D. Cobb, a native of South Carolina. W. D. Cobb moved to Georgia with his father, Roland Cobb, when he was a young man, and settled in Floyd County, accumulating large plantations. He remained there and in other counties of that State up to the year 1856 or 1857, when they left Georgia, W. D. Cobb, the father of young Samuel, going to Arkansas, and Roland Cobb going to Texas, where he died. In the year 1857 W. D. Cobb died and his estimable wife, whose maiden name was Martha H. Henslee, only survived him a few months, thus leaving their family of eight children orphans when very young. Samuel was the eldest of the children, he being about fourteen years old at the time of his parents' death. He was reared and educated by an uncle in Saline County, Ark., and remained with him until the breaking out of the late war, when his young blood was fired with an ambition to fight for his country, and he gave up the implements of peace and took up those of war. He enlisted in the Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, July 1, 1861, and remained in the Confederate service until the close of hostilities, being captured at Island No. 10, with his command, and held at Chicago as a prisoner of war until September, 1862, when he was exchanged at Vicksburg. He re enlisted at Jackson, Miss., and after the reorganization of his regiment he was promoted as orderly to Col. Griffith's regiment, in which capacity he served until the final surrender in April, 1865. Not only did he witness, but participated in twenty seven regular engagements, besides numerous skirmishes, a few of which are New Madrid (Mo.), Clinton (La.), Keller's Lane, Prichard's Cross Roads, and among the twenty seven days' fight of Sherman's raid, during which time he did not have his shoes off, or a chance to indulge in one square meal. Notwithstanding that he was right in the thick of these battles, he was not once seriously injured. After the final surrender Mr. Cobb returned to Saline County, where he attended school for some months, being desirous of improving every opportunity that presented itself. The year 1867 witnessed his marriage to Miss Paralee Poe, a native of Alabama, and daughter of Judge Poe, who moved to Arkansas when his daughter was quite young, she receiving her education in Saline County. In 1869 Mr. Cobb bought a place and farmed for two years, but the year following he disposed of that, and after a short time bought the farm where he now resides, which was at that time an unbroken wilderness. The Judge has added to his property from time to time until he now owns 300 acres in an excellent state of cultivation. A good, neat and comfortable dwelling, fair and substantial stables and barn, good orchards, meadows,

etc., all indicate that slackness in business is some thing unheard of in his home. He is a man of wide experience and broad views, and his keen and quick decisions, which are never far from right, insure for him the confidence of all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb are the parents of five children living: William Lee (now attending college at Arkadelphia), James A., Louisa E., Essie May and Cora. Franklin Conway died at the age of six teen, in July, 1889. They are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Cobb is a Master Mason. It would be difficult to find a more hospitable home than that of Mr. Cobb's, in which love and good fellowship reign supreme.

Thomas L. Cole, one of the leading farmers, and a popular mill man of Grant County, was born in Gibson County, Tenn., March 15, 1840. His father, Moses Cole, was a native of Illinois, born in the year 1812, who moved to Tennessee in 1838, and the same year married Miss Elizabeth Rogers, of that State, by whom he has had five children, three boys and two girls, named: Susan A., Thomas L., James R., Angeoma and Robert D. He was a farmer by occupation, and fairly successful in his calling, owning about 160 acres of very fertile land at the time of his death, February 4, 1848. Both parents were members of the Baptist persuasion, and the mother, who survives her husband, is residing in Grant County with her son, James R. Thomas L. was educated in Prairie County, Ark., and acquired a good moral and lit erary training in his youth. On February 8, 1868, he was married to Mrs. Sarah Bradshaw, a daughter of William and Judy Price, natives of Tennessee. By this union three children were born: Flor ence T., James M. and Dollie. His first wife died August 28, 1885, and on December 18, of the same year, he was married to Mrs. Amanda A. (Blanton) Fansatt, an estimable and attractive widow, and daughter of Alexander and Lucinda Blanton. This union gave them two daughters: Jennie B. and Lillian C. Mr. Cole has been exceedingly successful in his farming and milling operations, and owns about 500 acres of fertile land, with some ninety acres under cultivation. In connection with these, he also owns and works a saw and grist mill and cotton-gin combined, which form a very profit able source of revenue. In Masonic circles he stands high; he is now secretary of his lodge, and has held a membership for over seventeen years. He also belongs to the Wheel, and has filled the offices of president and secretary in that body. For a period of eleven years or more he was justice of the peace for his township, and discharged his duties with a dignity and wisdom that excited the admiration and respect of his fellow-citizens. In religious faith he and wife are members of the Baptist Church, being liberal contributors to all laudable enterprises.

Hon. James H. Crutchfield, well known through out Grant County, was born in Pickens County, Ala., October 16, 1823, and is the son of James Crutchfield, a native of Virginia, born July 7, 1788. He remained there until 1810, then emi grated to South Carolina, and was in the War of 1812. After the war was over he taught school until 1814, when he met his wife, Rhoda Hance, who was a pupil of his. Continuing in South Carolina until 1820, he then emigrated to Pickens County, Ala., and lived in Alabama until 1841, moving thence to Chickasaw County, Miss. He died in 1855, mourned by all who knew him, the country at large realizing that it had sustained a great loss. His estimable wife survived him until March 14, 1884. Our subject is one of nine children, seven sons and two daughter, but of this very interesting family only three brothers and one sister are now living. Mr. Crutchfield remained with his father until twenty two years old, receiving a good common-school education, and that he did not waste his opportunities is clearly demonstrated by the shrewdness he displays in all business he under takes; and the confidence that is reposed in him by every one all goes to show that he is held in high esteem by those who know him. In 1848 Mr. Crutchfield, who for some time before had been farming, and realizing that single life was not to his taste, chose for his helpmate Amanda H. Symonds, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of Henry Symonds, formerly of North Carolina. Seven children blessed their union: William H., Josephine, George W., Margaret Jane, Francis M.,

Thomas J. and Sarah Ann, and those that are married live but a short distance from home. Mr. and Mrs. Crutchfield are members of the Baptist Church, Mr. Crutchfield joining in 1845 and his wife the year following. Up to 1858 he owned a fine farm in Calhoun County, but sold it and moved to Saline County, Ark., settling in Davis Township, where he now resides. He first bought and improved a farm, but sold it after a time and bought that where he now resides, containing some 420 acres; he formerly had 1,100 acres, but has given to his children, and now has 100 acres open land in fine condition. A good double log house, stables, etc., indicate thrift and prosperity. Mr. Crutchfield also owns a cotton gin, from which he receives good returns, and an orchard of peaches and apples yields excellent crops. Our subject has just cause to be proud of the positions he has held as bailiff, deputy sheriff, and also justice of the peace for two years, and in 1868 he was again elected justice of the peace of Davis Township, Grant County. He served two terms, and in 1876 was elected county and probate judge, serving two terms in that capacity, and in the fall of 1882 was elected representative of Grant County, and served for one term. Since then Judge Crutchfield (which title he wears with dignity) has retired from the political arena. Though a public man all his life, he has never in any way neglected his private interests or his farm, which is one of the finest in the country. The Judge is a deacon in his church, and was made a Mason in 1866, now being a Master Mason. His very name is a synonym of all that is generous, upright and honest.

R. M. Dorn, whose prominence as a citizen of Grant County, no less than his reputation as one of the leading planters in that section, is well known, was born in the State of Mississippi, on November 16, 1848. His father was Solomon Dorn, a native of South Carolina, and born in Edgefield District, where he was also educated and married to Miss Nancy Conelly. Nine children were born to the parents, three boys and six girls, of whom there are but two living, and both reside in Grant County. The father was a well known and very successful planter, owning altogether about 1,800 acres of very productive land. In religious belief he and wife were both members of the Baptist Church, but, on account of some disagreement with other members, he resigned, and joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Shortly afterward he wrote and published what is known as the Dorn Pamphlets, which contained a cutting satire against what was said to be the Babylonian Baptists, and which created a great sensation at that period. He served with distinction through the late war, and escaped unharmed, but after returning home was shot through the lower limbs, and severely wounded, by an unknown enemy. He recovered from the would-be assassin's bullet, however, and lived until December 17, 1879, when his health failed him, and he died, his estimable wife preceding him a few years before. Their son, R. M. Dorn, the principal of this sketch, was educated in the schools of Grant County, and received a good moral training from his parents. On January 17, 1867, he was married to Miss Sarah Atchley, a daughter of Seth and Elizabeth Atchley, prominent residents of that county. Eight children were born to this union, four boys and four girls: Elbert D., Lula M., Elizabeth N., Seth E., Robert H., Florence R., Grover C. and Ida. Of this number seven are yet living, and all reside at home. Mr. Dorn was thoroughly instructed in the duties of farm life in his youth, and the excellent training he received has proved to be of valuable assistance in his after life He now owns about 270 acres of some of the most productive land in that section, and has placed seventy-five acres under cultivation. He has held a membership in the Masonic fraternity for about ten years, and stands high in that order. In religious belief both he and wife belong to the Methodist denomination, and are always among the foremost to aid in any laudable enterprise, especially in religious and educational matters.

W. C. C. Dorough. One of the most popular men of Sheridan is W. C. C. Dorough, whose social nature renders him welcome anywhere. In the discharge of the duties of his office, he is accurate and energetic, being unremitting in the conduct of business. He was born in Coahoma County,

Miss., April 11, 1843, and is the son of W. W. and Catherine (Cain) Dorough, natives of Georgia and Tennessee, respectively. W. W. Dorough spent his younger days in Georgia, but went to Tennessee and taught school for a time. He was a man of unusually fine aptitude for teaching, and those who secured his services considered themselves very fortunate. He moved to Alabama for a time, but returned to East Tennessee, in 1830, going to Coahoma County, Miss., in 1841 or 1842. His death occurred in that State December 5, 1845, his wife surviving him until September, 1853. W. C. C. Dorough was left an orphan at the age of ten years. He made his home with a brother in Mississippi till 1859, and then came to Arkansas and located also with a brother in Pulaski County. Besides receiving the best education to be had at the common and select schools, he was tutored by a teacher of no mean ability. That he profited by the advantages given him is demonstrated beyond a doubt, and is shown by his career since then. Upon coming to Arkansas he engaged in his profession in this and adjoining counties and met with desirable success. Mr. Dorough enlisted in the Confederate army (Eleventh Arkansas Infantry) in 1861, and the last two years was in the mounted infantry. He was promoted to sergeantship and served until the close of the war, when he was paroled at Jackson, Miss., having participated in the fight at Island No. 10, Jackson (La.), Keller's Lane (La.), Bolton's Depot and Clinton (Miss.). This was a fight through the State, and lasted thirty one days. After the close of the war he returned to Saline County, where he engaged in teaching and farming up to 1875. He was then elected assessor of Grant County and served an unexpired term of a resigned assessor, being elected in 1878 as sheriff and collector of the county. From 1880 to 1882 he served as deputy clerk, and in the fall of 1882 was appointed county examiner by the county court, and served that term. In the fall of 1884 he was again elected sheriff, at the expiration of which term he was re elected, and again in 1888, and is now serving his fourth term as sheriff. Mr. Dorough was associated in the mercantile business for about one year with one Mr. Shepherd. His first marriage occurred in Saline (now Grant) County October 5, 1865, to Cynthia A. Streeter, a native of Mississippi. She died January 5, 1888, leaving five children, three having died in infancy. His second choice was Mary Ella Bird (*nee* Posey), a pleasant and accomplished lady and a native of Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. Dorough are consistent members of the Baptist Church. The former belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is now secretary of his lodge.

John Fenter, one of Grant County's substantial citizens, first saw the light of day February 3, 1840, on the farm where he now lives, as the son of David and Martha (Fisher) Fenter. The father was a son of Christian Fenter, of German nativity, who came to America at an early date. Sojourning awhile in Pennsylvania, he afterward moved to Ohio, then to Cape Girardeau, being that county's first inhabitant. About 1815, he moved to Hot Spring County, Ark., where he died at the age of ninety years. He was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. David Fenter was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Fenter Township, Grant County (then Hot Spring), in 1858, at the age of sixty four years. He was one of the 300 who settled Austin, Tex., remaining there for thirteen years. He then returned to Arkansas, settling on the farm where our subject now lives. While in Texas he served with the famous Davy Crockett in his war against the Mexicans. During the march to the Alma, he was taken sick and left behind, being spared the horrible butchery now so vividly pictured in the pages of history. He was a wheelwright and farmer, being very successful in these vocations. At the time of the Indian troubles in Missouri, and during the War of 1812, he served in the United States Army with bravery and fidelity. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically, a Whig. His wife's family was of English descent. She was born in Cape Girardeau County, Mo., and died in Grant County, Ark., coming to this State about 1815, and died at the age of seventy years. Through her marriage to David Fenter, she became the mother of twelve children, only three of whom

are now living: John (our subject) and two sisters, Sarah (widow of Asher Bagley, now living in Grant County), and Catherine (wife of Joseph Barnes, farmer of Grant County). The dead are: Levi and Eli (who died in Little Rock, as Federal soldiers during the war), Eliza (wife of George Finly, farmer of Grant County, deceased at the age of thirty eight years); the rest died when young. John Fenter was the youngest child. He received his education at home, being a great reader. At the time of his father's death, being but eighteen years of age, he immediately assumed the responsibilities of the farm, and turned his attention to farming. In March, 1862, he joined Capt. Adams' company of Trumbull's battalion, serving about eighteen months. In 1863 he went into the Federal army, joining the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry. While in the Confederate service he was in the battle at Helena. After enlisting in the Union army, he saw some active service. While on duty as a scout, by order of Gen. Steele, he was shot twice and his horse killed from under him. One ball passed through him and the second he carries to day. This adventure took place in Grant County, below Sheridan. He was disabled and laid up for three months. He served both armies bravely and faithfully, doing credit to himself. After fighting for the maintenance of the Confederacy for a short time, he came to the conclusion that their cause was wrong, and he had the courage to quit the Confederate army and join the side that in his mind was the right one. When the hostilities ceased, he again took up farming, since following this with marked success, being one of the most extensive farmers of Grant County. In 1863 he was married to Mary Cooper, who died in Grant County, the same year. In 1867 he again led to Hymen's altar Miss Amy Tull. She died in 1874, leaving a family of four children, Mary E. (wife of James Denham farmer of Grant County), being the only one now living. Those dead are John, Levi and Amy. In 1885 Mr. Fenter was married the third time, Mary Eller becoming his wife. She was also of Grant County. To this union two children were born: Dora I. and Henry C. Mr. Fenter is a member of the Christian Church, of the order of K. of H. and the Wheel. Politically, he is a member of the Union Labor party, coming from the Republican party. He is enterprising, in the highest degree, owning the only gin in the township, the best in the county. His farm consists of 225 acres, with a 20 acre orchard.

Edward W. Gartman is engaged actively and successfully in merchandising at Grape Vine, Grant County. He was born in this county, May 17, 1861, and is the son of Capres A. and Mary Ann (Pocia) Gartman, natives of Lexington, S. C., who came to Arkansas in 1841 and 1843, respectively, locating in this neighborhood. The father died in 1887 in his fifty fifth year, his wife surviving him eleven months, dying in 1888 at the age of fifty three. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he was a Mason and a member of the Wheel. He served in the late war from July, 1861, until its close, in an Arkansas infantry regiment of the Confederate army, and took part in many battles, being taken prisoner at Port Hudson. After his release, in a short time, he was in some severe battles, but escaped without a wound. He was a mechanic and farmer by occupation, working at both callings till his death. By his marriage he became the father of twelve children, of whom Edward W. was the third. The son received his education in Grant County, remaining at home until his twenty first year, when he commenced to farm. In 1884 he began to teach school, and has continued up to the present day, very satisfactorily directing the young idea and wielding the rod. In 1887 he embarked in the mercantile business, soon giving it up, however. In December of the following year he again resumed commercial life, meeting with better success. He was married to Miss Mattie Waddle on October 18, 1888. She was born in Grant County, and is the daughter of Thomas J. Waddle. One little daughter has blessed this union, Era. Mrs. Gartman is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, while her husband belongs to the Masonic order and the Democratic party. He is very popular as a citizen, being universally respected. During the years 1888 and 1889 he served his county as deputy sheriff, with credit to himself.

J. B. Gean, a familiar figure in public life, and a prosperous planter of Grant County, was born in North Carolina, September 22, 1850, and is a son of Bird and Sarah (Brantley) Gean. The father was first married, in 1834, to Miss Martha Seymour, but this lady died in 1837, without leaving any issue, and his second marriage was in 1842, to a daughter of Kirk and Flora C. Brantley, by whom he had six children, of whom there are four still living, and all reside in Grant County. The father was a prominent farmer of North Carolina, who left his native State and came to Arkansas in 1856, locating in Jefferson, and now resides with his son, the principal of this sketch. His estimable wife died on May 11, 1883, a devout Christian woman, and a member of the Baptist Church, to which persuasion her husband also belonged. His father was William Gean, a native of North Carolina, and a hero of many battles during the Revolution. His death occurred in that State in the year 1848. J. B. Gean was educated in the schools near Sheridan, in Grant County. April 8, 1871, he was married to Miss Eliza Rhoden, a daughter of Simpson and Eliza Rhoden, well known residents of Grant County. This union was a happy one in every respect, and was blessed with one child, Emma E., but a sadness, almost impenetrable in its deepness, was cast over the kind husband and father, when his excellent wife died on September 3 of the following year. He remained a widower until October 8, 1876, when his heart was captured by Miss Mary R. Gordon, a daughter of James and Mary Gordon, by whom he had five children, three of them still living, and all residing at home: Mary A., John H., Clara B., Lillie I. and Oris B. Mr. Gean is a man of great popularity in his community, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens to an exalted degree. His integrity, industry and honor have placed him among the leading men of Grant County, and his activity in all public and private enterprises that have a tendency to develop and improve the county makes him a valuable and influential resident. He now owns about 540 acres of very productive land, with about ninety five acres under cultivation, all of it being the result of his steady industry, business tact and good management. In secret societies he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held the offices of Senior and Junior Warden, and has belonged to the Masons for over eighteen years. He filled the office of justice of the peace for four years, in a highly satisfactory manner, and left it then under the vigorous protests of his constituents. Mrs. Gean is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and both are liberal contributors to all religious and educational matters.

C. M. Gentry, one of the best known planters in Grant County, residing seven miles southeast of Sheridan, was born in Limestone County, Ala., September 1, 1828, and is one of eight children born to William and Elizabeth (McFerrin) Gentry of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The parents were married in the latter State, and of eight children born to their union there are only three living: Evaline (Norton), William H. Gentry and C. M., the principal of this sketch. The father was a successful farmer and school teacher, and part of his life had been devoted to mechanical pursuits. He served with distinction through the War of 1812 and took part in many a hard fought battle. In religious belief he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, while his excellent wife belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The mother died in 1835 and the father followed her to the grave in 1839. C. M. Gentry first came to Arkansas in 1835 and was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. On September 20, 1855 he was married to Miss Clara A. Jones, a daughter of Aaron and Jane Jones. Seven children were born to this union of whom there are four living, and all residing in Grant County: William A., Francis E. (Barnes), Clara A. and Alchley A. (Jackson). Mr. Gentry having been left a widower by the death of his first wife July 14, 1867, was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary R. Gordon, a charming widow and daughter of Rev. Elam and Margaret Wallace. Two boys and two girls were born to this union: Ellen L. and Thomas B. (twins, the former dying when thirteen days old), Amelia E. (Lybrand) and Calvin E. Mr. Gentry is a minister of

the Gospel and a school-teacher by occupation, but farms considerably. He owns about 169 acres of very productive land and has placed some thirty five acres under cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Wheel, and has held the office of secretary of his Masonic lodge for some time and his membership dates back for twenty eight years. In religious faith both he and wife belong to the Methodist Church and are liberal contributors to all religious and educational enterprises.

William H. Glover, a prominent miller and at one time a resident of Tennessee, was born in Jefferson County, of that State, October 20, 1836, and is the son of D. L. and Perlina Glover, of Ohio and Tennessee, respectively. D. L. Glover went to this State when a young man, and there married his second cousin, Miss Perlina Glover. He was a mechanic, machinist and carpenter, and also did some contracting. He moved from Jefferson to Hamilton County, and resided there a number of years; thence to Arkansas, and located in what is now Grant County. Here he made his home until his death, December 19, 1885, his wife having died some years previous. William H. Glover grew to manhood in Hamilton County, Tenn. Coming to Arkansas with his father's family in 1855, he worked for him, and after reaching his majority settled on a farm in DeKalb Township, and remained here until he enlisted in the Confederate service in 1864 with the Eleventh Arkansas Regiment. He served for one year, then was sent home on a furlough, and building a large mill engaged in the grist mill business, also ran a steam thresher. After a short time he moved to the place where he now resides. This he has greatly improved, building good barns, sheds, etc., and of the 420 acres which he owns seventy five are under cultivation. A good carpenter shop is the secret of the excellent condition of the house and all the buildings. He has a fine orchard of peach and apple trees, including some fine varieties of pear and plum. Mr. Glover's first wife was Palina Harper, a Kentuckian by birth. They were married in 1858, and at her death in 1863 left two little children to mourn her loss: S. H. and Palina. Margaret C. Gremmet, a widow and daughter of John Crowson, a native of Alabama, became his second wife in 1865. Seven children are living by this last marriage: Rev. S. H. (a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church), Perlina (wife of Dr. L. Baldwin, in Pulaski County, of the first marriage), Robert W. David, John N., William H., Gertrude and Isaac, and two children deceased, born of the present wife. Mrs. Glover has one daughter by her former marriage, Eliza J. (wife of John Swaford, of Texas.) Mr. and Mrs. Glover are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he officiating as steward of the same, and is counted among the members of Sheridan Lodge of the A. F. & A. M.

Benjamin F. Graves, known throughout Merry Green Township as a farmer and stock raiser of prominence, was born January 20, 1847, in Saline County, Ark., and is the son of J. R. Graves, who came to Arkansas when a young man and located in what is now Saline County, having lived in adjoining counties ever since. He has been married three times; his present wife was formerly Miss Sophronia Baggett, and she is highly esteemed and beloved by her step children, who speak in the most exalted terms of her. B. F. Graves remained with his father until he grew to maturity, receiving all the advantages of education that could be obtained at that time, and on January 9, 1870, he married Miss Georgia A. Ward, of Grant County. Mrs. Graves, a daughter of Thomas and Martha Ward, formerly of South Carolina, was reared and educated in Saline County. After his marriage Mr. Graves moved to Simpson Township and remained there until 1888. He then sold out and bought where he now resides, here having 160 acres of land with about ninety-five cleared and cultivated. A good frame house and other buildings are among the improvements he has made, and quite recently has built a large addition. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are the parents of seven children, and have adopted two orphans whom they are carefully educating with their own little ones. Their names are: L. Augustus, Martha S., Sophia D., Aphens T., John T., George and Benjamin. The names of the orphans are

Alta Bell Ward and Martha Castilla. Mr. and Mrs. Graves and three of the children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sheridan, and he belongs to the Agricultural Wheel, in which he is steward.

William H. Haley. Among the prominent farmers of De Kalb Township, is W. H. Haley, who was born in Washington County, Ala., July 31, 1818, and is the son of Robert and Mary P. (Baird) Haley, natives of Georgia and Alabama, respectively. Mr. Haley and family, after living in Mississippi, moved to Tennessee, and from there to Arkansas, in 1830, locating in what was then Pulaski, but now Saline County. There he resided until his death, in 1831. His wife survived him a number of years, having married again, and died at the residence of her son in 1884, aged ninety years. Of a family of four sons and two daughters, three brothers and one sister still survive. Our subject, the oldest of the family, came to Arkansas with his parents, when but twelve years old, growing to mature years in this part of the State. At the time of their immigration to Arkansas there were not to exceed six families in this section of the county. Mr. Haley made his first settlement in Calvert Township in 1841, where he cleared a farm and built a nice home, residing there until 1851. He was married in Saline County, November 3, 1842, to Harriet S. Cobb, a native of Alabama, and the daughter of one of the oldest pioneers from South Carolina. Mrs. Haley died in 1884, leaving a family of eight children. She was a true, faithful wife and helpmate for forty two years. Mr. Haley made his next settlement in Union County, in 1851, and resided there for seven years, when he exchanged farms and moved over into Louisiana. He returned to Union County in 1863, and bought a farm, where he remained three years. His next move was to Saline County, or what is now Grant County. This place was then slightly improved, but the additional changes that have taken place since show that he has not been idle. Of 120 acres, there are forty under cultivated, a comfortable house, good barns, etc., indicating prosperity and comfort. Mr. Haley has served in several local positions, but the honor has always been tendered him, as he has never sought any public office. His children are: R. J. (wife of B. A. Westbrook, of Saline County), Mary V. (wife of E. T. Ashcraft, of Grant County), Rachel L. (wife of J. J. Holiman), A. R. (of Grant County), Wm. M. (of Grant County), Sampson C. and Henry P. (of Grant County) and A. Emeline (wife of H. C. Harrington). Joel C. died in his eighteenth year, and four others died in infancy. Mr. Haley is a member of Liberty Baptist Church, and was made a Mason in Louisiana in 1854.

Silas A. Hall. It is not an empty compliment to be numbered among Grant County's prominent citizens, but such a place is accorded Mr. Hall. Originally from Lowndes County, Ala., he was born on May 6, 1844, as the son of Canaan and Sidney B. (Simmons) Hall, natives of North Carolina. The parents were married in Alabama, whence they had come while children. He lived till his son, our subject, was two years of age, when he died, in Lowndes County; his wife dying in 1867, as a member of the Baptist Church. He was a carpenter and farmer by occupation. Silas A. Hall came to Arkansas with friends when but fifteen years old, settling near Tulip, and going to work for wages. He received his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and in March, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Eighteenth Arkansas Infantry, Confederate army, serving till June, 1865. He participated in many battles, being at Corinth, Iuka (Miss.), siege of Port Hudson; then west of the Mississippi River, Poison Springs and Mark's Mills, in addition to numerous skirmishes. May 28, 1868, he was married to Miss Caroline Breeden, daughter of Archibald Breeden, of Prairie County. By this union there were two children: Doratha Hammond and Haywood G. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the war Mr. Hall rented land for three years, when he bought 120 acres. He has since added the balance of 180 acres of as good land as is in Grant County. Coming to what was the wilds of Arkansas, where the bark of the wolf was heard with mournful frequency, he began without means, an eminently successful life struggle. In connection with farming, from 1873 to

1876, he was engaged in the gin business. Like most citizens of this county, he is a member of the Democratic party.

Joseph Hamilton, by well directed efforts and energy, has come to be well and favorably known to the citizens of Grant County. He first saw the light of day in Marion County, Tenn., October 19, 1843, as the son of William and Sarah (Fowler) (Hicks) Hamilton, of Tennessee origin. The father was born January 8, 1807, and died November 6, 1876. His wife was born May 4, 1808, and died August 1, 1887. They were married in their native State, there made their home until 1857, and then came to Arkansas, locating in what was Saline County now Grant County, in the neighborhood of where their son Joseph lives. William Hamilton was a wagon-maker and a farmer, and together with his wife, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly half a century. His wife was the widow of E. M. Hicks (deceased). There was born to the marriage of William Hamilton and Sarah Hicks, a family of five children, Joseph being the oldest. Four of the children are living: Joseph, Sarah (wife of W. T. Stockton, farmer of Grant County), Emily (wife of Asa A. Billingslea, of Grant County) and Cynthia T. (wife of A. B. Childers, farmer of Grant County): Nancy K. (the wife of Henry Paxton, of Grant County, died when thirty years of age). Joseph Hamilton received his education in Tennessee, and on July 11, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, Confederate army. He was taken prisoner below New Madrid, Mo., and then carried north and confined in Camp Douglas, Chicago. After an incarceration of only ten days, he and his half-brother, E. M. Hicks, made their escape by crawling through a hole in the wall of the barracks. Their monetary possession amounted to $1.25, and they were 1,000 miles from home, among enemies. Plainly perceiving that their only hope in reaching home was in walking, they set out; but after braving all sorts of dangers and suffering privation after privation, at the close of the thirty sixth day on the road, they reached home, foot-sore, lame and weary. Resting but briefly at their homes, they again joined their command at Port Hudson. On June 3, at Clinton, La., Mr. Hamilton was once more taken prisoner, soon being paroled and returning home, where he remained. He took part in the battles of Island No. 10, Port Hudson and other places along the Mississippi River. After recovering from the effects of the war, he made an extended trip through Texas, on horseback, trading in stock. In 1870 he located on the place where E. M. Hicks began to farm, and has ever since followed farming and stock raising and trading. The war wiped away all his property, but by continued industry and able management, he has been very successful. In 1876 he moved to the place on which he now lives. He was married in 1873, to Sallie Wylie, daughter of David J. Wylie. She was born in Gordon County, Ga., on March 1, 1855. By this union there were seven children, all living: Cynthia L., Joseph W., Ralph W., Ida, Blanche, David B. and Lawrence G. Mrs. Hamilton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while her husband is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic order.

Dr. Charles U. Harrison, well known as a capable and honored physician of Grant County, was born in Dallas County, Ark., December 19, 1853. He is a son of M. J. and Pauline (Harrison) Harrison, natives of Caswell County, N. C. His parents came with their folks to what was formerly Dallas County, this State, when but little children. Here in the wilderness, the two young people met and learned to love, plighted their vows, were wedded, lived a happy, united existence and passed away; she during the war, and he surviving until June 23, 1889. When his first wife died he took unto himself Tenny Robinson, of Princeton, Dallas County, as his second wife. She survives him, living on the old homestead. He was a tanner by trade, but followed farming all his life. As a farmer he was very successful, accumulating considerable property during his time. His home always remained unchanged, though by various surveys he has lived in Dorsey and Cleveland Counties. At the time of his death he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for several years. He served in the Confederate army

from the beginning to the end, participating in the battles of Prairie Grove and others. At this battle (Prairie Grove) he was wounded by a bursting shell, after which he was transferred to the cavalry, in which he served as first lieutenant till the close of the war. In this latter branch of the service, he was in the famous Price raid from Pilot Knob to Kansas City. During his enlistment he had his collar button shot off and seven bullet holes put through his coat, escaping with a single wound. He was a Chapter Mason at Pine Bluff, and a member of the Democratic party. Six children were born to his first marriage, Charles U. being the oldest. Besides our subject, Major P. and Virginia R. are the only ones surviving. Major is in the upholstering business at Indianapolis, Ind., and Virginia is the wife of William H. Darby, a farmer of Cleveland County, this State. Dr. Harrison received his education at St. John's College, graduating in 1874, following which he returned to his farm, remaining until 1875, when he went into the drug business at Little Rock. Here he began the study of medicine. In 1877 he entered upon a course of lectures at the Louisville Medical College, graduating the following year, and in 1878 located at New Edinburg, Cleveland County, and ten years later took up his residence near White Oak, where he now has an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a Mason, and politically a Democrat. Recognized as one of Grant County's wide awake citizens, he is ever striving to advance the interests of his neighborhood. In 1878 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Cox, daughter of Dr. J. W. Cox, of Cleveland County, Ark. By this union there was one child, Agnes P.

J. R. Henry, a prominent mill operator and well known planter of Grant County, was born in North Carolina, January 3, 1833, and is a son of John G. and Hannah (Cooper) Henry. The parents were married near Wilmington, N. C., and four children were born to their union: George W., William J., Benjamin C. and John R. About 1835 he moved to Tennessee, and in 1838 his wife died. A few years later the father was married to Miss E. Worthen, by whom he had four sons: Isaac F., Thomas J., Joseph T., Albert H., Patrick and Samuel W. He moved to Arkansas in 1845, and there remained until his death, which occurred in February, 1864. He was a very successful farmer during his life, and at the time of his death owned about 360 acres of valuable land. J. R., the principal of this sketch, was educated in the State of Tennessee, and acquired a good English training. In 1845 he moved to Arkansas, and was there married to Miss Martha J. Young, in February, 1855, a daughter of Mills and Rebecca Young. This union made him the father of two boys and two girls: John W., James A., Virginia B. and Mary E., who are all still living. Mr. Henry's first wife died in 1862, and a few years later he was married to Mrs. Martha Wells, by whom he had two sons: Benjamin F. and Andrew W. Mr. Henry's occupation has always been at farming and milling, and he is one of the most expert mill operators in Central Arkansas. He owns about 640 acres of very productive land, of which 150 acres are under cultivation, and adapted to almost any growth. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Gen. Price's army, and served in the First Arkansas Cavalry, taking part in a number of hard fought battles and skirmishes. For the past nine years he has had charge of Junet post office, and fills the position in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. In religious belief he and wife are members of the Methodist Church, and are liberal contributors to all charitable and educational enterprises. Mr. Henry is one of the leading spirits in seeking out and developing means for advancing the agricultural and industrial interests of his county, and is one of the most popular men in that section.

Elijah M. Hicks, a prominent citizen of Grant County, was born in Marion County, Tenn., on August 10, 1840, to the marriage of Elijah M. and Sarah (Fowler) Hicks, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Kentucky. The parents were married in Tennessee, and made that their home till 1840, when they moved to Marion County, Ark., where the father died the same year at the age of forty. Soon after her husband's death, Mrs.

Hicks returned to Marion County, Tenn., remaining till 1857. Then coming to Saline County, Ark., she died in 1887 at the age of seventy-seven years, having been married the second time to William Hamilton. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the time of her death. By her first marriage she became the mother of seven children, of whom but two survive: the principal in this sketch and his sister, Martha Tate, of Grundy County, East Tenn. Elijah M. Hicks, the younger, was educated in East Tennessee, making his home with his mother until he was ten years old. At this early age, on account of a disagreement with his step father, he left home, remaining with his sister two years, and with an aunt one year. Living thus with relatives till the year 1857, he came to this locality after a stay in Benton County of one year. Upon locating here he began farming, and has followed it ever since, owning at the present time a fine farm of 525 acres. In 1887 he went into the mercantile business at Mooneyville, continuing at this branch of industry with marked success till the year 1884. He has since been extensively engaged in the stock trade. He has served two years as justice of the peace, being a Democrat in politics. He has been successful in everything to which he has directed his attention, and as a result of his successes is one of the most prosperous citizens of Grant County. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Eleventh Arkansas Infantry Regiment, Confederate army. At New Madrid he was captured and taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was detained a prisoner for ten days, and at the expiration of this time, in company with Joseph Hamilton, made his escape by crawling through a hole in the barracks. One thousand miles from home, Rebels in a country filled with Unionists, with but $1.25 in their pockets, the two escaped prisoners, by dodging and enduring innumerable hardships, traversed the whole distance on foot. After thirty six days of wandering they reached home and loved ones, without a serious mishap. Remaining home but a short time, he rejoined his regiment at Port Hudson, where he was again captured, but soon paroled. After this he served in Poles' battalion for a short time, then came home. He took part in many battles, Port Hudson and others. On December 23, 1859, he was married to Mary Ann Black, daughter of Joseph Black, of Alabama. She was born in Alabama on September 18, 1837. By this union there were five children: James T. (teaching school), Laverna J., Joseph D. and Andrew M. (at home); Sarah Ann having died October 12, 1886, at the age of twenty six. Mr. Hicks, wife and two eldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father is also a member of the Masonic order. Sarah Ann, the daughter whose decease is noted, was the wife of Thomas G. Wylie, a farmer of Grant County, also dead. She was the mother of four children, two now living: Florence and James A. The two deceased were Alice and Ammie G.

J. Holiman is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Anson County August 13, 1829. He is a son of Hon. Warren Holiman, also of the same county, originally, who married there Millie Walters, likewise of that State. In the year 1835 the family moved to Alabama, where they resided for several years, but in 1840 moved to Arkansas, and located near the village of Prattsville. Mr. Holiman improved a large farm, on which he lived until his death, in August, 1876. During life he held the office of Internal Improvement Commissioner, and was also a member of the legislature, filling, in an acceptable manner, other official positions. His wife is now eighty four years old. Joshua Holiman accompanied his father, and remained with him until he was twenty four years old. Before leaving the homestead, which he had helped to improve, he married, December 19, 1852, a daughter of Ezekiel Hogue, who had been brought by her father to Arkansas when she was but four years old. Since his marriage he has improved three farms. In 1879 he came on the farm he is at present working, which contains about 120 acres, thirty five being under cultivation. He has two log houses and outbuildings. In 1864 he enlisted in the Federal army, Second Missouri Light Artillery, and served until November, 1865, at Benton Barracks. He participated in several exciting engagements with the Indians, and can tell

of many a thrilling episode of the war time. After he was discharged he returned home, and resumed his occupation of farming. Mr. and Mrs. Holiman are the parents of nine children, four boys and five girls: John A. (a prominent business man of Little Rock), H. Joshua (postmaster at Sheridan), Sarah E. (wife of William E. Poe), Martha Ann (wife of J. E. T. Ward, and resides near her father), Nannie W. (a bright young lady), William Harvey (a lad of fifteen) and Olive May and Mollie Nora (younger children). The family, with the exception of the two little girls, are members of the Baptist Church.

Daniel Johnson, a merchant of Sheridan, Grant County, Ark., is a native of Eastern Tennessee, and was born in Roane County, May 9, 1824. He was the son of Isaac and Nancy (Hunter) Johnson, also of Tennessee. Isaac Johnson was a farmer, teacher and blacksmith, and also held a local office in his county. He died in 1844, at the age of sixty years. Of his family, six sons and three daughters attained maturity, and became heads of families. Daniel Johnson grew to manhood in Tennessee, remaining with his mother until her death. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Hickson, a native of Tennessee, where he remained until 1849, when he removed to Arkansas, and located in what is now Grant County, settling on a farm which was his home until 1877. He then moved into town, having been elected county treasurer of Grant County. He was re elected to that position in 1878, 1880, 1882 and 1884, discharging his official duties in a competent and satisfactory manner for ten years. In 1877 Mr. Johnson moved to Sheridan, and opened a store of general merchandise, also starting a hotel, which he conducted for six years. At that time there were only two families living in Sheridan. Commencing in the mercantile business with but $250, he has in twelve years built up a large trade, and is one of the substantial men of the county. He made the trip overland to California in 1853, with a large train, being six months and twelve days on the road, and going through severe hardships. The train became divided by dissensions, etc., but finally he arrived in California safely, and there remained three years. He returned to Arkansas in 1856, by way of Panama, Aspinwall and New Orleans. Mr. Johnson lost his first wife in 1876. She left a family of nine children (three of whom are now deceased): Nancy J. (deceased, left a family of five children), James M. S., William D. (deceased), Paulina (wife of W. L. Lybrand), Martha (widow of A. N. Rhoden), Finas E. (deceased, who was a former partner in the store), Sarah (wife of J. A. Shell), Robert G. (a partner in the store), Catharine (now Mrs. W. J. Shepperd). Mr. Johnson married again, in 1878, a widow, Mrs. Rachel Glover (*nee* Walker), a native of Eastern Tennessee. Mr. Johnson entered the Confederate service, in 1861, in the Second Arkansas Infantry, and served about one year, when he was discharged on account of disability. He participated in a number of engagements, but served on detached duty most of the time, and made two trips back to this State recruiting for his company. He received his discharge at Corinth, in 1862, when he returned to his home. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. M. S. Johnson has gained just reputation as a prominent citizen of Grant County, and is included among the leading planters of his section. Born in Tennessee on May 27, 1848, he is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hickson) Johnson, the former born in Tennessee May 9, 1824, and the latter a native of the same State and a daughter of Tim and Nancy Hickson. The parents were married in 1844 and had nine children born to their union, of whom six are still living and reside in Arkansas. Both parents belonged to the Presbyterian Church. The mother died November 26, 1876, and after her decease the father was married to Miss Rachel Glover, of Tennessee. He served with distinction through the late war, espousing the Confederate cause. J. M. S. Johnson was educated in the schools of Grant County, and was there married to Miss Henrietta C. Oswalt, August 11, 1874. His wife is a native of South Carolina and a daughter of Daniel Oswalt, a well-known citizen of Grant County. Ten children have been born to this union: Alice E., Aquilla E., Oliver T., Flora E., Rhidonia C., James D., Andrew E.,

Henry F. and Vider I., an infant, who are still living, and all reside at home. Mr. Johnson has been a successful farmer during his life, and now owns about 358 acres of the most fertile soil in Central Arkansas, with some seventy five acres under cultivation. He is a member of the Masonic order and has held the office of Junior Warden of his lodge for about six years. He and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and are liberal contributors to all charitable and worthy enterprises, taking special interest in religious and educational matters. Mr. Johnson is a man of untiring energy and a leader in furthering the development and progress of his county, and enjoys a widespread popularity in that section.

Robert G. Johnson, though numbered among the younger men of this locality, is rapidly coming to the front and gaining an enviable reputation. He is a merchant of Sheridan and was born in Darysaw Township, Grant County, Ark., December 23, 1864, being the son of Daniel Johnson [whose biography appears in this work]. He was reared and educated in Sheridan, and in 1884 was taken in partnership by his father and brother. Mr. Johnson and his brother (now deceased) built one of the finest business blocks in Sheridan, in which the present store is located. He was married in Sheridan in May, 1889, to Miss Nancy E. Dorough, an estimable young lady and daughter of the popular sheriff of this county [mentioned elsewhere in these pages]. Mr. Johnson is a young man with plenty of ambition and energy, and will undoubtedly make his way in the world.

Hon. L. H. Kemp, representative for Grant County, also postmaster at Turin, Davis Township, was born October 25, 1837, in Smith County, Tenn., and is the son of Alfred M. and Mary A. (Caldwell) Kemp. Alfred M. Kemp was born in Smith County, Tenn., where he resided until his death, in 1842. After that event his widow, who is a native of Tennessee, married W. R. Gregory, and in 1848 moved to Arkansas, locating in what is now Davis Township, in Grant County, where they at present make their home. L. H. Kemp resided with his mother until the war, enlisting in July, 1861, in the Eleventh Arkansas Infantry (Confederate) under Col. Smith, and serving as third lieutenant for twelve months. Upon the reorganization of his company after the expiration of his term of service he was elected captain, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, having participated in the fight at New Madrid and at Island No. 10, where he was taken prisoner and held five months at Johnson's Island. After his release he was sent on a recruiting expedition for Gen. Bragg, and returned to Arkansas, but being taken sick he did not return to his regiment, receiving an honorable discharge. After the war Mr. Camp settled on a farm in this (Grant) County. In 1863 he married Mary E. Lockhart, daughter of Stacy Lockhart, one of Grant County's pioneers, who settled here in 1840. Mrs. Kemp was born and reared on the place where she and her husband now reside. After his marriage he chose a home first in Merry Green Township, where he resided seven years, after which he bought out the interest of the heirs of Mr. Lockhart's (his wife's father) estate to the homestead to which he then removed, and on which he is still located. Mr. Kemp has a good farm of 100 acres, eighty acres being cleared land under cultivation. A good, double log house and outbuildings, and a large and well kept apple and peach orchard are among the improvements. Mr. Kemp was nominated and elected representative of Grant County in the fall of 1879, and served through one term of the legislature. Again, in 1888, he was re-elected by a large majority over two prominent opponents (both independent candidates) to the legislature and served through the last meeting of that body with distinction and prominence. He has a family of nine children: Elizabeth (wife of A. R. Hawley), Fannie (unmarried), Annie, Mary, L. H., Jr., Wade H., William M., Lucy and John. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp are members of the Missionary Baptist Church of this place.

Jasper N. Lee, as one of Grant County's most wealthy land owners, deserves prominent mention. He came upon the stage of action on September 2, 1854, in Jefferson County, Ark., being the son of Thomas J. and Toppie Ann (Marsh) Lee, natives respectively of South Carolina and Tennessee. The

father, when a young man, locating in Jefferson County. It was his original intention to go to Texas, but while passing through Jefferson County, this State, he saw land suitable for a home, and remained here till his death. As soon as settling, he went into the mill business, and made a greater portion of the lumber used in the construction of Pine Bluff, and all used in building Sulphur Springs. He was eminently successful as a mill man. His death occurred on August 12, 1865, when he was in his fifty eighth year. He moved from Jefferson to Saline County in 1858, and built a mill on Saline River, situated in what is now Calvert Township, in Grant County. He was a Union Democrat, and served Jefferson County as judge, supervising the building of the court house at Pine Bluff. He also held the office of justice of the peace. During the Mexican War, he was a soldier, but not in active service. He was twice married; the first time before coming to Arkansas, meeting and marrying our subject's mother, in this State. She had removed with her parents to Jefferson County, dying in 1858, when quite a young woman. Thomas Lee was the father of twenty five children. By his second wife, there were four children; Jasper N. being the only one living. At the age of thirteen, he started out for himself, and in company with friends and neighbors, first went to Northwestern Texas, where he worked in the stock business, for other people herding sheep, cattle and horses. While there he attended the Commerce Academy, obtaining the rudiments of an English education. His favorite studies were grammar, composition and rhetoric. In 1877 he was an assistant in a common school at Lebanon. When leaving home, he could barely read print, but by diligent pursuit of his studies, he has given himself a good education. After returning to Grant County, in 1878, he turned his attention to farming and school teaching; cultivating the soil in summer, and the minds of the young in winter. This he continued until recently, June, 1889, when he connected himself with the Kingsland Stave and Rafting Company. Since then, he has been buying timber for the company in Grant County. In 1878 he was married to Elizabeth Wilkinson, daughter of Dr. H. M. Wilkinson, of Grant County. The fruits of this marriage were five children. Robert E. is the only one living. Those dead are Hugh, B. W., Thomas L. and Mary F. A., all of whom died when young. Mr. Lee and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is the owner of between six and seven hundred acres of land, most of which is in the Saline River bottom; he has also tax title claim to over 1,200 acres additional. Mr. Lee started in life without means and without education, and his great success is due solely to his individual efforts. While in Texas, he studied law under James Matthews, of Greenville, but has never applied for admission to the bar.

Joab P. Lockhart, a farmer in Davis Township, Grant County, was born in this county, April 10, 1844, and is the son of Stacy Lockhart, a native of South Carolina. Moving to Alabama when but a lad of fourteen, he was reared and educated there, and married Miss Elizabeth Lowe, of Alabama origin. In 1842 Mr. Lockhart moved to Arkansas, and settled in what is now Grant County. At the time of his settlement here there were only two cabins in Little Rock. He served as a pioneer justice of the peace, made a comfortable home, and finally was claimed by that grim destroyer, Death. His good wife survived him till 1873. There were nine children in the family, seven of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Grant County, and remained with his father until the war, when he enlisted in 1862, in the Second Arkansas Infantry, and served until the final surrender, participating in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and numerous others. He was wounded at Chickamauga by a gunshot through the left hand, and again at Liberty Gap, receiving a flesh wound in the left leg. After the close of the war, Mr. Lockhart returned home and resumed his occupation of farming, and in 1865 married Mrs. Sarah J. Halbert, a native of Georgia. Mrs. Lockhart died in 1882, leaving two children: W. H. and Sevilla. His present wife was formerly Nancy W. York, a daughter of Richard York, and a native of Arkansas. After a

short time Mr. Lockhart intends moving his family to Malvern. W. H. now holds a very responsible position in Little Rock, and enjoys the perfect confidence his employers repose in him. Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart are adherents of the Missionary Baptist Church, and both are devout members of that persuasion, being deeply interested in all matters pertaining to education and religious affairs of his county.

John W. Lybrand. It is justly conceded that Mr. Lybrand is among the most influential citizens of Grant County, and as such deserves more than passing notice. He was born in Lexington District, S. C., on October 1, 1845, as the son of Jacob and Nancy (Taylor) Lybrand, natives of Lexington District. Jacob Lybrand and his wife moved to Jefferson County, Ark., in 1847, where he died in 1873, at the age of sixty six, his wife passing away in 1881 at the age of sixty eight years. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, while she was a Baptist. When a young man, he learned the carpenter trade, and followed the same in connection with farming, until his death. The portion of Jefferson County in which he settled was then a wilderness; but he opened up a farm and reared his family. His father was a native of Germany, coming to this country and settling on a farm in South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lybrand became the parents of six children, five of whom are now living: Catharine (wife of D. R. Williams, farmer and merchant at Grapevine), the principal of this sketch, Beda Elizabeth (wife of P. F. Taylor, farmer of Grant County), Joseph G. (farmer of Cleveland County, Ark. , Reuben (a farmer, died in the Confederate army in 1862) and William H. Judge Lybrand received his education at home and after marriage. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Arkansas Infantry, in which he served until the battle of Corinth, when he was taken prisoner. Being paroled, he returned home and enlisted in the Second Texas Cavalry, Company D, in which he served until shortly before the close of the war, when he was again taken prisoner and held until the close of the war. He participated in many battles, among them being Shiloh, Baton Rouge and the skirmishes around Corinth. While in the Texas Cavalry, he was engaged in a number of battles: Bervick's Bay, Donelsonville on the Mississippi River, and Franklin, La. He went with Gen. Price on his raid from Pilot Knob to Independence and thence through Indian Territory, his last battle being at Washington, Ark. During his service, he was wounded three times. At Shiloh and Corinth he received but slight wounds; at Vermillionville, La., he was seriously wounded in the knee, disabling him from service for three months. His service to the South was a credit to him, as he was loyal to the cause, bravely daring anything for his country's sake. After the war he returned to his old county, without even a good suit of clothes. Turning his attention to farming, he leased land for one year, when his father gave him property. His first purchase was 200 acres. Since then he has added the balance, 750 acres of as good land as can be found in Grant County. In 1872 he was elected the first treasurer of Grant County, serving two years. In 1882 he was chosen as probate and county judge, holding the office four years, and was also elected to represent Grant County in the General Assembly. December 28, 1865, Judge Lybrand married Sarah J. Ellis, daughter of Samuel Ellis, of Grant County. She was born in North Carolina and died in this county in 1881, at the age of forty years. She became the mother of six children, all surviving their mother. They are Nancy Gully (wife of Jesse Ashcraft, farmer of Grant County). John E. (living at home), Lycurgus C., Joseph S., William T. and Lot H. On March 6, 1883, Mr. Lybrand was again married, to Fanny Macon, of Hot Spring County, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of John T. Macon, of North Carolina. She was on a visit to her sister when the Judge met and married her. By this marriage there were two children: Rudolph F. and Mary McKee. The Judge and his wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, he officiating as deacon and clerk at the Sardes Church. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Wheel and the Alliance, being president of the county Wheel and secretary of the local Wheel. He is a Democrat and one of

the wide-awake citizens of the county. In 1887 he went into the mill business and in 1885 embarked on the sea of mercantile life at Grapevine. He has been very successful all through his career. This he attributes to industry and business ability.

Y. B. McCool, of Merry Green Township, Grant County, Ark., owes his nativity to Alabama, and is the son of Andrew and Katie (Gentry) McCool, both originally of the same State. He was born in 1826, in Montgomery County, where most of his younger days were spent. Andrew, his father, moved to Arkansas about 1858, and settled in Grant County, remaining there till his death, which occurred in 1876. Y. B. McCool received his education in the schools of Alabama, and was married, in 1851, to Elizabeth Bright, of that State. After his marriage he continued his farming for four years, but in 1855 moved to Arkansas, and settled in what is now Grant County, and on the same tract of land which he now occupies. He has 240 acres of land, seventy five of which are in an excellent state of cultivation, with 165 acres of timber land. To one less sanguine the prospect of the farm in its early stage would have been most disheartening, but Mr. McCool knew that where there was a will a way would follow, and the result of his untiring and unceasing labor would satisfy the most fastidious. Substantial buildings are all in good repair, and in fact he may look with pardonable pride at the outcome of his own efforts. He is also one of the pioneers who helped to transfer this dense wilderness to its present state. In July, 1886, Mr. McCool was bereft of his wife, who left seven children: George W., Mary E., William A., Henry L., Martha, Margaret and Franklin. In 1887, he married Mrs. Serepta Stockton, a native of Alabama. They are members of the Baptist Church, and respected by the entire community.

Rev. William B. McCool, occupied as a minister and farmer in Davis Township, was born in Fayette County, Ala., October 25, 1844, and is the son of A. J. and Nancy (Ashcraft) McCool. [See sketch of Y. B. McCool, this work.] Mr. McCool came to this State in 1861 with his parents, and enlisted the same year in the Eleventh Arkansas Regiment, remaining in the Confederate service until the close of the war, and participating in the fight at New Madrid and Island No. 10, where he was taken prisoner and held five months at Camp Douglas, Chicago. He was exchanged at Vicksburg and reorganized the colored regiment, taking part in the fight at Clinton, La., and Old Franklin, Miss. He was finally paroled at Crystal Springs in the spring of 1865. Returning home, he attended school for a time, but afterward engaged in farming, and in 1861 united with the Missionary Baptist Church, being licensed to preach in 1870 and ordained in 1872. Since then he has had charge of from two to four churches constantly, and his laborious and earnest efforts in the work of the ministry have been much appreciated. In the year 1871 Mr. McCool was married to Amanda N. Paxton, of Mississippi, and daughter of J. J. and Isabella Paxton. Mr. McCool bought the place where he now resides in 1871, and has made many improvements, now having a good double log house and commodious barn, and also a fine orchard. The farm consists of sixty acres, besides which he owns forty acres of excellent timber land. Five children have been born to this union: George F., James B., William W., Mary I. and Hattie. Mr. McCool is Chaplain of Sheridan Masonic Lodge.

William D. McDonald, surveyor of Grant County and farmer of Merry Green Township. Among the prominent men of this county the name of William D. McDonald should not be omitted. He was born in Calhoun County, Miss., January 30, 1854, and is the son of John McDonald, of South Carolina nativity, who was born in Newberry District in 1814, remaining there until eighteen years old when he went to Alabama and there married Miss Ann Hannah, a native of that State. After their marriage they resided in Alabama for some years, then moved to Mississippi and after a residence of seventeen years went to Arkansas, taking up their abode where he now resides. He has served as justice of the peace for two or more terms and has also been a member of the school board for a number of years. W. D. McDonald came to this State and county with his parents when quite a young child and received a good edu

cation in the district schools and afterward at the Sheridan High School. That he improved all the opportunities offered him is shown by his career since then. He commenced teaching in 1876 and continued to do so for a number of years; but still not satisfied with his qualifications he attended the Sheridan school for two years. In 1878 he is found in the "Old Star State" (Texas) where he taught for two years, but though he was devoted to his school and the advancement of his pupils, he still found time to become interested and attracted by one Miss Nancy Sanders, a native of Grant County. Mr. McDonald was bereft of his wife in 1880, who left four children. After her death he returned to Arkansas and in 1883 married his present wife, a charming widow, Mrs. Emily V. Sudduth (*nee* Rushing), a daughter of Rev. J. Rushing. They settled on the farm where his wife had previously resided. Of this happy marriage three children have been born. Mr. McDonald was elected justice of the peace before he moved to Texas and served one term to the entire satisfaction of the community. On his return from Texas he was elected surveyor of the county. Mr. McDonald and his estimable wife are members of the Baptist Church to which they give their valuable and substantial support, as do they in all enterprises worthy of assistance, Mr. McDonald is a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

John Messenger, retired merchant of Prattsville, was born in the State of Alabama, March 31, 1823, his father, Ralph Messenger, being a natve of the old Nutmeg State (Connecticut), and coming south when a young man, settling and marrying in Alabama. His wife was Charlotte Montgomery, a native of the latter State. In 1825 they moved to Nashville, where Mr. Messenger engaged in the mercantile business until his death, about 1833. Soon after, Mrs. Messenger returned to Alabama, settling at Florence, where she lived a number of years. Her son, John, remained with her until he had reached his manhood, when he left home and led a wandering life for three or four years. When he settled again it was at Fulton, Miss., there engaging in the newspaper business, which he followed for nearly ten years, or until being elected a clerk of the vice chancery court. He served three years, when the office was abolished, after which, adopting the business of his father, he remained one year in Fulton. In the year 1860 he moved to Arkansas, and located on a farm in what is now Grant County, which he worked for about two years. During the war he moved to Arkadelphia, was again engaged in newspaper work for about three years, and then in connection with Rev. J. E. Cobb, removed the paper to Little Rock. Mr. Messenger relinquished his portion of the publication, and returned to his farm in Grant County. Several years were here passed in cultivating the soil and rearing his family. In 1881 he re engaged in the mercantile business, but after about eight years, he sold out to his son. Mr. Messenger was married at Fulton, Miss., in 1850, to Esther Wood, a native of that State, and daughter of James Wood. They have reared two children: J. L. [whose sketch follows this] and E. F. They have lost three in infancy, and J. O. Messenger, who died in about 1878, in his twenty-first year. Mr. and Mrs. Messenger are both active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James L. Messenger, of the firm of Messenger Brothers, merchants of Prattsville, is a personage well known throughout that section of the country, and an honored son of an esteemed father. A native of Mississippi, he was born at Fulton, August 9, 1855, and when about five years of age, he came to this State with his father, John Messenger, with whom he remained until he reached his majority, receiving all the advantages that were to be had in the way of schooling at that time. He then engaged with the senior Messenger in business in Grant County, in 1880, and a short time after bought out his father's interest, and the present firm was formed. They have just completed a new building at Prattsville, 24x60 feet, and carry a heavy and complete stock of general merchandise, enjoying a business of about $20,000 annually. Mr. Messenger found a worthy companion in the person of Miss Sarah Leet, born and educated in Grant County, where they were married in 1875. They have six attractive children who fill their house with sunshine and glee. Their names are:

Arkansas Rosa, Mattie, John O., Esther Lee, Eugene and Ezekiel. Mr. and Mrs. Messenger are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which the former is secretary. He was also appointed postmaster in Prattsville, in 1886.

J. Fletcher Moore, of whom honorable mention should be made, was born in Guilford County, N. C., November 29, 1825, and is the son of Alpha P. and Anna D. (Guinn) Moore, both natives of North Carolina. The senior Moore was a teacher and planter, residing in Guilford County up to 1834, when he located in Henry County, Tenn., and moved to Mississippi in 1843, settling in Chickasaw County, and afterward in Calhoun County. He died in the Confederate service, at Columbus, Ky., and his wife survived him until 1885, dying at Grant County, Ark. Fletcher Moore grew to maturity in Tennessse, remaining with his father until about twenty four years old. In 1853 he moved to Arkansas, locating in what is now Grant County, and on the same section of land where he now resides. That he has made a success of farming, is clearly demonstrated by the fine condition his place is now in. He has 300 acres in one tract, and about seventy five under a high state of cultivation. Good stables, sheds, etc., and a nice comfortable house, are among the conveniences. An excellent orchard of peaches and apples have shown by their returns what care and cultivation can do. Mr. Moore was first married, in Mississippi, January 30, 1850, to Martha C. Clements, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of John Clements. In 1876 she died, leaving five children to the care of their father. Two years later Mr. Moore again married, this time Mrs. McElroy (*nee* Holland), of Independence County, Ark. Five children have blessed this union. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he is steward. He has served four consecutive terms as justice of his township, and is also an influential member of the school board. Although Mr. Moore has a large family of his own, he has reared and educated six orphans, giving them all the advantages that his own children received, and while he fain would hide his good acts under a bushel, it would be impossible to do so, as there are many acts of charity and benevolence that may never reach the ears of the outside world; howbeit they are thoroughly appreciated by those on whom they are conferred.

Thomas B. Morton was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., on February 22, 1843. His father, Peter F. Morton, at that time a shoemaker, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Maria L. Allen, was a native of Christian County, in the same State. They were married in Hopkinsville on October 31, 1837. The family moved to Pine Bluff, Jefferson County, Ark., in the spring of 1850, where the father engaged in the grocery business, and conducted it with some degree of success until the fall of 1852, when he was elected sheriff of his county. He was re elected in 1854, and died about the middle of his second term, on August 10, 1855. His widow, Maria L., was married to Mr. R. B. Steele, in Pine Bluff, on February 19, 1857. Mr. Steele died on July 12, 1861, and Mrs. Steele has since then remained a widow. She is now living in the city of Pine Bluff with her daughter, Mrs. C. A., wife of Capt. L. P. Drake, and sister of the subject of this sketch. To R. B. and M. L. Steele one child was born, a girl, and she died in childhood. To P. F. and M. L. Morton nine children were born, and the only ones now surviving are Thomas B. Morton and the daughter with whom the mother is living, all the others having died in childhood, except Samuel A., whose death is mentioned later on in this sketch. After the family settled in Pine Bluff, Thomas B. enjoyed the benefits of such schools as the village afforded until the death of his father, which occurred when the boy was twelve years of age. Since then a term of two months is the limit of his school opportunities. He entered the printing office of the Pine Bluff American in the early part of the year 1856, and remained with it and its successor, the Jefferson Enterprise, until the death of the last named paper, in the summer of 1858. In the spring of 1859 he set in to serve an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade with G. W. and W. T. Hawley; but in the latter part of the summer of 1861, a short time prior to the expiration of his term, he engaged to

enlist in the Southern army, in what was afterward John M. Bradley's regiment. By the consent of his employers, this terminated his apprenticeship. Before he was mustered into service his step father died, and he cancelled the engagement that he might remain at home with his mother. His brother, Samuel, in the spring of 1861, enlisted in the State service for one year, with the Jefferson Guards. In the spring of 1862, believing that Sam would soon return, he enlisted in the Southern army, in Capt. Read Fletcher's company. In this belief he was mistaken, for at the expiration of his term, Sam enlisted for three years, or during the war, in the Confederate service, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh. Thomas B. remained in the service but four months, during which time he was in no engagements. Upon being discharged on account of ill health, he returned to his home in Pine Bluff, where he remained until the occupation of that place by the Federals, in 1864. To avoid taking the oath of allegiance required by the Federal authorities, he then went outside of the lines, and lived in the home of his aunt, Mrs. Jane Harding, until the summer of 1865, when he went back in the lines and engaged in the occupation of clerking until the close of the war, part of the time with a sutler in an Illinois Federal regiment. In 1866 he became joint owner with Mr. J. L. Bowers of the office of the Pine Bluff Dispatch, and for some time assisted in the publication of that paper. He then entered the law office of Mr. H. R. Withers in the spring of 1868; was admitted to the bar in the latter part of that year, and moved to Grant County, Ark., on July 29, 1869, where he has continued to reside, mostly, as now, in Sheridan, the county seat. The law not affording sufficient income, in the fall of 1871 he engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Francis Posey, and bought the entire business in the latter part of the year 1873. In 1874 the profits of a former successful business were largely scattered among a farming people; and, in consequence of an almost unprecedented drought, they were afterward gathered together so slowly as to be available only for the support of his family. He then resumed the practice of law, but was elected, in September, 1876, to represent his county in the lower house of the General Assembly. In 1877 he again engaged in the mercantile business, this time with Daniel Johnson, and went from that business into the circuit clerk's office, as deputy, in the winter of 1879; was elected clerk of the circuit court in September, 1880, in September, 1882, and again in September, 1884. He did not stand for re election in 1886, but entered the mercantile firm of Bales, Morton & Wilson, and began business in November, 1886, which continued until November, 1888. In September, 1888, he was elected to the State senate from the Ninth district, which embraces the counties of Grant, Hot Spring and Saline. His term is four years. Having served at the session of 1889, he will also be a member of the senate of 1891. Mr. Morton was happily married to Miss Martha E., daughter of Francis and Lucinda Posey, on January 25, 1872, the issue of this union being nine children, the oldest of whom, a girl sixteen years of age, is now in attendance at the Millersburg Female College, at Millersburg, Ky. Mr. Morton is fond of English literature, and has some local reputation as a writer. The productions of his pen have appeared in the Arkansas Gazette, Arkansas Democrat, Pine Bluff Commercial and Pine Bluff Press Eagle. He says that he has frequently tried to get into the charmed circle of the great magazines, but so far without success. He is hopeful that he may yet succeed in making a permanent contribution to American poetry. In the Christian religion he is a firm believer, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In Masonry, he has successively taken the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council degrees and has been secretary, Senior Warden and Worshipful Master of his lodge.

James M. Nall. One of the prominent men of Merry Green Township is James M. Nall, who was born in Saline (afterward Grant) County, Ark., April 19, 1854, and is the son of Capt. Nathan and Elizabeth (Shepherd) Nall, natives of Alabama and Arkansas, respectively. Mrs. Nall was the daughter of Isaac Shepherd, one of the pioneers of this county. Nathan Nall first came to Arkansas when a young man about the year

1850, but remained only a short time, as his interests were centered at that time in Alabama. After his marriage, in 1852, he returned to this State and located in what is now Grant County, in DeKalb Township, and two years later moved three miles west of Sheridan, where he improved a farm and reared his family. He served some three years in the Confederate army, and was captain of a company. After the war he returned to his home and family and continued farming until his death, in 1889. Of a family of six children, three boys and three girls, all married and having families of their own, J. M. is the oldest son. He remained with his father until his marriage, which occurred in December, 1873, when he was twenty years of age, to Miss Julia J. McDonald. She was a native of Mississippi, but was educated in Arkansas. After his union Mr. Nall located on a farm adjoining his father's, and a short time later moved to the place where he now resides. Although there are many fine estates in the surrounding country, that of Mr. Nall is by no means an inferior one. He has eighty acres highly cultivated and twenty five acres of excellent pasturage. In connection with this he also owns 120 acres of heavy timber land. A comfortable house and good barn and other buildings, all in good condition give evidence that the "Lord of the Manor" is a wide-awake and industrious man. To Mr. and Mrs. Nall have been born six children: Ida Belle (a young lady), Estella, Elizabeth, Leona, Mary Iler and Jane Nall. Mrs. Nall and her oldest daughter are members of the Baptist Church.

Rev. James S. Nicholson has been actively occupied in preaching the Gospel with the earnestness and sincerity which have redounded to his own good and to the honor and glory of his Master. He is a well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Little Rock Conference. Born in Mississippi, in 1852, in what is now called Alcorn County, he is the son of Rev. A. Nicholson, a native of Alabama, who was a local preacher for several years before and after his marriage to Miss Caroline Herring, also of that State. His long and faithful life was ended in Prairie County, Ark., in 1886, and his self-sacrificing work for the church resulted in many converts who will shine as gems in his crown. J. S. Nicholson, the subject of this sketch, joined the church when quite a young man and at an early date evinced a desire to follow his father's calling. In September, 1873, he was licensed to preach, and admitted to the ministry in 1878, and in the fall of 1881, came to Arkansas, joining this conference in the fall of the same year. He has had charge of several churches annually and has resided in Sheridan since June, his labors extending during this time over congregations in Prairie, Clark, Garland, Montgomery, Saline, as well as Grant Counties. July 2, 1874, he married Mary H. Patton, a native of Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson have four children living and have lost one. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Joseph W. Paxton, who was born in Mississippi, October 28, 1840, is the son of J. W. Paxton, originally from Alabama, and who married Miss Isabella Simonds, a native of Mississippi. Joseph W. moved to Arkansas in 1858, where he now resides. During the war he enlisted in the Second Arkansas Infantry in 1862, participating in the fight at Murfreesboro, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge: and at Lookout Mountain received a severe flesh wound in the shoulder from a gunshot. He also took an active part in numerous other battles and remained in the Confederate service till the close of the war. In the spring of 1865, coming home on a furlough, Mr. Paxton was captured and held a prisoner at Little Rock until peace was restored. On December 27, 1867, he took unto himself a companion in the person of Virginia Hanse, of Texas birth, and a daughter of William Hanse. Mr. Paxton located near his father's place and on his present farm in the fall of 1881. He has considerable timber land, seventy-five acres of it being cleared and improved and under a high state of cultivation, all the result of his own industry and enterprise. A new frame house, good stables and necessary buildings indicate that thrift and prosperity abound. Seven children gladden the hearts of their parents: William J., Henry C., G. L., Benton, T. D., Edgar W. and Mary J. C. Mr.

and Mrs. Paxton belong to the Missionary Baptist Church and the school board recognizes in him an influential and interested member.

William E. Poe, farmer, merchant and postmaster and a resident of DeKalb Township, was born July 21, 1853, and is the son of Judge W. T. and Sarah E. (Reynolds) Poe, both natives of Alabama. Judge Poe resided in Alabama until 1850, when he moved to Arkansas and settled on the place where his son now resides. He started a store here about 1864, and established a post-office and served as postmaster until his death in 1884. His wife died when William was an infant. He was married three times, his first wife being the mother of William E. Judge Poe served as county judge both of Saline and Grant Counties after the division of the territory, and also held other official offices, discharging his trusts in a capable manner. William E. received an excellent education in the common schools, and was afterward sent to the university at Fayetteville. After completing his literary learning he returned home and remained with his father until his marriage, which occurred December 27, 1876, to Miss Sarah E. Holiman, a daughter of Joshua Holiman (whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume). After this event Mr. Poe located on the same tract of land on which he now resides, and has been carrying on farming quite extensively since that time. One might think that his farming operations would occupy all his time and attention, but he succeeded his father as postmaster at Belfast, and has held that office to the entire satisfaction of the community. Mr. Poe engaged in the mercantile business in 1884, and that he has made a success of it in every way is evinced by the large and substantial trade he has established. The connection of the name of Judge Poe with any business transaction is a guarantee of perfect satisfaction to all concerned. He was elected justice of the peace of DeKalb Township, Grant County, in 1884, was re elected in 1886, and again in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Poe have six children: Minnie Lee, Dora, Samuel A., Alma, Walter and Mellie. They are members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Poe is a Master Mason, in which order he is Junior Warden.

Francis Posey, son of Samuel and Ruth Posey, both natives of South Carolina, was born in Edgefield District of that State, on December 22, 1824. The family moved to Louisiana, in 1828, and located in Natchitoches Parish, where they remained for about ten years. In 1839 they went to East Carroll Parish, La., where, in 1840, the father was drowned in the Mississippi River. In 1841 his widowed mother and her children, Joshua M., Francis, Elizabeth A. and Ellen Posey, located in the territory then embraced in Saline (but now in Grant) County, in the State of Arkansas. After coming to this State, the mother married Edward Calvert, who died in 1865. From that time until her death, which occurred on March 10, 1870, she lived with the subject of this sketch. Mr. Francis Posey married Miss Frances J. Ratcliff, a native of Mississippi, November 28, 1844. She died on November 8, 1845. In January, 1848, he married Sarah L., daughter of John Worthen, with whom he is now living. They have reared a family of nine children, whose names are: Francis R., Josephine (wife of James B. Moore), Martha E. (wife of T. B. Morton, whose name appears elsewhere in this work), Ruth (wife of J. T. Webb), Joshua M., S. H. T., Sarah L. (widow of F. E. Johnson), Ella (wife of W. C. C. Dorough, the present sheriff of Grant County) and William A. [Sketches of Joshua M. Posey and W. C. C. Dorough also appear in this work.] Mrs. Posey is originally from Lafayette County, Tenn. When Mr. Posey came to Arkansas, he was a boy seventeen years of age. Having been brought up to agricultural pursuits, he chose farming as his occupation, and followed it successfully until the winter of 1869, when he began the first mercantile business ever conducted in Sheridan (at that time the newly located county seat of the new county of Grant), taking in with him T. B. Morton as a partner. In 1871 he sold out to Mr. Morton, who had in the meantime become his son in law, and again devoted himself exclusively to his farm, which was located six miles west of Sheridan, and on which he had continued to reside, while doing business in that town. He left his farm in 1884, moving to Sheridan, where he has since continued to re-

side. Mr. Posey is one of the early pioneers of the county. Coming here forty eight years before the creation of the county, when the territory of which it is composed was sparsely settled, when public highways were almost unknown, and when schools and churches were extremely scarce, he has lived to see the country largely populated, checkered with public thoroughfares, dotted with common schoolhouses, and abounding with church houses accessible to its entire people. During this eventful time he has taken a lively interest in public matters. To him is largely due the passage of the act creating the county of Grant. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church. He is a Master Mason of thirty nine years' standing, having been made such at Pine Bluff, Ark., in 1850.

Joshua M. Posey is the worthy son of Francis Posey, whose sketch immediately precedes this, and was born December 17, 1854. He passed a portion of his young life on the farm, but not finding it congenial to his natural ambition, he left the farm and in 1877 engaged in the mercantile business with a partner for two years. Being for the most part a self educated man, he deserves credit for the energy, perseverance and economy, which have placed him among the best business men of the county. In 1874 he embarked in business alone, and has been actively engaged in the same up to the present time. In 1879 he was appointed postmaster and filled the office with credit for ten years. The same year he was married to Rosanna S. Burt, a native of Union County, this State. She died on February 17, 1889, leaving a family of two daughters and three sons: Martha L. Posey (born April 26, 1881), Georgia Azalea Posey (born February 27, 1883), Jabez Clifton Posey (born October 14, 1884), Edgar Arthur Posey (born October 1, 1886) and Thomas U. Posey (born October 17, 1888). Mr. Posey is now one of the leading merchants in Sheridan, and carries a large stock of general merchandise.

Uriah W. Poss' connection with the commercial interests of Grant County has proven of advantage to himself and the citizens hereabouts. He was born in Madison County, Ga., on May 10, 1850, and is the son of Elijah and Catherine (Black) Poss, also natives of that county. In 1865 the family moved to Williamson County, Tenn., and four years later to Gibson County, coming, in 1874, to Arkansas, and settling in Jefferson County, moving thence one year later to Grant County. Here the father died, in 1883, at the age of sixty five years. His wife survives him, living with her children, at the age of sixty three. He and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was a Democrat, and served six months in the Confederate army, in the last years of the war, participating in several battles in South Carolina. He was a farmer all his life, accumulating considerable money, but lost most of it by his readiness to go security. He was of French descent, his grandfather coming from France and settling in Georgia. A family of ten children was born to Elijah Poss, seven now living: Henry B. and Benjamin B. (farmers of this county), Mary L. (wife of W. B. Hale, farmer of this county), Sarah E. (wife of J. Lee Harrington, farmer of this county), Laura B. (wife of W. A. Lites, farmer of this county) and Uriah W. (who was the third child). He received his education in Georgia, and Williamson County, Tenn., and when twenty years of age went into the livery business, at Union City, Tenn., where he continued for one year. He then joined the family in Gibson County, farming for himself one year. Coming thence to Arkansas, he located in Grant County, turned his attention to his former occupation, and rented land for three years, then purchasing a tract of 120 acres. After selling and buying at several different times, he finally became the owner of the Ellis farm, containing 160 acres. In 1885 he went into the mercantile business, at Grapevine, and has continued in it up to the present time, in connection with farming. He was elected justice of the peace in 1882, holding the office for four years; and was elected in 1883 school director, holding that position for some time. For the past three years he has acted as deputy postmaster. He began life with no means, giving his father the first money he earned, and his present prosperity is due solely to his business ability and industry, he having been very successful. August 15, 1872, Mr. Poss

was married to Mary E. Herrington, daughter of Hardy H. Herrington. She was born in Mississippi, on September 20, 1850. By this marriage there were four children, all now living: Alvarado (at home), Charles Woodson, Oscar G. and Grover E. Mr. and Mrs. Poss are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, he officiating as deacon. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Democratic party. At all times he is found on the side of educational and religious matters, ever advocating whatever improves the condition of the locality.

Seaborn D. Reese, ex sheriff and farmer of Merry Green Township, is well known to the residents of this township and, perhaps, no one enjoys a better or more favorable acquaintance. He was born in Wilkinson County, Ga., on July 22, 1821, and is the son of Aaron and Charity (Delk) Reese, natives of Georgia, who were married there. Mr. Reese was a planter. His grandfather was a merchant and clerk of court for years. The former died about 1827, and his wife a number of years before. The subject of this sketch, being left an orphan when quite young, was adopted by an uncle, Seaborn Delk, and remained with him until his death, which occurred when Seaborn Reese was a youth. He married in his native State, and was engaged in Wilkinson County as a planter for a number of years, moving in 1859 to Arkansas and taking up his residence in the neighborhood of Sheridan, in what is now Grant County. He purchased a large farm, cleared and improved it, and has bought from time to time until he now owns 2,000 acres of fine timbered land. When the war broke out he entered the Confederate service in the Eleventh Arkansas Cavalry, and remained till the close of the war, participating in a number of skirmishes but in no general engagement. The people of Grant County realizing his ability, and knowing what was to their interest, made him justice of the peace before the war, and in 1874 elected him sheriff, he filling that office four terms. He has been engaged in the real estate business for some years, with encouraging success. There are seven children in his family, four sons and three daughters, all married but one, the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Reese are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which the former is steward. He is a member of the Masonic lodge. Grant County is fortunate in having such men as Mr. Reese for its citizens, as it is such as he who aid in transforming the villages into prosperous towns and cities, and the country at large into thriving communities.

William H. Reid, one of Grant County's prominent citizens, was born in Caswell County, N. C., May 21, 1844, his parents being Thomas J. and Fanny L. (Edwards) Reid. The father was also born in Caswell County, and is of English descent; his wife's birth occurring in Person County, of Scotch parentage. He died at Tulip, on June 11, 1880, but Mrs. Reid is still living, with her son, Dr. Thomas Reid, of Chicago. His parents were married in North Carolina, February 5, 1833, and lived there until 1854, coming thence to Tulip, Dallas County, Ark., which was their home until death separated them. Before coming to this State, Mr. Reid held the office of justice of the peace for several years, but after locating here, aspired to no official prominence. During his life he followed planting exclusively, owning at one time large tracts of valuable land. Both he and his wife were well educated, he instructing himself, and she receiving a collegiate education, at Salem, N. C. Their older children received the same advantage. Dr. T. J. Reid, the oldest son, obtained his medical learning at Philadelphia and Richmond, Va., and in 1861 joined the Twelfth Arkansas Confederate Infantry, becoming its colonel. There were born to the marriage of the elder Thomas Reid and wife, a family of twelve children, the following of whom survive: Mariah C. (wife of John A. Baird, farmer of Person County, N. C.), Margaret K. (widow of E. W. Gantt, who was a leading attorney of this State), Thomas J. (leading physician of Chicago), William H. (the principal in this sketch), James I. (farmer of Grant County), Cora (wife of George H. Sanders, an attorney of Little Rock, Ark.) and Alice E. (wife of J. J. Robertson, of Malvern, Ark.) William was pursuing his studies under the tutorship of Mr. W. D. Leiper, at Tulip, when the first gun of the late war was fired. Dropping all his books, in June, 1861, he cast his

lot with the Confederacy, and joined Company I, of the Third Arkansas Infantry. At the close of the first year he became identified with the regiment commanded by his brother, soon rising to the rank of first lieutenant, and served bravely until taken prisoner at Port Hudson. He was confined at Johnson's Island nearly two years, when he was taken to Fort Delaware, and pardoned by President Johnson, through the influence of E. W. Gantt. While in service he participated in many battles, among them being Greenbrier River and Capon's Bridge, W. Va., and the siege of Port Hudson. When the war closed he returned home, and directed his attention to farming. For awhile he studied law, under his brother-in law, E. W. Gantt, but never applied for admission to the bar, though he acted as secretary to Mr. Gantt in helping him prepare his digest. Mr. Reid has also taught school to some extent. While living in Dallas County, in 1874, he served his county as assessor. In February, 1879, he moved to his present location, where he now owns a farm, well improved and stocked, also being the possessor of a good farm below Little Rock, on the Arkansas River. On May 1, 1872, Mr. Reid married Alice Beckham, daughter of George and Elizabeth Beck ham, of Little Rock. The fruit of this marriage was a family of five children, all living: Gantt, Thomas J., William D., Maud and Alice. Mrs. Reid is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while her husband is a believer in the principles of Democracy.

James J. Reid, like his brother, also first saw the light of day in Caswell County, N. C., his birth occuring May 24, 1847, one of the twelve children born to Thomas J. and Fannie L. (Edwards) Reid, natives of North Carolina. [Reference to these worthy people is made in the sketch immediately preceding this.] All the children were given as good an education as could be obtained in North Carolina. James J. received a portion of his school ing in Dallas County, Ark., but the war interfered with his obtaining all the instruction desired. Dur ing the latter part of the strife he was with his brother, Col. J. T. Reid, in Texas, being in that State at the close of hostilities. After coming back to this county he directed his attention to agricult ural pursuits, and has continued in this line of industry up to the present day. When starting for himself Mr. Reid was without means, the war having seriously affected his people, financially. By industry and perseverance, however, he has now a fine farm, well improved. On December 18, 1879, he was married to Sallie, daughter of Maj. Lee, of Dallas, where she was born in 1859. By this marriage there were three children: Lulu, James K. and William A. Mr. Reid is politically a member of the Democratic party, and a friend of all public improvements.

Benjamin E. Reynolds, a farmer of prominent acquaintance in DeKalb Township, was born in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., January 7, 1848, being a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Pall) Reynolds, both natives of Alabama, the former of whom died there about 1850. Subsequently Mrs. Reynolds moved to Arkansas with her people, in 1851, and married again, residing in what is now Grant County, where she remained until her death, in 1861. Our subject lived with his mother until her demise, and then made his home with a broth er-in law until his twenty second year. There were three children in the family, but one brother died in the army. Mr. Reynolds was married in 1870, to Mary M. Holiman, a charming young lady, and daughter of the Hon. Warren Holiman, one of Grant County's pioneers. After this event, he located on a new farm, and cleared and greatly improved it. Since that time he has cleared two other farms. In the fall of 1877 he moved to his present home, and his desire to have a fine place has been well fulfilled, for it would be a difficult task to find one in any better condition. He has built a comfortable double log and frame house and stables, sheds, etc. Of the 160 acres of land, about seventy are under cultivation, the balance of the land being timber. A good bearing orchard of apples and peaches yields magnificent crops, and in fact the whole farm betokens thrift and good management. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are the parents of six interesting children: Susan A. (wife of George W. Roberts), Barbara Jane, Millie Ann, Sarah Etter, Benjamin K. and Corrah

Alice. In the midst of an agreeable and hospitable family, Mr. Reynolds enjoys the confidence of the entire community, a confidence which is not misplaced. Himself and wife are members of the Liberty Baptist Church.

Richards R. Rhodes, of Calvert Township, Grant County, was born near where he now lives, August 6, 1853. He is the son of Richard C. and Susan Russell (Davis) Rhodes, natives of Robeson County, N. C. The father was born in 1801, and died in Grant County, Ark., March 14, 1867. His wife was born April 24, 1831. He was highly educated (being a graduate of an Eastern medical college) and practiced medicine in North Carolina, but after coming to Arkansas turned his attention to farming, meeting with good success. In his native county he served as clerk and master of court of equity for four years, being a member of the Democratic party. His father was Jacob Rhodes, a surveyor of note in North Carolina, and also a soldier in the War of 1812. Mrs. Susan Rhodes is the daughter of Absalom Davis, of North Carolina origin. Absalom Davis was a farmer, and for eight years served as clerk of Robeson County, N. C. He was born in 1800, and died in Alabama in 1866. Mrs. Rhodes was born in Robeson County, N. C., April 24, 1831, and was married to Dr. Rhodes December 6, 1848. Away back, the Rhodes and Davis families were prominent people, the Rhodes being generally professional men. Both families were noted for longevity. To the marriage of Richard and Susan Rhodes were born nine children, five of whom are living: James C. (a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Alexander), R. R. (our subject), S. H. (a farmer of Clark County, Ark.), Susan R. (wife of R. E. Carver, of Texas) and Jesse B. (a farmer of Grant County.) Those deceased are Jacob, Mrs. Mary E. Harter, Annie and Francis. Richard R. Rhodes received his education at home, his mother being his teacher, and from his fourteenth year (at the death of his father) to his twenty-fourth year he managed and assisted to cultivate the home place. At the latter age he began to farm for himself. November 28, 1877, he was married to Martha J. Brandon, daughter of Dr. W. F. Brandon, of Calhoun County, Ark. By this marriage there were six children, three living: Mary I., Richard C. and an infant son; those deceased are James F., Martha A. and an infant. Mrs. Rhodes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while her husband, like the most of his countrymen, is a Democrat. He has recently erected on his place a gin and a mill, which he will operate. Since his boyhood days he has worked at the carpenter's trade, and he has been very prosperous in all undertakings, a result due largely to his energy. He has lived on his present place for the past twelve years, his mother making her home with him.

John Shell, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Grant County, was born in Jackson County, Ala., November 8, 1822, to the union of Adam and Mary Ann (Gross) Shell, natives of Eastern Tennessee, both dying in Jefferson County, Ark. The father was born February 7, 1799, and died in 1865; his wife's birth occurring about 1805, she dying in her sixty-fifth year. They were married in Jackson County, Ala., making that their home until 1850, when they came to Arkansas, and settled in this neighborhood. Mr. Shell began farming, in connection with tanning, and afterward continued it. He was a successful farmer, though he spent a great deal of money. Both he and his wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he being ruling elder for many years. He was of German descent, and believed in the principles of Democracy. Through his marriage to Miss Gross he became the father of five children. Two, John (our subject, who was the oldest) and Elizabeth Chadick (a resident of Jefferson County, this State) are among the living. John Shell received his education in Jackson County, Ala., and at the age of twenty one began to farm for himself. He remained in Alabama until 1850, when he came to Arkansas, locating on a farm, near where he now lives. At the beginning his means were very limited, but by industry and good management, he now has a fine farm of 260 acres, having divided much among his children. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Brooks postoffice after the war, and has served ten years as postmaster. He has also

been justice of the peace some time. On November 26, 1847, he was married to Margaret Benson, of Jackson County, Ala., a native of Sevier County, Tenn., born on September 18, 1826. By this marriage there were nine children, all living: Mary J. (at home), James A. (an extensive farmer of Grant County), Ben F. (farmer), John M. (farmer), J. L. Ross and Sterling L. (farmers, of Grant County), Anna, Louisa and Solomon A. (at home.) Mr. Shell and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he, for fifty-one years, having officiated as ruling elder (since his seventeenth year). He is a Mason, and a member of the Democratic party. Stoutly supporting all benevolent and public enterprises, he is one of Grant County's most energetic citizens.

James A. Shell, an extensive farmer and business factor of Madison Township, Grant County, Ark., was born in that neighborhood August 11, 1853, the son of John and Margaret (Benson) Shell. He remained at home till twenty-six years of age, managing his father's farm as soon as competent, and upon leaving home took up his residence where he now lives. He owns 1,250 acres of as good land as can be found in Grant County, this vast accumulation being the result of hard work and able management. From 1882 to 1886 he served his township as notary public, has been school director for ten years, and since 1878 has acted as pension attorney, performing in addition to pension business, other Government affairs. He received a very liberal education in Grant County, and has taught school to some extent. June 15, 1879, Mr. Shell was married to Sarah L. Johnson, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in this county November 22, 1861. By this marriage there were two children: John D. and Willie J. Mr. and Mrs. Shell are active members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he being ruling elder. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is one of the county's most enterprising and respected citizens. All educational and religious matters pertaining to the elevation of the church and State receive the warmest support at the hands of Mr. Shell. In addition to the interests mentioned he is a real estate agent and general surveyor, and is also engaged in the timber business, having sold over 8,000 pipe staves. The rafting business also occupies his attention, he shipping cypress and other timber. He buys and sells for others as agent, and examines and locates lands.

Michael N. Shepherd was born in Fayette County, Ala., March 22, 1828, and is the son of Isaac and Martha (Poe) Shepherd, both natives of North Carolina. The former upon moving to Alabama settled in Fayette County, and subsequently came to Arkansas in 1852, locating in what is now Grant County, where he remained until his death in December, 1884, at the age of eighty-four. His estimable wife had been called to her final home fourteen years previous. Mr. Shepherd served as county surveyor, justice of the peace in Alabama one term, and also postmaster for some years in Arkansas. His death was mourned by the entire community, for it was realized that one of the best and most enterprising citizens had been lost. M. N. Shepherd grew to manhood in Fayette County, and was born and reared on the same plantation. He was married in 1849 to Miss Dollie Nall, a daughter of Martin Nall, and a native of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd moved with the former's parents to Arkansas in 1852, and the year after rented a farm, coming in 1853 to the place where he has since resided. He has owned over 400 acres of land, but has sold off some, at the present time having about 200 acres, seventy of which are highly cultivated. Mr. Shepherd has made a great many improvements, among which a comfortable log house, box barn, etc., are the most noticeable. A peach and apple orchard indicates that with the continuance of the attention it is now receiving it will give excellent returns in the near future. Mr. Shepherd enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, in the Eleventh Arkansas Regiment, and served as lieutenant until the latter part of 1864. He participated in the fights of bombardment at New Madrid (Mo.), Fort Hudson and numerous skirmishes, was taken prisoner at New Madrid and held about six months at Johnson's Island in Lake Erie, and being exchanged at Vicksburg, Miss. Afterward he was

made commissary of the regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd have reared nine children: Isaac [whose sketch appears in this work], Jasper N., Dr. Franklin and Jacob (all married), Duffy and Thomas (young men), Sarah J. (wife of Martin Newell), Martha E. (wife of Spencer Mathis) and Alexander (who died in mature years). Mr. Shepherd is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has held several positions. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he has been deacon of the same for some years.

Isaac P. Shepherd, well known in Merry Green Township, was born in La Fayette, Ala., December 29, 1849, and is the son of M. N. and Dollie (Nall) Shepherd, who were both natives of Alabama. M. N. Shepherd moved from Alabama to Arkansas in 1852, and located in what is now Grant County, where he bought and improved a farm, and by his charity and the interest he manifested in all enterprises has won the esteem and good will of the entire community. I. P. Shepherd remained with his father until his majority, and was educated to be what he is, a good farmer, but he does not follow that calling, as he is making a success in another direction. In 1872 he went to Mississippi, and was absent about eight months, and in 1881 he built a mill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, in which business he has been actively engaged ever since. He has erected three mills, one of them being near Sheridan; this he has since sold, together with a cotton-gin. In 1874 he was occupied in merchandising. Mr. Shepherd selected for his wife Mrs. Rebecca Stephens (*nee* Mayberry), a daughter of Jacob Mayberry, one of the pioneers who settled in the county about 1840. Mr. Shepherd has a pleasant residence in Sheridan, his home being one of the most hospitable to be found. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity in which he is Past Master and Junior Warden, besides having held other official positions. He has held the office of clerk (being appointed to fill an unexpired term) and has also served as Deputy Sheriff.

Jared H. Sudduth, one of Merry Green Township's enterprising citizens, was born in Tuscaloosa County, Ala. March 20, 1832, and is the son of Jared and Catherine (Henderson) Sudduth, natives of Georgia and Alabama, respectively. Mr. Sudduth moved to Alabama soon after his marriage and remained there until his death, which occurred in 1836; his wife died a few years before, thus leaving Jared an orphan very young. He came to what is now Ashley County, Ark., in 1848 and resided there nearly four years; but in September, 1852, returned to Alabama for his promised bride, Matilda E. Poe. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Arkansas, locating near the place they now call home. That Mr. Sudduth is ambitious and a worker is a fact proven beyond a doubt. He has cleared and improved five different farms in various parts of the surrounding country, and the one on which he now lives is in excellent condition. Mr. and Mrs. Sudduth are the parents of seven children, four having died in infancy. Those living are: Susan (wife of J. J. Allison), J. B. Sudduth and Emily E. (wife of J. G. Stephens whose sketch appears in this history.) Mr. Sudduth and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He was elected as first bailiff of Merry Green Township, and is a Master Mason.

Trimaghan Thompson, farmer and proprietor of hotel at Sheridan, Grant County, was born in Alabama January 13, 1839, and is the son of John H. and Mary (Ingram) Thompson, natives of North Carolina and Alabama, respectively. John Thompson was a mechanic, blacksmith and gunsmith by trade. After moving to Mississippi he resided there for ten years working at his chosen calling, besides owning a fine plantation and a number of slaves. In December, 1854, he came to Arkansas and located in what is now Grant County, where he carried on his trade, also opening up a farm, on which he resided until his death, in 1860. He was married twice, Mary Ingram being his second wife. The subject of this sketch came to this county with his father when a boy of fifteen. He enlisted in the Confederate service in July, 1861, in Company A, Eleventh Arkansas Infantry, and served three years, being promoted from private to orderly sergeant, and as such participated in the engagements of New Madrid, Island No. 10

and a number of others. In the latter battle his regiment was captured, but Mr. Thompson made his escape and joined the Second Arkansas Infantry and was in the fight at Tuscumbia River, covered the retreat from Corinth, and was also in the battle of Perryville, Ky., after which he joined his own regiment at Port Hudson, La. He returned home in 1864, where he engaged in farming, and on September 28, 1865, was married in Grant County to Martha A. Shepherd, a native of Alabama, daughter of Isaac and Martha Shepherd, and sister of M. N. Shepherd (whose biography appears in this work). After his marriage Mr. Thompson opened up a farm two miles and a half north of Sheridan, where he resided up to January, 1889, there putting up a good house and buildings and setting out a fine orchard. At the date mentioned he moved to Sheridan, where he took charge of the hotel, and has been "mine host" since that time. He has also served as justice of the peace for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of three children: Fannie (a young lady), Henry and Luther L. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Thompson also belongs to the Masonic order, in which he has held several offices.

Lyttleton M. Veazey, farmer and justice of the peace of Sheridan, Merry Green Township, Grant County, Ark., is a native of Alabama, and was born in Shelby County, March 9, 1830. He is the son of John Veazey and Nancy (King) Veazey. Mr. Veazey moved from Alabama to Arkansas in 1845, arriving here in November of that year, and settling in what is now Grant County, on a farm near Sheridan, where he resided until his death in 1866. His wife dying in Alabama, in 1833, left a family of three sons and five daughters, three of whom (our subject and two sisters) only are living. Lyttleton M. was a boy of fifteen when he came to Arkansas with his father. In 1854 he settled on the farm on which he now resides, near Sheridan, and now has about 100 acres cleared, with large buildings, besides an extensive orchard. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1862, in the Eighteenth Arkansas Infantry, in which he served until taken prisoner, July 9, 1863, being held three days as prisoner, when he was paroled. He was in the battle of Port Hudson, and was engaged for forty eight days in continual fighting, also in a number of skirmishes. After the war Mr. Veazey returned to his farm and was appointed justice of the peace, in 1866, after which he was elected to the office, and has served in that capacity nearly ever since, except one or two terms, filling the office with great credit. Mr. Veazey married Miss Mary Elizabeth Clark, a native of Tennessee, in (now) Grant County, in 1856. By that marriage he was the father of nine children: Eugenie (wife of Benj. F. Hill), W. F., John S., Nancy J. (wife of Walter Griffin), Lloyd C., Lyttleton M., Mary E., Edward B. and Orlando B.; also three children who died in childhood, one of whom, Layfaette F., when at the age of seven years, was lost in the woods, on February 3, 1867. His remains were not found until the following December, about one mile from home. In December, 1887, Mr. Veazey was married to Mrs. Melissa (Jackson) Atchley, a daughter of Thomas and Delpha Jackson, a widow, and a native of Alabama, who came to Arkansas when only six years old. Mr. and Mrs. Veazey belong to the Baptist Church. Mr. Veazey is a member of the Masonic order, and has served both as Tyler and Treasurer; the last office he has held for the past thirteen years.

William J. Wallace has risen through his own efforts to a position as one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of Darysaw Township. Born in Davidson County, Tenn., April 12, 1841, he is the son of John M. and Sarah E. (Smith) Wallace, both born, reared and married in Tennessee. The former was an expert mechanic, and followed his trade in Nashville for a number of years. In 1853 he moved to Mississippi and located in Carroll County, there engaging in farming and blacksmithing, and in the fall of 1874 took up his abode in Grant County, Ark., where his death occurred, in 1886; his wife had died four months previous. W. J. accompanied his parents to Mississippi, being at that time a lad of twelve, having received most of his education in Nashville, Tenn., before that age, but his keen observation has made him a well-

informed man, thoroughly posted on all current subjects of the day. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service as a private in the Fourth Mississippi Infantry, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and served in that capacity till disabled in 1864. He participated in the fight of Fort Donelson, and was captured and taken prisoner, being held seven months at Indianapolis, and exchanged at Vicksburg in September, 1862. He was afterward in the fight at Port Gibson, and also in the engagement at Big Black Bridge, where he was again captured, but escaped after three days' confinement, by walking out in Federal uniform. In an encounter eleven miles above Atlanta he was shot through the right arm and permanently disabled. After the war Mr. Wallace returned to Carroll County, Miss., and resumed the occupation of farming, but in the fall of 1874 moved to Arkansas and located in Grant County. In 1883 he came to the place where he now resides. He is an industrious, energetic man, as is evinced by the excellent state in which his land now is, the good condition of his house, barns, etc., indicating prosperity and comfort. He has 300 acres with seventy five well improved, and possesses all the stock and implements to successfully carry on his operations. Mr. Wallace was married June 17, 1860, when in his twentieth year, to Miss Mary A. Booth, of Mississippi, daughter of the Rev. J. R. Booth, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They are the parents of seven children living: William, Robert and George (married), Dudley, Reuben, Nathan and Ida. Two children are dead: Mittie (who died at Sheridan, aged six years) and James (died in infancy in 1871). Mr. Wallace was elected justice of the peace, serving one term, and served eight years as notary public. In 1886 he was elected clerk of Grant County, and served one term, again retiring to private life, preferring the farm to the confinement of office work. He was appointed by the Governor as one of the board of equalization in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and all their children, except the youngest, are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he is one of the ruling elders. He is a member of the Masonic order, and Past Master.

H. P. Watson, M. D., a prominent member of the medical fraternity in Grant County, and a leading planter, was born in South Carolina, on September 8, 1830, and is a son of Samuel and Lucretia (Hogan) Watson, both natives of the same State. The parents were married in 1828, and thirteen children were born by their union, of whom seven are yet living and all residing in this State. The father was a planter, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1880, he owned about 320 acres of very productive land. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church, and earnest Christian people. The mother is still living, and resides with one of her daughters. H. P. Watson, the principal of this sketch, was educated near Benton, in Saline County, Ark., and received a thorough training in all of the English branches. On August 13, 1851, he was married to Miss Parilee G. Hunter, an estimable lady and a daughter of John and Bettie Hunter. Twelve children were born to this union, of whom seven were boys and five girls: Samuel W., John W., Sarah E., Lucretia J., William M., Corinne R., Ezekiel T., James F., Harvey H., Martha E. and Sophia M. Dr. Watson lost his excellent wife in 1879, and on November 27, 1881, he was married to Miss Lillie James, a daughter of William and Jane James, by whom he has had three children: Charley P., Ernest M. and Phineas. Dr. Watson's plantation consists of about 500 acres of very fertile land, the greater portion of which is under cultivation. As a physician he ranks high among the profession in Central Arkansas, and has a practice that is a flattering testimony to his skill. In religious belief the Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Church, and take an active interest in aiding all religious and educational enterprises. He is a very popular man with all classes, and a keen student of human nature, and is one of the foremost spirits in any affair that tends to develop and improve his county.

George T. Wells. One noticeable feature connected with Grant County, is the spirit of enterprise that seems to pervade and infect its residents. Chief among the merchants and farmers of that section is Mr. Wells. He is a native of Grant

County, and was born on February 5, 1853, and is a son of Adolphus and Martha (Clegg) Wells, of Tennessee and Arkansas, respectively, the father born in the year 1827, and educated in his native State. The elder Wells moved to Arkansas, in 1848, and there met and married his wife, by whom he has had six children, two of them living only and residing in this State. He was a successful farmer and a prominent citizen of Grant County. In secret societies he belonged to the Knights of Honor, and was one of the first charter members of his lodge. He and wife were members of the Methodist Church, and devout Christian people. Several years after his death, which occurred on January 8, 1859, his widow was again married, her second husband being Mr. J. R. Henry, by whom she had three sons, two still living. George T. Wells was reared and educated in Grant and Jefferson Counties, and the good moral training he received in his youth has still clung to him in later life. On October 18, 1874, he was married to Miss Adaline Akin, daughter of Arthur and Nancy J. Akin, old settlers of Arkansas. Four children were born to this union, three boys and one girl, of whom there are three still living: Martha T., Arthur A. and Karl A. Mr. Wells has been very successful in his agricultural and business ventures, and now owns about 420 acres of the best land in that section, with about seventy five acres under cultivation. His store is largely patronized, and will invoice about $500 of first class merchandise, and his legitimate methods of doing business and treating his customers fairly in every respect, have made his name one of the stanchest in commercial circles. In religious belief, both he and wife belong to the Methodist Church, and are among its most liberal supporters.

John A. West is justly considered one among the leading citizens of Madison Township, Grant County. He was born in Tippah County, Miss., August 4, 1847, being the son of James and Eliza (Partlow) West, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and South Carolina. The father was born February 1, 1795, and died August 9, 1872. His wife was born January 29, 1806, and died July 24, 1879. They were married in South Carolina, moving thence to Tippah County, Miss., which they made their home until 1849, when they came to Arkansas, locating near the present location of their son John. Here they resided during the remainder of their lives. Mrs. West was a member of the Baptist Church for many years previous to her death. Mr. West followed farming all his life, and was very successful, never having to buy corn or meat, as he raised both in abundance. He was well known as a farmer, and respected by all his acquaintances. Out of a family of eleven children born to them, but four survive: William M. (a farmer of Jefferson County), Rebecca L. (wife of James Prescott, a farmer, now deceased), Salena (wife of W. P. Clement, a farmer of Grant County) and John A. (who is the youngest.) Receiving his education in what is now Grant County, John A. West, at the age of twenty one years, began life for himself as a farmer. Though his means at the time were very limited, through his indomitable energy and industry, he now owns 340 acres of land, with about ninety acres of medium fertility in cultivation. On September 3, 1868, he was married to Elizabeth Clement, daughter of James Clement, of Grant County. She was born in Northwestern Georgia, in the month of March, 1850. By this union there were nine children, all of whom are living: James F., Noah S., Benjamin J., William P., Greenberry, Joseph W., Ella J., John T. and Henry E. Mr. West is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, officiating as elder, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Free and Accepted Mason, now holding the office of Worshipful Master in Taylor Lodge No. 206. He has also represented his lodge in the Most Worthy Grand Lodge of Arkansas. He is a friend of all religious and educational enterprises, and politically is a member of the Republican party. In connection with farming, he has worked some as a carpenter, though not claiming to be an adept at that trade.

Daniel R. Williams, was born in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, April 23, 1834, is a prominent farmer and merchant of Grant County and the son of Whitmel and Besthada (Taylor) Will

iams, natives of Edgecombe County. They lived in their native county until death overtook them, he dying in 1873 at about the age of sixty-five, and his wife in 1877 when seventy one or seventy two years of age. She was a member of the Baptist Church for a number of years. He was a Whig in politics, and during the muster of militia served as captain for several years, when his oldest son be coming old enough succeeded him. He was a very charitable old gentleman, well known and universally respected. His parents were English and Irish. To this union with Miss Taylor were born nine children, all living till maturity. Daniel R., the fifth child, received his education in North Carolina, and at the age of twenty one years left home and worked out for five years, when he came to Arkansas, reaching here in 1860, and locating in the neighborhood of Grape Vine. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, First Arkansas Infantry, serving till the surrender at Greenville, N. C., in May, 1865. He took part in many battles, among which were those of Corinth, Green River Bridge (Ky.), Perryville (Ky.), Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. In the Atlanta campaign, at Resaca, he received a scalp wound from a bursting shell, disabling him from duty for eight weeks. He participated in the battles around Atlanta, Franklin, Tennessee and Nashville, and was then taken back to North Carolina and surrendered. After the war closed he returned to Arkansas and to his family. His earthly possessions consisted of $1.25 and his farm of eighty acres with about one and one-half acres cleared. He immediately began to farm and has continued to the present day, and through industry and good management he now owns a splendid place of 1,100 acres. On May 21, 1861, he was married to Catharine Lybrand, daughter of Jacob and Nancy Lybrand, of Grant County. She was born in Lexington District, S. C., June 6, 1841. By this marriage there were two children: Charles K. and Anna P., both living. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he has served as clerk for several years. He is a member of the Democratic party and a Mason. In December, 1883, he went into the mercantile business, which has since received his attention. As a wide-awake and enterprising citizen he stands at the head, always favoring the cause of education and religion, and championing schemes for public improvement.

Augustus A. C. Williams, son of James Williams, a planter of Georgia, was born in Tippah County, Miss., September 26, 1840, his father having also been born and reared in Georgia, where he met and married Barbara Myers, a native of the same State. He owned and operated a plantation in Tippah County up to the year 1844, but at that time moved to Arkansas, settling in Jefferson County, in what is now Grant County. He later purchased a farm, reared his family and resided in prosperity till shortly before his death, which occurred in St. Francis County. Augustus A. C., his son, grew to manhood on the farm of his father in Grant County and in 1862, when the war broke out, enlisted in the Confederate service, casting his lot with the First Arkansas Regiment, also Ninth Arkansas Regiment and later with the Eighteenth. He served faithfully and gallantly until his discharge in 1863, participating in the fight at Farmington (Miss.), Fort Pillow and many minor skirmishes. When discharged he returned to his old home in Grant County and took up his work where he had left off, following farming until 1869. Then moving to Union Springs he began the manufacture of lumber, but left this in 1874, and took up the study of medicine. His literary education had been almost wholly self gained, but he advanced rapidly in his new study and began to practice in 1876. In 1880 he took a course of lectures at the Medical Department of Little Rock University, and in 1882 83 took the graduating course, graduating in the spring of 1883. Previous to this (1872) the Doctor had located at Prattsville, and ever since has been a resident of this place, becoming connected with some worthy business enterprises. He also served as postmaster of Prattsville for about seven years. He has been married twice. The first wife, Elizabeth Davis, a native of Jefferson County, he married in 1863. There were nine children by this marriage, his wife dying in 1881.

His second wife, Sarah Welthy Ann Laster, daughter of George Laster, he married in Grant County in September, 1883. She has borne him five children. A member of the Baptist Church, she has always been a worthy helpmate to him. The Doctor is a member of Sheridan Lodge of Masons at present, and has held important positions in White Sulphur Lodge and also in Taylor Lodge. Starting in after the war without a dollar, he has, through his frugality, accumulated a large amount of property, real and personal. He owns two good farms of about 200 acres, besides his mill property, cotton gins and interest in lands in St. Francis and Jefferson Counties. The politics of the Doctor formerly was Democratic, but he now believes in protection and is, consequently, a strong Republican.

Hon. Joseph S. Williams, in his journalistic enterprises, as well as in the capacity of citizen, is popular and much respected hereabouts. He is the editor of the Head Light, published at Sheridan, Grant County, and is the son of Dr. W. W. Williams, his birth occurring February 21, 1844, in Bolivar, Hardeman County, Tenn. Dr. W. W. Williams was a native of North Carolina, where he was educated, afterward marrying Elizabeth B. Harvey, also of North Carolina origin, and a near relative of a former Governor of that State. They moved at an early day to Tennessee, locating first in Hardeman County, where Dr. Williams practiced medicine and later was licensed and admitted to the ministry, and after a short time moved to Fayette County, which was his home till his death, in 1847. He was a local preacher for a number of years, and also a large plantation and slave owner. Joseph S. and his mother moved to Arkansas in 1855, and after a two-years' residence in Independence County located in Dallas County, where he remained until grown to manhood, receiving a good education from the best schools of the State. In 1861 he enlisted in the regular Confederate army at Lynchburg, Va., in the Third Arkansas Infantry, and served as private, but was afterward promoted to sergeant-major, and served as such till the close of the war. He surrendered at Appomattox Court House with Lee April 9, 1865, and was one of seven remaining of the original company of 117. Thrilling experiences were passed through during his participation in the battles of Cheat Mountain, the seven days' fight around Richmond (Va.), Sharpsburg (where he was wounded through the left leg), Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Suffolk and many other engagements. After the close of the war Mr. Williams returned to Arkansas and taught school in Hot Springs for ten years, and in 1874 commenced the study of law. In 1876 he was elected representative of Hot Spring County in the legislature, and served one term with honorable distinction. In 1880 he was elected State senator to represent the Ninth senatorial district (embracing Hot Spring, Grant and Saline Counties). In 1877, after a thorough examination, he was admitted to the bar and practiced in Hot Springs until 1882, then moving to Grant County, where he has since followed his profession with gratifying success. He is editor of the Head Light, which he purchased in company with S. D. Reese, an old citizen and sheriff of the county, but after a time Mr. Williams bought out Mr. Reese's interest in the paper and also changed the name from the Sheridan Spy to the title it now has. The Colonel's first wife was Miss Mattie Seay, a native of Montgomery County, Ark., and who afterward died in Hot Springs, Ark. Of this marriage there are four children. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Mary L. Mabis, a widow, and an estimable lady. She was reared and educated in this State and Alabama. Mr. Williams is District Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic district of Arkansas, and besides having acted as Master of his lodge, has held other positions in this order. In 1872 he was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which himself and his estimable wife are devoted members. It is scarcely necessary to add that Mr. Williams is a man of extended acquaintance and counts his friends by the score. If he has any enemies they are very few. He is a generous contributor to all enterprises worthy of support, and a zealous worker in affairs that betoken the good or growth of the county, deeming it a rare privilege to be of help in any particular to matters deserving promotion.

John F. H. Wilson, a prominent merchant of Sheridan, whose name is often used as a synonym of enterprise, was born in the State of Alabama, on December 29, 1849, and is a son of B. B. and Louisa Wilson, of the same State. The father moved from Pike to Lowndes County, where he farmed for about ten years, and from there came to Arkansas, in 1860, arriving on Christmas Day of that year. His first location was in what is now Grant County, where he purchased a farm, upon which he resided for six months and a half, and then came from there to Sheridan. He is one of the most upright and conscientious men in Grant County, and a general favorite in business and agricultural circles. His son, John F. H., the principal of this sketch, was a boy, twelve years old, on arriving in Grant County. The latter remained with his father until he attained his maturity, and would probably not have left him just then, but for the fact that a pair of bright eyes captured his heart, and April 7, 1872, he was married to Miss Laura J. Thomas, of Georgia. After his marriage young Wilson located on a farm in Grant County, with his bride, until the year 1886. He then moved to Sheridan, and turned his attention to commercial life, in which he has continued ever since, with good success. He has won the confidence of his fellow citizens in the new home, and during his residence here has held several public offices. His first wife died in 1884, and he was again married, his second wife being Miss Fannie K. Braden, a daughter of Wiley Braden, a well known resident of this State. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and devout, Christian people. In secret societies Mr. Wilson belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is Past Warden of his lodge His substantial position as a citizen is well merited.

# CHAPTER XXV.

PROMINENT COLORED CITIZENS OF CENTRAL ARKANSAS PROF. J. T. BAILEY—HON. M. W. GIBBS—FERD HAVIS—FRANK JACKSON—WILEY JONES—WILLIAM LAPORTE—A. M. MIDDLEBROOKS A. S. MOON—WILLIAM PETERS—MAJOR P. POINTER—SIMON R. RAWLS W. A. RECTOR A. L. RICHMOND—CALVIN SANDERS—DR. J. H. SMITH—PLEASANT TATE—GEO. W. WALKER—SOLOMON WINFREY.

Prof. Julian Talbot Bailey, A. M., of Little Rock, was born near Barnett, Warren County, Ga., March 22, 1859. His parents were Pierce and Adeline Bailey, the former a native of Warren County, Ga., and the latter of Henrico County, Va. From a very early age he evinced a great desire for learning, and his mother at once wisely determined to give, if possible, her only child a complete education. After finishing the course of study pursued in the common schools of Warren and Taliaferro Counties, he was sent to the Atlanta University, where he pursued the college preparatory course, from which he graduated at the age of seventeen at the head of his class. He then attended Howard University, supplementing his previous studies with a complete college course. Since his school days his student life has not ceased, as his proficiency and distinguished position in scientific, mathematical and linguistic affairs amply indicate. His modest and retiring disposition has perhaps caused him to be less known than he otherwise might have been, but there are few young men who possess a more varied and solid scholarship than he. Soon after leaving college Mr. Bailey went to North Carolina, where he was principal for some time of the Roanoke Normal and Collegiate Institute. He also published and edited the National Enquirer in the same State until the spring of 1884, when he was offered the editorial chair of the Arkansas Herald. Considering Arkansas a more inviting field, he accepted the offer. His editorial management of the Herald was marked by signal ability and success, in consequence of which he at once received encomiums from the leading men and papers, both white and colored, throughout the State. Such was the effect of his ability as a journalist upon the Arkansans that scarcely had he edited the Herald a month before it was decided by the Arkansas Herald and Mansion Publishing Companies to consolidate the papers. He was then elected editor of the joint publication, which at once was regarded as one of the leading negro journals of the country. He continued to edit the Herald-Mansion until the fall of 1884, when he was elected professor of natural science and belles lettres of the Philander Smith University, of Little Rock. There being but little to gain from negro journalism, in a pecuniary sense, he found it necessary to resign his editorial chair to accept the position as professor in the University. In the fall of 1885 he was elected professor of higher mathematics and astronomy in the Mississippi State Normal College, which position he filled with credit to himself and his people, in addition to editing the Little Rock Sun, an independent newspaper, which is noted for its outspoken sentiments in advocacy of the race. Howard University has conferred the degree master of arts upon Prof. Bailey. During the years 1886 87 he successfully filled the presidential chair of Bethel University

at Little Rock, since which time he has, in addition to his editorial duties, been actively engaged in the practice of law, being one of the very few Africo Americans who practice before the Supreme and United States courts, in addition to the inferior courts of the State. He has a large and growing practice, and his phenomenal success stamps him as one of the brightest stars in the Arkansas legal firmament. Prof. Bailey has always taken an active part in the politics of his adopted State. As a speaker he is pleasing, interesting and eloquent. He is a man of strong convictions, tender sympathies, great firmness and decision of purpose, with high personal character. He possesses severe earnestness, pluck, manly courage, aims high, is ambitious and far reaching, with great self reliance and self respect.

Hon. Mifflin Wister Gibbs, a resident of Little Rock, and the first colored judge in the United States, was born in the City of Philadelphia in April, 1828. His father was a Methodist minister, but died when the subject of this sketch was but eight years old His widowed mother was an industrious and frugal woman with remarkable force of character, and did the best to encourage his pursuit of knowledge. At the age of seventeen, having to make his own way in the world, he left school and entered upon the battle of life, or, to use a familiar epigram of the Judge, "to face a frowning world." He was apprenticed to a carpenter and builder, and at the end of his apprenticeship he became a contractor and builder on his own account. Mr. Gibbs lost no opportunity to cultivate his tastes for literature and literary pursuits, and at the age of twenty one he was a conspicuous member of the Philomathean Institute of Philadelphia, a literary association of which Purvis, Douglass, Whipper, Weir and other noted colored men of that era were shining lights. He was a member of the Anti slavery Society, and a shrewd and active agent and worker of the now historic Underground Railway. Among the many fugitives in whose rescue he was instrumental, and whom he assisted to reach shelter and security under the British flag, were William and Ellen Craft (a prominent character in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"), William Box Brown, and several other celebrities of the anti slavery times. About 1849 Frederick Douglass and the late Charles Lenox Remond visited Philadelphia to take part in the anti slavery convention of that year. They were much impressed with the advanced ideas and earnest manner of young "Miff" Gibbs, as his elderly contemporaries called him, and they persuaded him to embark upon a lecturing tour in New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. While so engaged the California gold fever broke out and soon became epidemic. Meeting in his travels several successful gold seekers, who had just returned, and who gave him dazzling accounts of the new Eldorado, he resolved at the close of his lecturing tour to try his fortunes in what was then considered a terra incognita. A voyage to San Francisco in those days by way of the Isthmus of Panama was a serious and expensive undertaking; but nothing daunted he stepped jauntily across the gang plank of a steamer in New York bound for the Pacific, with "youth in the helm and hope in the prow," and arrived in San Francisco in the latter part of 1850 without (as he himself said) "a dollar betwixt him and the high Heaven," but filled with hope and expectations. Ordinary mechanics were getting $10 per day, and common laborers quite as much. At first he worked at his trade, but after one or two difficulties with white mechanics who refused to work with him, he abandoned the occupation and formed a partnership with Nathan Pointer in the clothing business, in which they were very successful. In 1852 Mr. Gibbs entered into a large enterprise with Peter Lester as his partner. Under the firm name of Lester & Gibbs they established a first class business as importers of fine boots and shoes, for which gilt edge prices were then paid in San Francisco, Judge Gibbs was one of the proprietors and publishers as well as contributors of the first colored paper published in California, the "Mirror of the Times." In 1858 the gold discoveries of the Frazier River, in British Columbia, offered tempting commercial and other opportunities, and Mr. Gibbs again embarked on board a Pacific steamer and arrived at Victoria, the quasi

city and chief emporium of the Hudson Bay Company. Seeing that Victoria possessed unsurpassed natural advantages in location, a salubrious climate, and commodious harbor, he wisely concluded that it was bound to become a commercial capital and immediately engaged in business, investing largely in real estate and building the second mercantile house outside the Hudson Bay Company's fort. His operations in real estate were extensive and invariably successful, and he built several of the largest business houses; and one of the most beautiful villas in Victoria he occupied as his family residence for many years, and afterward sold it to Judge Crease, attorney-general of the colony, who has since occupied it. Having amassed considerable wealth, and owning, as he did, property enough to bring him in a large rental, he concluded to withdraw from active business operations. In 1866 he was elected to represent the most aristocratic ward in the common council of the city of Victoria. On the discovery of anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island, being the first discovery of the kind on the Pacific coast, Mr. Gibbs became a large share holder in an English company, and was elected one of the directors. When the company advertised for proposals for building a railroad, wharves, etc., Mr. Gibbs resigned his position as director and put in a bid, which, although not the lowest, was accepted on account of his known responsibility and integrity. He left Victoria in January, 1867, on the steamer Otto, taking with him fifty men, surveyors, mechanics and laborers. He finished his contract within the stipulated time, twelve months, in spite of hostile Indian demonstrations, and sent the first cargo of anthracite coal ever unearthed on the Pacific coast, to the directors and to a market. Previous to entering on this enterprise he had determined to return to the United States, and had been reading law under a celebrated English barrister. After completing his contract and returning to Victoria, he settled up his business affairs and returned to the United States, going to Oberlin, Ohio, where he settled with his wife and children, and entered the law department of the college, from which he graduated in 1870. He then started south, determined to settle at some desirable point. He finally settled at Little Rock, and entered the law firm of Benjamin & Barnes, a leading law firm of Little Rock, where he completed his studies and was admitted to the bar. One year afterward he was appointed county attorney of Pulaski County, which position he resigned in 1873, when the citizens of Little Rock elected him city judge, he being the first colored man elected to that position in the United States. In June, 1876, Judge Gibbs was appointed by President Hayes, registrar of the land office at Little Rock, to which office he was re appointed in 1881. He is a partner in the Electric Light Company, and a large share-holder in several other companies, and lives in a handsome suburban residence, which he lately built. Judge Gibbs was married to Mariah A. Alexander, of Kentucky, and they are now the parents of four children: Donald (who lives at Victoria), Harase (a printer), Idah (a graduate of Oberlin College) and Hattie (a graduate of the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin). Judge Gibbs has been endorsed by the Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas, for receiver of public moneys of the Little Rock Land Office, and as he is without opposition it is expected that President Harrison will appoint him.

Ferd Havis, circuit clerk and recorder, Pine Bluff, Ark. In the brief sketch of this useful and well respected citizen may be seen how it is possible for a young man to rise in the world through individual efforts, when not in the possession of means other than those bestowed by nature. He was born in Desha County, Ark., November 15, 1846, and is the son of John Havis. Ferd Havis came to Jefferson County, Ark., when but a boy, grew to manhood there and there received his education in the common schools. He is a barber by trade and followed this vocation up to the date of his election to his present office. In 1871 he was elected alderman in the city of Pine Bluff, and served two years; he was elected as a member of the legislature in the fall of 1872 for two years, and upon the adjournment of the legislature in 1873, was appointed assessor of Jefferson County, for four years. In 1874 he received a commission

from Gov. Baxter, as colonel in the Brooks-Baxter War. In the fall of 1874 he was again elected as alderman of the city of Pine Bluff, to which position he has been continuously elected to this date. In 1882 he was elected to his present office of circuit clerk, having been three times elected to that office since. He was elected as a delegate to the National Convention in 1880, 1884 and 1888, and was one of the "Old Guards" of the 306 that stood by Grant, and also the vice president for the State of Arkansas, in the National Convention of 1888. He makes a good officer and discharges the duties of his position in an able and efficient manner. He received the caucus vote of the Republican members of the legislature of 1887, for United States senator, from the State of Arkansas, and is the present chairman of the Republican County central committee of Jefferson County. During slave times he had as a master John Havis. Mr. Havis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the G. U. O. O. F. Lodge and United Brothers of Friendship. He owns about 2,000 acres of land and is quite wealthy.

Frank Jackson, well known in this section of country, and especially in Jefferson County, where he resides, is a native of South Carolina, having been born in Abbeville September 13, 1853. He has been a public servant in Jefferson County for some years, having given eight years of his time as magistrate and five years as school director, and is one of the leaders in Republican politics. In 1858 Mr. Jackson came to Arkansas with his parents, Marshall and Hattie Jackson, natives of South Carolina, who settled in Jefferson County. He received his education in private schools, and at the age of twenty one married Miss Clara Perry, a native of Perry County, Ark., by whom he is the father of three children: Ella (aged seventeen), Havis (aged fifteen) and Hallie. Mr. Jackson owns sixty acres of valuable land, which is now planted to corn and cotton. He belongs to several societies, the principal one being B. & O. A. S., of Pine Bluff, Ark. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. For six years he has followed the vocation of a school-teacher, and has become a prominent citizen.

Lloyd Y. Jackson, a brother of Frank Jackson, whose sketch immediately precedes this, has been a school teacher in Jefferson County for a number of years. He was born in South Carolina November 17, 1858, being a son of Marshall and Hattie Jackson, of the same State. The father was born in 1829, and the mother in 1837, and in 1858 they came to Arkansas, bringing with them our subject, who was then a child. Lloyd Y. received his education in the private schools, and in 1882 began business for himself, and the same year married Miss Sarah P. Strong. He is now the owner of twenty acres of valuable land devoted to corn and cotton. He is a public spirited man, a Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church, as is his wife. During his school days Mr. Jackson was always a hard student, never leaving his studies for food or play until lessons were learned. Most of the time he had to work for his board and tuition, for in those days his father was financially pressed in paying for his farm of 260 acres. When at school Lloyd was considered one of the brightest scholars, and at the close of the term in 1875 received the highest reward of merit over 250 pupils. It was left to the entire number to decide who was the most worthy of this honor, but the reward was unanimously voted to him. He commenced teaching in 1876 at the age of eighteen, at a salary of $100 per month, and has since had encouraging success, the secret of which lies in the close attention and hard study which have characterized his efforts. He was considered in youth the most fluent of any in school on declamations, and upon the building of the city high school of Pine Bluff in 1872 declaimed in a manner which startled many of the prominent men of the town, who predicted a great future for him. He chose the vocation as teacher, believing that the best use to which he might put his education was in helping emancipated people by teaching and setting a good example for them. He has been his church's choice every year for seven consecutive years as delegate to the Arkansas Baptist State Convention.

Wiley Jones, Pine Bluff, Ark. It is not often that the biographer of to day, in referring to the

Riley Jones

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

lives of those whom it is his privilege to meet, is permitted to enter upon the record of a man more deserving of honorable mention than Wiley Jones, of Pine Bluff, Ark., one whose name is almost a household word in Central Arkansas, and to whom the citizens of this section, especially, owe a very great debt of gratitude. His career has been a remarkable one, and as noted in this brief sketch, can not fail of interest, even to the most indifferent reader. Mr. Jones was born in Madison County, Ga., July 14, 1848. His father was George Jones, a Georgia planter; his mother's name was Ann, one of George Jones' slaves, a woman far above mediocrity of women of her race in point of general intelligence, form and features. She was the mother of six children, by George Jones: Mathew (the eldest, a man of fine constructive ability, whose services as superintendent of the construction of the Wiley Jones Street Car Line, at Pine Bluff, Ark., are well remembered), Thomas (who died several years ago), Julia (wife of Mr. Ben Reed, one of the most prominent colored men in Pine Bluff), Wiley (the subject of this sketch), Taylor (who was murdered in Johnson County, Ark., for the money on his person, some years ago), and James (who is manager of Wiley's mercantile business, a shrewd business man, enjoying the confidence of his fellow citizens, both white and colored). Wiley was named by his mother, for the family physician, Walter. Being somewhat mischievous and wild, but never vicious, he was nicknamed Wiley, which name he retained, although, as he grew to man's estate, he proved to be rather sedate and thoughtful. When five years of age, his father moved by wagons from Georgia to Jefferson County, Ark., taking with him over forty slaves, and his slave wife and her children, settling on the Gov. Byrd plantation, twelve miles above Pine Bluff, on the Arkansas River, where he died in 1858. When on his death bed he told his wife that he had made provision for the freedom of herself and children. This intention of her husband to free his loved ones she maintained to the hour of her death, but no manumission papers could be found, and if such were prepared, they were destroyed, and the expected freedom was denied. The family were sold by the administrator of the estate, to one Peter Finerty, who held them a short time and sold them to Gen. James Yell, a distinguished lawyer and planter of Pine Bluff. Wiley was sent to the plantation, and drove the gin mules during the cotton ginning season. When only ten years of age, on the marriage of Pitts, Gen. Yell's only son, Wiley was a marriage gift to the young benedict, who made him his body servant, and treated him kindly. At twelve years of age he drove his mistress' carriage horses, and was the special trusted servant of Col Yell and his wife. While in this service he improved himself in every way possible, and laid the foundation of that self reliance and sound judgment which stamp him now a remarkable man. On the inauguration of the Civil War he attended his master as his camp servant. At the death of Gen. Yell, who fell while leading a charge on a Federal battery, at the battle of Mansfield, La., Wiley at once joined the Yell family, who were refugees at Waco, Texas. There he served as porter in a mercantile house one year. On the expiration of his term as porter, he was hired to drive wagons, loaded with cotton, to San Antonio, Texas. At the close of the war he returned with Mrs. Yell to her home at Monticello, Ark. Set at liberty by the emancipation act, he was free to take such steps as seemed to him best. Leaving Monticello, he debated in his mind whether he would locate in Pine Bluff or Fort Smith, Ark. Visiting the latter place, but not being pleased with the outlook, he returned to Pine Bluff, resolving to cast his lot in that city. Being now seventeen years of age, and capable of any manual labor, he hired, at $20 per month, to a mule driver, with whom he worked several months. He then contracted with his old master's son, Col. Yell, to work on his plantation, at $20 per month. In a short time, his superior intelligence and administrative ability, warranted Col. Yell in placing Wiley at the head of his planting interest, giving him full control, in which capacity he remained until the crops were marketed. Tiring of plantation work, and believing a higher destiny awaited him, Wiley moved to Pine Bluff and

hired at a saloon, remaining one year. Having made some proficiency as a barber at odd times, he decided to work at that trade, and took a barber's chair in the shop of his brother in law, Ben Reed, where he labored ten years. During that time he laid the foundation of his fortune, saving every cent of his earnings, paying his board by waiting on the guests at a hotel near by at meal hours. He found a ready market for the loan of his money at the office of a well known broker of Pine Bluff, to whom he loaned the principal and interest, as it accrued, realizing the largest interest the laws allowed. Mr. Jones is now considered a wealthy man, and, with unbroken success, will amass one of the largest fortunes in the South. He is owner of some of the most valuable real estate in the city; is sole owner of the Wiley Jones Street Car Line, now nearly six miles long. This street railway is laid with twenty pound steel rails, manufactured by Paddock Hawley Iron Company, of St. Louis, expressly for the Wiley Jones railway. His cars are all new, and are the very best built by the John Stephenson Company, of New York City, and the St. Louis Car Company, of St. Louis. He renders his road wonderfully attractive by securing the best equipment. His car stables and barns are fine and admirably suited to the service, and are located on the periphery of his belt line. at his beautiful park of fifty five acres, south of the city, in which is a half mile racing track, said to be second to none in the South. Adjoining this park are the Colored People's Fair Grounds, where is a handsome floral pavilion of octagon shape, and a large and well constructed amphitheatre, stock-stables and stalls, all the property of Mr. Jones, and not a cent of debt is owing on anything. Mr. Jones is very fond of fine stock, and owns some of the finest in the South, among which are noted trotters. He is truly a benefactor to the deserving of his race, aiding with his ample means those who are disposed to help themselves. His example and advice are eagerly sought, and, when followed, have resulted favorably to the party interested. No man is more liberal with his means, where the advancement of his race is the object. There are few men of either race who stand higher with his fellow citizens, both white and colored. He so deports himself toward the white race as to command respect from all classes; he is as polite and courteous to the poor white laborer as he is to the man of wealth. While decided in his political views, he is no politician; he is a Republican in principle, and an earnest worker in any cause that he deems just. He is a believer in the Christian faith, but is not attached to any church as a member; he years ago adopted for his guide through life two words, "Do right." He has been so engrossed in his business, that he has never given thought to contracting marriage. He has always been an early riser; 5 o'clock finds him in the saddle, looking after his many and varied interests, and he never permits himself to rest until he sees that every branch of his business is moving on properly. One has said of him: "Who will say the Africo American is not capable of becoming a worthy citizen? Looking back to 1864, and tracing him step by step from an ignorant slave to the position that thousands now occupy, we see almost every avocation in life respectably filled by men of a race who, twenty years ago, could not boast of even the simplest rudiments of an education. With no means with which to begin his new life, but fair intelligence and bone and muscle, the subject of this sketch is a bright example of what may be accomplished by a proper use of even that limited capital." Wiley Jones is a man of great energy and foresight. With a thorough business mind and almost unparalleled industry, he has amassed a handsome fortune in a few years, and bids fair to become one of the wealthiest men in his State. Few men of either race have succeeded so well in the South. Having no partner in any of his ventures, what he possesses is truly his own; he does not owe a dollar that has matured for payment, his motto being, "Owe no man." His portrait herewith presented is an excellent representation of this esteemed citizen.

William Laporte, a colored property owner, of Little Rock, was born at the Post of Arkansas in 1828, the slave of Charles Gibson. At the age of twelve years he ran away to New Orleans, and

later to New York, going thence to Windsor, Canada. He there negotiated with his master for his freedom, after which he returned to the States, engaging as steward on board of a Mississippi steamer during the summer, and at blacksmithing during the winter, which trade he had learned, or at anything he could get to do. In the meantime he had, together with his mother and sister, saved enough to purchase their freedom, and then moved to St. Louis with them. In 1855 he was engaged as a servant by a Mr. Valley, of St. Louis, who was going to Europe, traveling with him through Norway, Denmark, Sweden, England, France and Italy. After his return to America he located in 1856 in Quincy, Ill., and later worked for a farmer in Lewis County, Mo., for several years. Mr. Laporte was married during Fremont's campaign in 1856, in Quincy, Ill., to Miss Clara Howard, daughter of J. B. Howard. They were the parents of two children: Emmitte (a resident of Edwardsville, Ill.) and William (who died at the age of twenty-four). During the war he was at Galesburg, Ill., until he joined the Fifty fourth Massachusetts Infantry, and went with them to Buford, S. C. He was in the battles of Fort Wagons and Stony Hill. At the close of the war he returned to Galesburg, Ill., and in 1865 left for Memphis, Tenn., where he was engaged as a plasterer, coming thence to Little Rock in 1870, where he continued in the plasterer's business. He came here without a dollar, but by hard work and close economy, assisted by his worthy companion, has saved a sum aggregating $20,000, and now owns nine houses in this city. Mr. Laporte married his second and present wife in 1871, Miss Margie Robinson, who was born in Mississippi in 1847, the slave of Dr. William Ellis. They have one son who lives in St. Louis and is engaged in a flouring mill. Mr. and Mrs. Laporte took a trip through Canada in the summer of 1889, stopping at Windsor, where Mr. Laporte, so many years before had obtained his freedom.

A. M. Middlebrooks, a resident of Jefferson County, and worthily identified with Arkansas' interests as a citizen only less than in an official capacity, first saw the light of day, February 19, 1855, in Troup County, Ga., of course as a slave boy, his mother, Cynthia Middlebrooks, being the slave of Mrs. Mahala Middlebrooks; his father was a white man by the name of Isaac Totom, who came south and engaged in the cotton business, as a cotton factor at Griffin, Ga. He died when his son Aaron was only three weeks old. At the emancipation all the slaves on the old county farm, where Mr. Middlebrooks lived, had to sign a contract and remain on the farm with the old slave owners until the following Christmas, in 1865; when they were all called to make the cross mark none were able to do so but the subject of this sketch, who stepped up to the desk and readily seized the pen and made his own mark. Upon this manifestation to wield the pen, his master told him he could soon learn to read and to write, and keenly realizing the thought he seized his opportunity and got hold of a Webster spelling book. In less than six months he had mastered that little but old volume, one which has contributed to make more men and women intellectual athletes than any other book ever written by an American author. In 1866 69 Mr. Middlebrooks remained on the farm and studied hard by the aid of pine knot light. He attended night school and recited his lessons in orthography, grammar, geography, reading and history, with other studies, to Mrs. Lucy Davenport, the wife of a Southern planter. Having shown his earnestness by his studious and energetic habits, and indicating that he was greatly imbued with the idea of education, the planter's wife persuaded the boy to leave the farm and enter the school, which advice he heeded and attended the grammar school under an eminent Southern tutor. From here he became a student at the Atlanta University, at Atlanta, Ga., where he remained for a number of years, gaining the love and sincere respect of both pupils and teacher. When he entered the college at Atlanta, he was poor and penniless, but his energy, his "pluck," his bright recitations, his studious habits and his manly conduct, soon brought him financial assistance from both North and South. One among his "hobbies" is that the negro can never be a race, if it depends upon other races for succor, but it

must work out its own salvation. He says among other good things, that the great mass of the negro population in the South do not need classical education, but a business and an industrial training. He has always stood up for his ideas of what he conceived to be right, and while very naturally his opinions may not always have met universal approval, they have commanded respect and kindly notice. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, at that time being the youngest member of the convention. Again in 1884, he was a member of the National Convention, at Chicago, from the State of Mississippi, along with Messrs. B. K. Bruce, John R. Lynch, Thomas W. Stringer, James Hill and others. When he saw the inevitable conflict and prejudice that existed between the whites and the blacks of Mississippi, he at once took in the situation and determined to come west. Settling in Jefferson County, Ark., for awhile, he engaged as tutor in the public schools, but his local party soon recognized in him a conservative and forcible speaker, and his consistent manner as well as other commendable traits soon called him to better fields of labor, if not more lucrative ones. In 1888, when the Republicans had once more determined to give the Democratic party a hard fight for the presidency, and to elect at least two congressmen from the State of Arkansas, that party placed Mr. Middlebrooks on the ticket as elector for the Second congressional district of Arkansas. Upon clearly appearing before the people, he was at once accorded a worthy place as a leader among men, and became the confidential friend of the late congressman elect, John M. Clayton. He was with Mr. Clayton, aiding and abetting his cause of contest against Hon. C. R. Breckenridge; and foreseeing the dangers awaiting the former a day or so before they came to pass, made known to his friend his fears, stating that he should not remain at Plummerville. The brave reply was: "If I knew they would kill me I should remain at my post of duty." Mr. Middlebrooks is now deputy revenue collector for the Eastern district of Arkansas. In addition to this he has been called upon to occupy other positions of public trust, ever manifesting that faithfulness and efficiency in the discharge of his duties which have redounded to his own credit and the perfect satisfaction of those whose interests have been in his control. He is indeed a citizen who commands the proud respect of every Arkansan as well as residents of all other localities, and his example is one well worthy of emulation. July 25, 1882, Mr. Middlebrooks married Miss Sarah J. Hinton. They are members of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

A. S. Moon, deputy circuit clerk and recorder, is justly conceded to be one of the most prominent colored citizens of Jefferson County. A native of that county, he was born on September 16, 1847, and was reared and educated in his birthplace, remaining with his master, Robert W. Walker, until he attained his freedom. He then farmed with his father for three years, after which he taught school in Pine Bluff and throughout the county with great success, having received an excellent education in his youth. In 1876 he was elected county treasurer, and served one term, afterward holding the office of deputy sheriff and collector until the year 1879, when he again resumed his farm work. In the fall of 1880 Mr. Moon was elected circuit court clerk and recorder, but turned that office over to Mr. Ferd Havis, the present incumbent, in 1882. He then secured a position in the postoffice, and for two years and a half was a very efficient delivery clerk. The following January he came back as deputy, the position he at present fills, and has always given entire satisfaction even to the smallest details of his duties. Mr. Moon was married in 1876 to Miss Cornelia Henly, by whom he had four children: Isaac A., Edward S., Emma L. and Sadie C., but lost his excellent wife in 1883. Mr. Moon is a member of the United Brothers of Friendship, of which he is secretary, and in religious belief is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been fairly successful in his farming operations, and also owns some good property in town, and is held in that high respect which good citizenship always brings.

William Peters. Among the colored residents of Little Rock, whose honorable career has won the

admiration of all good citizens, is Mr. Peters, now engaged in blacksmithing. He was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1833, the slave of Capt. James Peterson, and remained a servant in the family until the emancipation, during which time he learned the trade of blacksmith, engaging in this business after the war, and settling in Little Rock. Mr. Peters was married in 1863, to Phebe Peters, a free woman, and half white. They never had any children of their own, but have raised fourteen orphan children, five of whom they have taken and educated since the war: Mitchell Jones, Fannie Jones, John Morgan, Will Peter and Collie Luck, a white boy, who was left with them by his father, and who is now between eight and nine years old. Mrs. Peters was born in Alabama, and was a daughter of a white man, who set her free when a child. Upon her father's death, however, she was again forced into slavery, and did not afterward obtain her freedom until about the close of hostilities. Mr. Peters is a strong Republican, and a highly respected citizen.

Major P. Pointer, of Jefferson County, has become thoroughly identified with the interests of this section. He came originally from Tennessee, having been born October 6, 1840. His father, Warner Pointer, a native of Virginia, is now living with him, but his mother, Elizabeth Pointer, also a Virginian, is dead. The subject of this sketch served in the Federal cause, in the One Hundred and Eleventh Tennessee, under Gen. Dodge, during the late war, participating in the battles of Decatur and Nashville, and at the close of that struggle was honorably discharged. In 1868 Mr. Pointer went into business for himself, and now has 360 acres of valuable land, besides a fine steam gin. He has ably served the people as school director, and as judge of elections at different times. He is a Republican, and a member of Corinthian Masonic Lodge. In 1868 he married Elizabeth Fields, daughter of William Fields, of Virginia nativity, who was also a soldier in the Union Army, under Gen. Rosecrans. Mr. and Mrs. Pointer have had the following family of children (three having died): Edmonia (born December 25, 1867), Warner (born August 4, 1868, died in 1869), Idella (born December 18, 1869, and died in 1879), Clarence (born July 16, 1872), Sumner (born May 6, 1874, died in 1879), Sarah (born July 23, 1876), Degracie (born February 19, 1882), Salers (born June 14, 1884) and Whitlock (born February 23, 1887). Though pursuing his way quietly and unostentatiously, Mr. Pointer has attained to a well deserved position among the county's successful residents.

Simon R. Rawls. In this chapter, devoted to the record of influential citizens of the colored race, the name of Mr. Rawls should not be omitted, for he is a worthy resident of Jefferson County. His father was S. P. Rawls, active in the ministry of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the organizers of the same, his mother being Caroline Rawls. Simon R. was born in Mississippi, March 4, 1852. In 1870, at the age of eighteen, he began life and business for himself, and that year married Susanna Ware, of this county. They have had a family of three children: Susan Caroline (born February 27, 1872, died January 1, 1873), Virginia (born May 12, 1882,) and Ben Powell (born March 17, 1888). Mr. Rawls has been a magistrate for five years, and at various times has served as constable and school director. For nine years he has been a member of Steward's Odd Fellows Lodge. He and wife belong to the Baptist Church. Mr. Rawls owns ninety-two and one half acres of excellent land, which he is managing in a manner denoting a thorough acquaintance with agricultural affairs. His efforts deserve good success.

W. A. Rector, a mulatto, and prominent man of Little Rock, was born in Little Rock, in 1833, the slave of Chester Ashley, being the servant of that family until after the emancipation. Following this, he located in Little Rock, where he was elected city collector, and afterward was elected city marshal, in which capacity he served until the State went back into the hands of the Democrats. He was then elected constable, after having been apppointed to that office to fill an unexpired term, after which he engaged in the wood business in the city. Mr. Rector was married at the age of twenty, to Miss Martha A. Hinston, who was also

a slave in the Ashley family. They are the parents of three children: J. E., Annie M. (now widow of W. L. Copland, deceased) and Alice (deceased). J. E. Rector, his son, served as page in the lower house in the State legislature, and afterward attended school. His father wished him to enter the Military Academy, at West Point, and he was appointed as a candidate for entrance to that institution, but failed in the examination. He then returned to Little Rock, and was employed for fourteen years as superintendent of mints. He was elected three successive times as circuit clerk of the county, but, being counted out, he was not allowed to serve, and was a delegate of the State at large, to the Republican convention, in 1888, which nominated Harrison. He is now in the mail service, between Little Rock and Memphis. Mr. Rector's first wife died in 1858. He afterward married Miss Stagwer, by whom he had three children: J. K. (a graduate of Lincoln University, of Pennsylvania, now principal of the high school at Hot Springs, and studying law), Willie L. (deceased) and Charles (also deceased). Mr. Rector is the only survivor of the famous Ashley Band. On a return trip from Memphis, while furnishing the music at a celebration, the boiler of the steamer they were on burst, and four of the brothers were killed, only one of the bodies being recovered. Mr. Rector had a marvelous escape. He enjoys a wide and favorable acquaintance throughout this locality, and has won many friends by his upright, consistent course.

A. L. Richmond is numbered among the substantial residents of Little Rock, and as a person of means and influence is well known. He was born in Caswell County, N. C., in 1833, being a son of Lee Richmond, a grandson of his mother's master. His mother was quarter white. When A. L. Richmond was born, her master was "Billy" Richmond, who at his death gave his slaves to his son. They then emigrated with their master to Mississippi in 1843, the mother subsequently marrying Robert Stevens, a colored man; she died in Mississippi, having five children by this marriage. A. L. Richmond came west in 1848, having become the property of Nat Richmond, whom he accompanied to Arkansas, locating in Dallas County, at Princeton, where they remained four years. Camden, Ouachita County, was their stopping place for two years, when A. L. was sold to Parson A. R. Winfield, in March, 1856. He then moved to Little Rock, Ark., remaining two years (until May, 1858), then to Pine Bluff, where in December, 1859, he was sold, to C. C. McAlmont. He was freed by the Union army upon its entrance into Little Rock, September 10, 1863. Mr. Richmond had learned the carpenter's trade during his servitude, and for twelve years previous to the war had been allowed his own time, paying his master $40 per month for same. His wonderful business tact necessitated his employing both white and colored men to work for him as carpenter and contractor, he having saved $1,200 for the purpose of buying his freedom. Since the war he has continued in his business as contractor, and has been very successful. He owns thirty three houses in Little Rock which bring him $200 per month rent. He was married at the age of eighteen to Miss Mary Brown, a native of Virginia, who is one fourth white. They are the parents of eight children: Alice (who was Mrs. Handy, and died the mother of three children), Augustus, (who is a clerk in the postoffice at Little Rock), Rachel (deceased), William (deceased), John (a Methodist preacher at Newport), Mary (deceased), Annie (now Mrs. Childress) and Asa, Jr. Mr. Richmond has given all of his children a good education. He is one of the wealthiest colored gentleman of Little Rock, and highly respected.

Calvin Sanders, of Little Rock, was born the slave of Dr. Allen, of Alabama, in 1837, and was taken to Mississippi when an infant. At the age of fourteen he was brought to Arkansas and sold to William Sanders, a farmer of Pulaski County, with whom he remained until the emancipation proclamation. After his purchase by Mr. Sanders he was known as Calvin Sanders, which name has since clung to him. The subject of this sketch was married at the age of nineteen to Harriet Sanders, a slave of William Sanders. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom are living: Emmaline (wife of Jones Ambrose), Callie (wife of

William Wilkerson). Sarah (wife of William Butler), Henry, Columbus, William, Thomas, Hattie and Gertrude. After Mr. Sanders obtained his freedom he farmed one year north of Little Rock and then came to the city, where his active efforts have since been crowned with success. He is now worth considerable property and is the owner of a fine block, on which he has built ten houses. In 1868 he was elected alderman from the second ward, in which capacity he served two years. Subsequently he bought a farm of 160 acres, about six miles south of Little Rock, which he still owns, besides two lots in the capital, one being that upon which he lives at present. Mr. Sanders was in McCray's brigade, Glenn's regiment, during the war, and took part in the battle of Helena and a few other engagements. He is an enterprising citizen, has some money out at interest, and is treasurer of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, at Little Rock.

J. H. Smith, justly considered one of the leading practicing dentists of Little Rock, and well known throughout the State and Pulaski County as a prominent colored citizen, was born in Camden, Del., of free parents, on December 4, 1843. When four or five years of age his parents removed to New Jersey, where they resided until his father's death, in the meantime attending the schools at Penn's Grove. Soon after losing his father young Smith went to New York City, in 1858, where he entered the employ of Mrs. J. Bastrop, in the capacity of private secretary, at the same time attending school. From New York City he went to Philadelphia and began the study of dentistry with Dr. Clark, a celebrated dentist of that period and a friend of Mrs. Bastrop. He afterward entered the office of Drs. Longfellow & Kennard, and remained in Philadelphia for three years, fitting himself for college. About that time he was drafted in the army, but upon learning this fact his kind friend, Mrs. Bastrop, hired a substitute and paid him $1,100, doing this without the knowledge of Smith. Previous to this Dr. Smith was one of four young men who waited on Gov. Seymour, of New York, for permission to raise a company of colored soldiers, but the Governor refused to allow the company to be raised. In 1863, when he was prepared to entered college, he was refused admittance on account of his color, so he returned to his preceptors and remained another year, at the end of which time Drs. Kennard, Longfellow & Flagg then examined him and gave him a certificate. Dr. Smith first located for practice in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he did fairly well, but one year later removed to Chicago, and began the practice of dentistry, and at the same time took a scholarship in the Business College, which he attended at night. In this city he lost all of his effects in the fire of 1871, and then came direct to Little Rock, and from thence to the lower part of the State, where he commenced teaching school in order to earn money and purchase new instruments. In 1878 he commenced practicing his profession in Little Rock, since which time he has had splendid success, his practice increasing every year. He owns a good two story residence at 707 Broadway, fitted up in an elegant manner, but with quiet and modest taste, and the walls are adorned with some oil paintings from the Doctor's brush, which are truly works of art. He is also an inventor of some note, having invented a peach stoner, for which he was offered $10,000 cash, but refused it. This machine is now manufactured by the Clark Novelty Company, of Rochester, N. Y., who pay Dr. Smith a handsome royalty. He also patented what is known as Smith's Patent Weather Board Gauge, by which a carpenter can put weather boarding on a house much easier and faster than in the old way. Dr. Smith has held some honorable positions. He was one of the Garfield electors of the State; was appointed by the Government as one of the commissioners at the World's Exposition in New Orleans, in 1884. He is the founder of the Colored State Fair, at Pine Bluff, the stockholders of which represent more than $500,000 in real property. He is also the founder of several minor institutions, which have for their object the well being of his people. Dr. Smith was married, in 1876, to Miss Florence Irine Gulliver, of Indianapolis, Ind., by whom he has had three children: Charles, Girtrude and Beatrice. In religious belief the Doctor and his

wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and take a deep interest in religious and educational matters. Mrs. Smith's mother having died a few months ago, in Indianapolis, has left a considerable property to be divided between Mrs. Smith and her sister. This, added to what the Doctor and his wife already have, will place them in easy circumstances for life.

Pleasant Tate, one of the most prominent colored men in Jefferson County, Ark., as well as one of the most successful, was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., about the year 1814. He remained in his native county until he had reached his seventeenth year, and then moved to Brownsville, West Tenn., where he resided twelve years. At the end of that time he located in Alabama and remained four years, and next lived in Mississippi until the year 1869, when he came to Arkansas and located in Phillips County. The following year he came to where he now resides, and by his wonderful spirit of energy and industry has become a man of high standing and prosperity. Mr. Tate was owned by a dozen different masters during the days of slavery, his last proprietor being a man named Abner Tate, who was also the owner of Rachel, Pleasant Tate's wife. Mr. and Mrs. Tate were the parents of six children: Clayton (who is successfully farming in Jefferson County), Martha (wife of Nelson Woodford, a farmer in the same county), Henderson (who resides with his father), Amanda (wife of Perry Palm), Moses and Pleasant (who reside with their father). When the elder Tate first came to Arkansas he was supplied with a little money that he had saved in Mississippi. His first thought then was to increase his capital and make an independent position for himself in the world. How well he has succeeded is shown by his present condition in life, as he is the owner of about 537 acres of land, which has no superior in the county, and is worth altogether $40,000. Such a man is entitled to the highest respect in his community, as he has proven by his career while a resident of Jefferson County that his citizenship is valuable.

George W. Walker, of Jefferson County, is not unknown to the many readers of the present volume, and is a man active in the development of the community. He was born in Morgan, Ga., in 1833, his father being Thomas Walker, who when last heard from was at Columbus, Ky. His mother, Hannah (Shepherd) Walker, died in 1883. There were ten children in his father's family, of whom only two sisters are now living. Mr. Walker is the possessor of 138 acres of the best land, which he tills in a manner indicating thrift and energy. He also owns a fine cotton-gin. He is a prominent Republican, and since 1876 has served as magistrate. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. In 1858 Mr. Walker married, in Drew County, Ark., Miss Amelia Herd, by whom he had one boy, Gus., who is living, at the age of twenty-eight. His wife having died, Mr. Walker married Ellen Washington, March 25, 1885.

Solomon Winfrey, another esteemed colored resident of Little Rock, was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1833, being the slave of James Black. He was given to the daughter of his master, by whom he was taken to Arkansas about 1850. Here they remained a short while, and then returned to Tennessee. His mistress in one or two years returned to Arkansas, where she made her home. In 1853 Mr. Winfrey was married to Rebeca Yerger, the slave of the late Judge Feilds, and he got Mr. Watkins to purchase him that he might remain with his family. He continued a slave of the Watkins family until the emancipation. After the war he commenced work for himself as brickmason and plasterer, and is now one of the leading contractors of Little Rock, Ark. He has by hard work and economy not only given his children a good education, but has acquired some excellent property, with four houses. He is the father of four children, two of whom are now deceased: Allen A., Thomas, J. P. W. and a Mrs. Bush. Mr. Winfrey has eleven grandchildren. He is a strong Republican, and a member of the First Congregational Church, as is also his family; he is also a member of the A. F. & A. M.

# ADDENDUM.

The following sketch reached the publishers too late to insert in regular order, and consequently is given prominent mention at this place:

Francis H. Conway, county surveyor of Pulaski County, Ark. A number of years passed in a sincere and earnest endeavor to thoroughly discharge every duty incumbent upon the official positions Mr. Conway has filled, have served to show that he has established the reputation of being an accurate business man. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., on May 17, 1848, and was the youngest son of Frederick Rector Conway, and his wife, Martha L. Conway, a native of Orange County, Va., and a daughter of James and Lucy (Burton) Collins. Frederick Rector Conway and Martha L. Collins were married on May 18, 1836, in Howard County, Mo., and had in all six children, all natives of St. Louis, Mo. The eldest, James Rector Conway, was born on April 7, 1837, and died on September 14, 1837. The next was Lucy Ann Conway, born on December 15, 1838; Thomas Frederick Conway was born on July 29, 1841; Andrew May Conway, October 8, 1842; Mary Elizabeth Conway, born October 13, 1845, and died January 4, 1848. The mother, Martha L. Conway, died on June 1, 1849, and was buried in lot No. 329, in block No. 93, in Bellefontaine cemetery, near St. Louis, Mo., where her two children who had died were buried; and there her brother, May B. Collins, was afterward interred. Francis H. Conway, the youngest child mentioned, was placed by his father with his brother in law, William Shields and his wife, Eliza Shields, in Boone County, Mo., who took care of him six or seven years until his father moved from St. Louis to Boone County, and settled near Columbia. In the year 1859 Frederick Rector Conway was married to Mrs. Ellen A Jarvis, a daughter of Richard Chinn, of Kentucky, and the widow of Dr. Jarvis (deceased). By this marriage two sons were born. The elder, James Langridge Conway, born January 31, 1861, is a printer in Kansas City, Mo., and the younger, Elias Cabell Conway, born about two years subsequent, is engaged in mining near Silver City, N. M. At Silver City, N. M., Thomas Frederick Conway, a lawyer, resides, and his sister, Lucy Ann Conway, lives with him. Andrew May Conway makes his home in Ashley, Pike County, Mo., and is a physician. Francis H. Conway lives in Little Rock, Ark. None of the children of Frederick Rector Conway have married, except Dr. Andrew May Conway. Thomas Conway, the father of Frederick Rector Conway, moved with his family from Tennessee (where he had settled after he was married) to Missouri, and resided for some time in St. Louis, afterward going to Howard County, Mo., and settling and making a plantation three miles east of Glasgow, and ten miles west of Fayette, the county seat of Howard County, where he lived until his death. Frederick Rector Conway, remained in St. Louis, and after the lapse of years was made United States recorder of French and Spanish land claims in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, and was one of the board of three commissioners (the other two being Dr. Lewis F. Lynn and A. J. Harrison) for adjudicating French and Spanish land claims in Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, and he was also afterward United States surveyor general of the district composed of the States of Missouri and Illinois, which was the last public office held by him. He died on December 16, 1874, and was buried in the cemetery at Columbia, Boone County, Mo., in the same lot where the remains of his father, Thomas Conway, and his brother, Thomas Asbury Conway (who was the sixth son, and who had been a merchant and died about the age of twenty-four years) now rest. His mother, after she

became a widow, went and lived with her youngest son, Elias N. Conway, at his home in Little Rock, Ark., until her death, and was there buried in Mount Holly cemetery; there in the same lot is also buried her fifth son, William Conway, who had been judge of the circuit court, and also a judge of the supreme court of the State of Arkansas. Frederick Rector Conway had in all six brothers and three sisters. His oldest brother, Henry Wharton Conway, was a lieutenant in the war with England, in 1814 and 1815, under Gen. Jackson, until detailed to aid Com. Laurence, in battle at Mobile Bay, which resulted in the capt ure of the British fleet there. After the war was over, Henry Wharton Conway was retained in the regular army of the United States, until he resigned. After the United States land office was established at Little Rock, for the district of Ar kansas, he was appointed the first receiver of public moneys of the United States, for said district, and not long after, he was elected delegate in con gress, for the Territory of Arkansas, and was sub sequently twice re elected to that position. After his third election, he received a wound in a duel, from which he died on the ninth day, and was buried at the Post of Arkansas [See page 109]. Henry Wharton Conway was the oldest child of Thomas and Ann Conway, and next came their daughter Eliza, who married William Shields, a native of Maryland, for many years county surveyor of Boone County, Mo., and an accurate and efficient business man of the strictest integrity; he and wife, Eliza, having died, were buried in the cemetery at Columbia, leaving two of their children surviv ing: Mrs. Sarah Maria Pratt (of Columbia, Boone County, Mo., now the widow of the late George C. Pratt, who had been a professor in the State University of Missouri, and afterward a civil en gineer on various railroads, and subsequently sec retary for the board of railroad commissioners of Missouri, and after that, before his death, was elected and served for many years as one of the railroad commissioners), James Rector Shields (the surviving son of William and Eliza Shields, is a lawyer, now of Wichita, Kas.). James Severe Conway, the second son of Thomas and Ann Conway, was the first United States surveyor general of public lands, for the district of Arkansas, and afterward the first Governor of the State of Arkansas, and he died at his residence, at Walnut Hill, La Fayette County, Ark., on March 3, 1855, and was there buried; his widow subsequently died, and was also buried there. Next came Frederick Rector Conway, the fourth child, and third son mentioned, and following him was John Rector Conway, the fourth son, who was a physician of high standing, and died and was buried in San Francisco, Cal. Then came William Conway, before mentioned, and afterward Sarah Hundley Conway, whose first husband was Joseph M. Sheppard, who was a merchant, and later, until his death, a surveyor of public lands of the United States, and is buried in Mount Holly cemetery, at Little Rock, Ark., leaving surviving him his widow and three children: Thomas. C. Sheppard (who was a first lieu tenant in the Confederate Army, during the late Civil War, and was killed in battle, near Atlanta, Ga.), and his younger brother, William A. Shep pard (who was a soldier in a regiment of Confed erate troops of Texas, died while in service at Pine Bluff, Ark., and was buried there). His daughter, Ann Elizabeth Sheppard, first married Thomas Cryar, a cotton planter on Big Red River, Ark., and some years after his death, she married Dr. Bronson, of Columbus, Hempstead County, Ark., and afterward they moved and settled, and they now live, near Los Angeles, Cal., where Dr. Bronson is a practicing physician. Next came Thomas Asbury Conway, before mentioned. All of the relatives of Francis H. Conway, herein referred to, are dead. Elias Nelson Conway, the seventh son, was auditor of public accounts of the State of Arkansas twelve years, and afterward Governor of the State of Arkansas for eight years, and went out of office November 14, 1860, since which time he has declined to hold any office, and is still living in Little Rock, Ark. Mary Ann Con way married William Pelham, who was United States surveyor general for the district of Arkansas, and after the acquisition of New Mexico and the adjoining country to the Pacific Coast was appointed surveyor general of the public lands of

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the United States for the district established, with the office at Santa Fe, N. M., and held the office until he resigned, and returned to his home, near Manchack Springs, Tex., where he died, leaving his widow and one child: Mrs. Teneyck (who is also a widow), surviving him, and they are both still living. Thus all of the ten children of Thomas and Ann Conway, the grandfather and grandmother of Francis H. Conway, are mentioned. Thomas and Ann Conway were natives of the State of Virginia, and their children were all natives of Greene County, Tenn.

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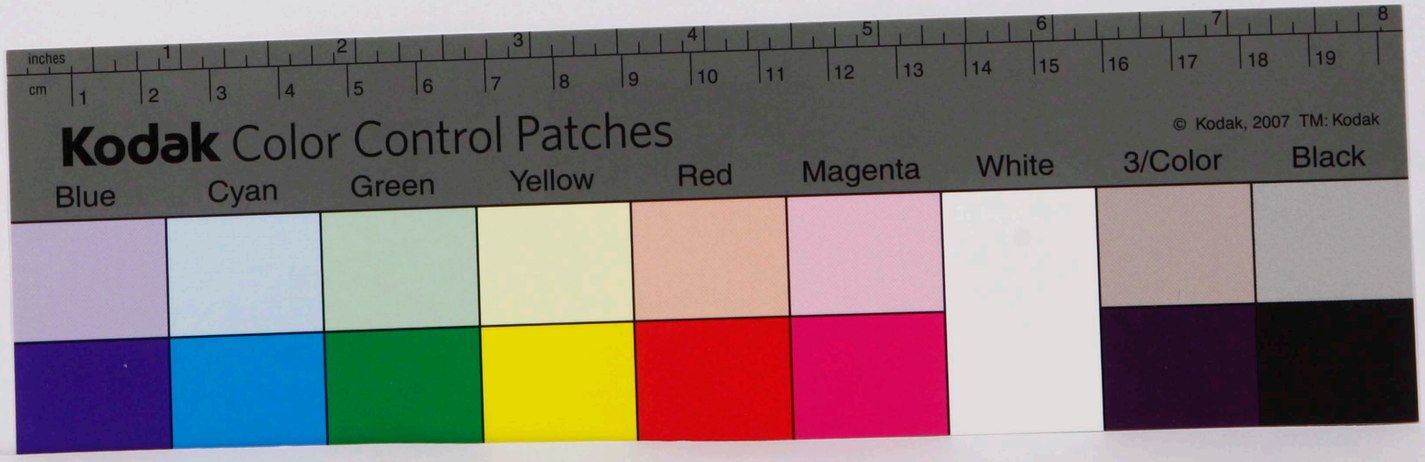
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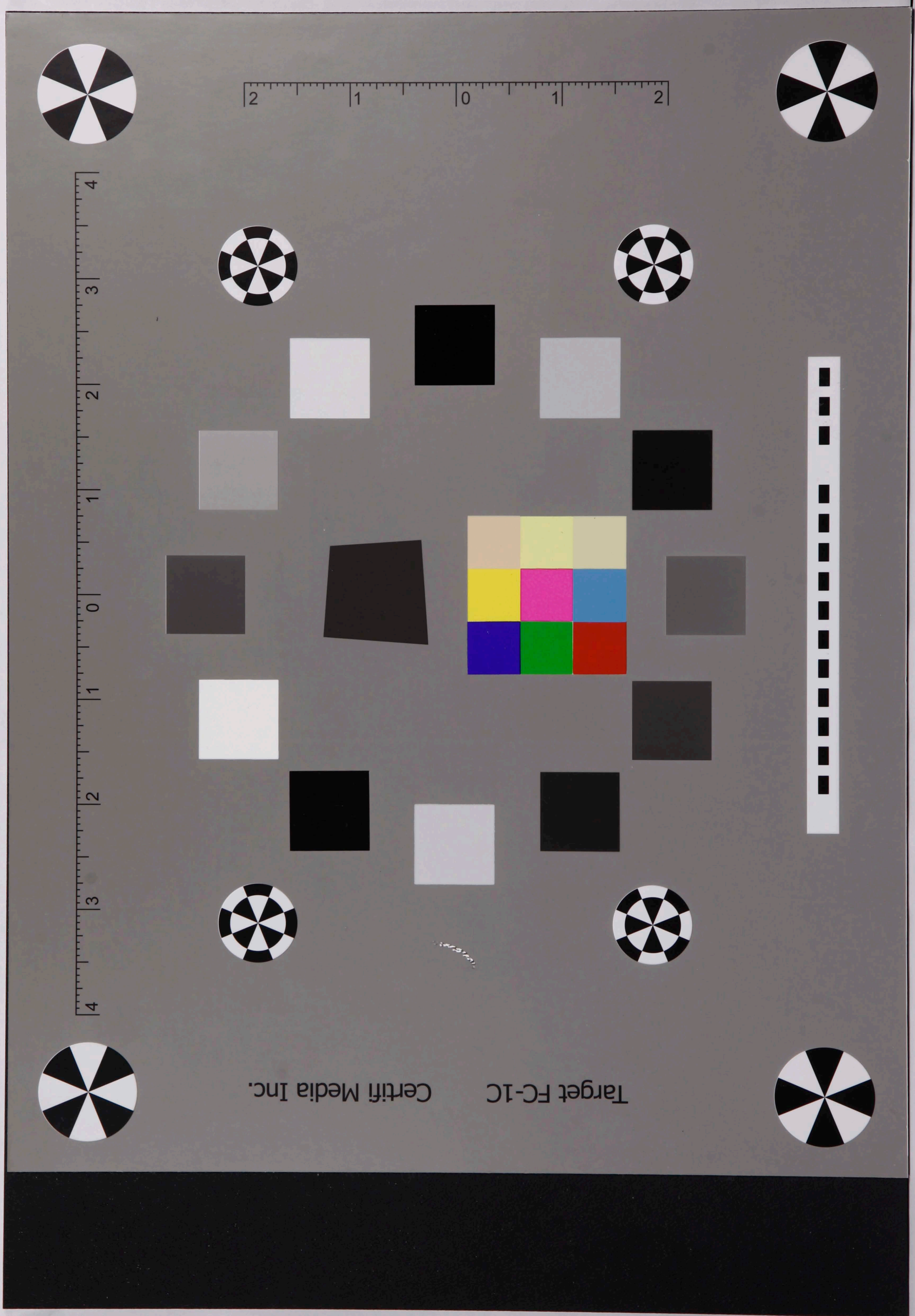
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