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THE PIONEERS

The Osages, who held the territory of Northeast Arkansas prior to the coming of the Cherokees, were a nomadic and wild tribe of Indians, therefore no white persons ventured to live among them. Nor during the period extending from 1813 to 1828, when the "Upper Arkansas" was the Cherokee Nation, did many white persons come. No lands could be claimed by any but the Indians and therefore only a few hunters or adventurers cared to come. Mr. Washburn mentioned settlers McCall and McBee, one or two others and a few half-breeds. But with no degree of certainty can the orthography or dates of the arrival of white persons before 1828 be given. But as soon as the Cherokees were granted a nation in the Indian Territory and this country was opened for settlement the influx began. For the first half dozen years before the day of the steam boats on the Arkansas when the river must be ascended in a Keel-boat, which meant much labor and many difficulties, and when there were no roads at all, the accession was not so rapid. But it is safe to say that the number of persons who had previously visited this primeval forest were sufficient to spread the news of the splendid opportunities here, for a surprising number came and brought their families as early as 1828. Not even half of them, can be traced back so far. But we do learn with mor or less accuracy that the following persons were here: Wesley Garrett, William Collins, Thomas and Phillips Madden, David and Augustus M. Ward, Geo. L. Lemon, L. N. Clark, J. L. Cravens, James Wilson, and Abraham and Aaron Clark. Hon. James Wilson, Esq., was said to be a reporter for the Gazette as early as 1828.

Within the next two years two dozen or more names have been recorded in one way or another: Rufus C. Sadler, Joseph Jinkins, Jesse Brashears, Hugh Gilbert, Abraham Smith, Joseph James, Finas Williams, James Shepard, Wm. D. Reed, Abraham and Fredrick Laster, Ray Mash, Jack Rollins, John Arbrough, Webster McCalister, Wm. Baskin and Daniel Conner. Most of the above pioneers took out land grants. In the list of the first

grants given in the old records, the names of two women appear, Rachel Crawford, 1829 and Nancy Roberts, 1830.

Many settlers did not secure the grants to their claims as early as they would have done, on account of the nearest office being located at Fayetteville. To go there necessitated a long, hazardous trip over mountain trails, fraught with many difficulties and dangers.

Gen. Albert Pike, one of Arkansas' first citizens, distinguished poet and statesman, taught school in a log cabin on Piney Creek, while he resided at the home of Abraham Smith in 1833. The names of Thomas Marnie, Gabriel Christman and James McKinney have sifted through the years, as it were, as early "school masters." Few of the pedagogues made their homes here or even elsewhere. They usually arrived in a neighborhood, solicited subscriptions for a school, and when the term was over passed on to another point, and so on through the country. Even though of a nomadic class, most of those early instructors are reputed to have been honorable, and in most instances gave satisfaction.

During the first few decades after this country was opened for settlement more immigrants came from Tennessee than any other state. However, Kentucky, Virginia and the Carolinas were well represented. And in a proportionate pro-rata all the other states of the East and North gave to this new state a citizenship.

By the time Arkansas was admitted into the Union in 1836, Johnson County had been founded, cabins were not so far apart, and forest trees had been felled and fields put into cultivation. Communities were forming themselves together in a geniality of spirit, organizing churches, lodges, politics, etc.

The territorial county seat was Spadra, or Spadra Bluff, as it was called while located east of the creek. It was here that most of the immigrants landed. However the confluence of each of the smaller streams of the county attracted a goodly number.

Steam boats were now taking the place of the old keel-boats of a decade before. The Tom Bowlin, commanded by Capt. J. Smith, and the William Parsons were plying the Arkansas river as early as 1835. The James O'Hare, commanded by Capt. Stewart, was another of the early steamers.

A representative number of the first settlers came over land but with the slow progress of the oxen, the marshy roads and swollen streams, with uncertain weather, made this mode of travel quite tedious and often hazardous. And many times there were no roads at all, the traveler would have to widen the trail with his hand ax in order to proceed. A double team of mules or horses could not be used through the country as the oxen were. The oxen, slow and patient, would work their way with cloven feet over places where the horse and mule would sink too deep for progress. However, the "pack mule" was quite dependable and could follow the trailways without much difficulty. This method was resorted to by not a few of those sturdy woodsmen. Often if there were not enough mules to carry the household effects and the family too, the family followed the mules on foot.

The most comfortable and satisfactory mode of traveling, and the one by which the majority came, was in the wonderful new boats then being made—a boat manipulated by steam and one that could easily go up stream as well as down. One family or more, as they chose, would occupy a small room on the boat. Each family furnished their own beds and cooked their own meals. The Tom Boland, after many successful and profitable trips up the Arkansas, was finally wrecked beyond repair on a shoal in the river not very far from Spadra.

Spadra Bluff, Pittsburg at the mouth of Cabin Creek, and Morrison's Bluff were the three popular landing places.

Every boat brought immigrants. Usually some relative or friend who knew of the possible arrival of the new-comers, would meet them with a conveyance. The most pretentious of these carriages was a two wheeled cart drawn by oxen—a safe and sure way, for almost without fail the passengers were thus delivered safely to their destination. In other cases, especially before so many roadways were cut the faithful pack-mule followed up the trail. Whatever was the way they came, it really mattered not, since some friendly cabin in the forest was opened to them with genuine welcome. Alongside of each humble home were one or two fields, fenced with rails, cut from the trees in this forest and put up in rick-rack fashion. A few of these old rail fences are still standing, but the time is not far distant

when they will be gone entirely. This primitive folk had never heard of the modern wire fences, nor even of fenceless districts. But they were progressing, nevertheless, for already some of the wealthier citizens were building houses of lumber cut by saw mills. As many as a half dozen such buildings were in the county as early as 1837, and machinery to separate the staple from the seed of the cotton, called a "Cotton Gin", had proved a success, and the old method—the long and tedious way of picking the seed from the lint by hand, was past.

Grist mills too, made to grind the corn, were indeed an improvement over the small hand mills for home grinding, to say nothing of the wonderful progress over the primitive way, used by the Cherokees, of pounding their grain with mortar and pestle. The first grist mills were the water power kind. Hugh Gilbert was the owner of one on Piney Creek as early as 1833. J. W. Patrick, near that same period, built one on upper Spadra Creek. The old mill-race, the deep ditch by the side of the creek, which turned the rush of the waters direct against the big wheel of this mill, is visible today. Wiley Harris also had a grist mill on Piney sometime in the late thirties. Other mills of the same nature were built inland and run by horsepower. The grinding was done cheaper if the customer furnished the horses. This mill was built with two levers fifteen or twenty feet in length. To each end of these, horses were hitched to turn the mill. The water-grinders, however, had more power and before saw-mills were introduced for cutting lumber for flooring, doors, etc. to these mills were attached sash-saws. These saws were manipulated by two men. They were identical in construction as the gang-saw of today used for cutting marble. The old sash-saw was a single process, while the gang-saw is, as the word implies, used in "gangs" and will cut several stones at once.

As early as 1840, Abraham Clark was operating a saw mill at the confluence of Piney Creek.

When an early immigrant appeared at one of the landing points, his first thought was to find some level acres of land near a spring of water, if possible, on which to build his home and grow his crops. With a virgin forest everywhere he had not far to go to find logs with which to build his cabin. These logs were usually hewn, or in other words, cut so that they were flat

on four sides. The openings between the logs were filled with wet earth. Sometimes the "womenfolks" pasted newspapers on the walls to add to the cleanliness and beauty of the home. The large fireplaces were inside of chimneys of considerable proportions. Sometimes the early chimneys were built up by stacking small logs in a square, slightly shaped, to make the flue, and then covering the whole with a mud, usually made from clay. But Johnson county had few of this kind for stones are generally plentiful and therefore some splendid chimneys built in those days are still in excellent condition. At this time there are a number of old log houses standing, but they are fast disappearing. Within the next few decades they will be gone entirely. There were no stoves and wood was the only fuel. No other fuel was needed, for all the wood anyone could want was within reach of every family's door. In most cases two rooms were built to the house and some times more, but usually two chimneys were put up, one for the "front room" and one for cooking in the kitchen. There were great hooks hanging from a fastening in the flue of the kitchen fireplace, on which to swing the pots. The squaw had her earthen pots, but the white settlers those of iron. The house-wife also had a skillet with four little legs and a heavy iron lid for the baking of bread. Potatoes were baked in hot ashes and sometimes eggs were too. These large fireplaces were usually built vaulted at the top, with high mantles above. Bed-time for this folk was soon after dark. The light from the fire was often the only light for the room. When another light was needed, tallow, previously rendered, in which was inserted platted strips of cloth, was quite satisfactory. However, almost every woman had candle molds and made the real candles from tallow and beeswax. These pioneers of Johnson county and Arkansas at large, were living very much like the rest of the country. Candles were the only lights known in the United States until 1826, when for the first time kerosene was used for lighting purposes. For a long time that was looked upon as unsafe, and many years passed before it was universally used.

Matches were not a necessity, in fact the old oxymuriate and lucifer matches were not very satisfactory any way. Therefore since the phosphorus combinations were not discovered until 1834, these far inland settlers did not feel the need of them. But

smog away somewhere in the deep ashes of the fire-place were hidden some live coals. But if by chance the fire all went out, it was necessary sometimes to start a spark again by the use of flint, but more often some one hastened to a neighbor's house and "borrowed fire", and neighbors were not next door either in those days, they were often a mile or two apart.

Almost every piece of furniture in those houses was made at home. Tables, buckets, churns, churn-dashers, bedsteads, chairs, and brooms. The chairs were the old split bottom kind, which means that the seat of the chair was interwoven with splits rived from clear white oak. The brooms were made from broom corn grown at home. The dishes were almost always brought along from their former homes and were many times of beautiful design and English makes. Pewter dishes were given to children, for service.

The most comfortable possession of the house-wife was her wonderful feather bed, feathers taken off the geese of her own flock. They did not have bed springs, but often strands of rope were interwoven underneath the straw mattresses, which was supplemented by the feather bed. Her quilts or comfortables, were varicolored and beautifully hand pieced and neatly quilted. Her blankets were all wool and hand made. And the old counter-panes of that period were often of artistic designs, showing dexterity and efficiency in thought and workmanship.

In the evenings by the light of the fire, while the husband smoked his pipe and rested from the day's work, or a hunt in the forest, the wife carded wool or cotton to make it ready to spin into thread. Or sometimes she knitted stockings or socks, for the woman must needs clothe her household. Before the wool or cotton was carded it had been thoroughly washed in soap and water. The soap was also a home product. It was made by filling a barrel with wood ashes, slightly tilting the barrel and pouring water onto the ashes. The lye which drained from the barrel was put into the wash pot with many meat skins and cracklings and boiled. When strained this made an excellent soap.

After the lint was carded the woman spun it into thread on a home-made spinning wheel. After the thread was hanked she dyed it if she wished colors. Into the woods she went and

gathered bark or roots or blossoms, and boiled each to itself or mixed them according to the shade desired. Some of the colors were quite satisfactory. For black she usually dyed with a strong walnut hull or walnut bark liquid. This also in a weaker solution made a beautiful brown. The chinquapin and the oaks made shades of brown; pine bark, purple; dandelion, yellow; indigo, blue; and certain varieties of grass, green. When the coloring was finished she wove the cloth on her loom, which was also made by hand and was probably the most complicated mechanism of their possession. After the cloth had been woven and much wear had worn the garments beyond repair, again they were torn into strips and rolled into balls. These strips were then used as the warp crossed by a woof of home-woven thread and thus a "rag-carpet" was made. Every woman did not possess a carpet loom, but there was always one near enough for every woman to have a carpet woven if she cared to do so.

The farmers' cattle and hogs, branded with his private mark, were turned loose on the range. Every family also kept sheep, for wool. Much of the wearing apparel was made of wool. He grew his own tobacco and sugar cane. All the varieties of fruit and vegetables were possible. One of the necessities that always follow a pioneering settlement were the tanneries, for the preparation of hides.

J. C. Harris operated a tannery on Little Spadra Creek two miles west of Clarksville, for a long number of years. The old shed with some paraphernalia connected with the manipulation of the tannery, stood by the side of the "Wire road" even into the eighties of the past century.

Thus these progenitors were the most independent people in the world. Not only were they the producers and consumers but manufacturers as well. There were very few articles they had to secure from the outside. Salt was probably of the most vital essential. Nails were a necessity. Peruvian bark was also much needed for the cure of inter-mittent fever. Coffee and rice were outside products. Sugar, oranges, lemons and spices were luxuries in which they sometimes indulged. To purchase these articles the settler took his cotton, corn, hides, beeswax or furs, or whatever wares he might have, to the trading points on the

river and sold them. Often however he sold his cotton to the ginner, who not only operated the cotton gin but was a cotton merchant as well. Two or three carding factories too, were soon operated in the county, thus eliminating the former hand process of batting the wool and cotton.

The foregoing kaleidoscopic review of the first settlers of this county is identically a counterpart of the early settlers of all other states. Many of these incomers had left homes of refinement and plenty, but the inconvenience of travel made it impossible to attempt the bringing along of only the necessities. But after the steam boats were past the experimental stage and the channel of the river was known more accurately, more steamers made trips periodically, and also in the years 1836-37 a highway was through the country between Little Rock and Ft. Smith. Stage lines were being operated in 1837, and Arkansas was now quite up to date for the whole of the United States was webbed by only stage lines and steam boats. The first locomotive was operated over one short line of railroad in 1829. The first horse railroad in 1826-27. The years following this, especially the beginning of the forties, progress was more rapid. Not only did immigrants come daily, but many of them brought their negro slaves.

Abraham Clark was now doing a rushing business at his saw mill on Piney, for frame houses were often built. Many of them commodious, some of them two stories high. The old "Lee Place" at the Lee Spring, built by Cater Lee, and which is standing today, still the property of the Lee family, must have been, some eighty years ago, a pretentious home. The hand carved and beaded mantles, hand made moldings et cetera, attest the ambition and achievement of one of taste and culture. The old home of Samuel Adams on Piney, still standing, was a well finished house for its day. Many others have been torn away. They did not stand the test of time as well as the ones of logs, and besides there were many more log ones.

With the beginning of this period large fields were cleared, lands were drained and plantation life began in many quarters. The "Master and Missus in the big house" and the negroes in the cabins. Young Misses singing in the parlor, old auntie humming in the kitchen, for the strains of Annie Laurie or Nellie Gray

were sounding from the mahogany melodeon, brought from back in Kentucky or Virginia. Or perchance it was a piano with four big legs and a flat top, made somewhere in France. There was also a Brussels carpet with large red roses, and tufted chairs covered with beautiful slick black hair-cloth. Brass andirons and candle sticks, even if the candles were made at home. The dining room and kitchen were sometimes in the yard back of the main house. In the dining room there was a side-board with some china and silverware about. And hid away in some compartment, was a demi-John or perchance it was no demi-John, but a real big jug of whisky of some sort.

These jugs were a part of almost every home, however humble. Practically every man took his "dram" each morning. Why shouldn't he, his father did, and in fact it was practically a universal habit. A Temperance Society had been organized in Saratoga, New York as early as 1808, but the emigrants to Johnson county probably had not heard about it. And if they had it was given no credence, for such an organization was merely a fanaticism and they had never a fear that it would succeed. They were not wrong either, so far as that generation was concerned, for a century passed before that infant society grew to proportions which overspread the whole Nation. Nor would those sturdy progenitors ever have dreamed, nor would they have understood the vernacular if they had, that at a future day some of their alien successors would grow so proficient as to bottle "moon-shine" and "boot-leg" it around to the "topers".

As early as 1836 little stores had been opened and a few necessities and fewer luxuries were kept in stock. Some groceries, chinaware and farm implements were carried. Jeans, a goods for men's clothing, which clothing was made by hand, as were all garments in that age and the ages before, as for that matter, for Elias Howe, Jr., did not patent his first complete sewing machine until 1846. Linsey was an all wool, mill made dress goods. Cotton checks was a cheap cloth, but the calicos were varigated and beautiful. Every woman was delighted to possess a calico frock. There were some cashmeres. Silks and velvets were brought on in small quantities and used generally for trimmings. However there were some silk dresses especially at weddings and other state occasions. There were no toilet

articles on sale in those stores, or elsewhere, for that matter. The belles of that age possessed a small jar or tin of home-rendered tallow for chapped hands and lips, and a store-bought box of "whitening" or "chalk" for their complexion. No respectable woman would have dared "paint" her cheeks. When she went out of the house, her face was protected snugly under a bonnet or a veil, and thick gloves covered her hands.

Johnson County, as all other new countries, was more or less a world of itself, so slight was the communication with the outside. Few papers were received and letters were difficult to get. There were no envelopes and letters were often delivered by hand, weeks or months after they were written. Those people who were in direct touch with the stage line were slightly more fortunate. Envelopes were not used in the United States until 1839. The mucilage on stamps did not always contain adhesive quality enough to hold them on. They were often lost off. It took twenty-five cents to bring a letter from Tennessee to Arkansas. But, Oh! how welcome was the occasion.

For a number of years after the statehood of Arkansas and the location of the county seat, Spadra was still the leading town. Many houses and huts constituted the river landing village, with a hotel standing two stories high, a commodious Inn, for that day. But all are gone now—no trace of a town east of the creek. Coal was discovered near the corner of Elijah Bettice Allston's house in the early forties. In 1844 a Frenchman whose name was Procta opened a mine and sent the coal on barges down the river. The coal was taken from a cropping on the east bank of the creek, thus forming a slope as it dipped back into the earth. It was known as the Spadra Creek Mines. The place where the original opening was made may still be found.

THE ONLY SKIRMISH IN THE COUNTY

In the autumn of 1863 Capt. John C. Hill had been sent home on recruiting duty and here met some of his comrades whom he had not seen since they had gone their way early in the war. Among them were Lieut. Ki Blackard, James Yearwood, W. H. McConnell and Mort. Hardwick.

Thirty-two recruits had been listed, the four above mentioned, including W. S. Jett, were among them. On the afternoon of December 1., 1863 they had met for an outing and drill on Main street in Clarksville, when some one spied Federals at the top of the hill north. The Captain, to avoid a fight within the city limits, took the lead at once and rode west to a point just outside of the corporation where they waited for the enemy to follow. When the Federals did not appear Captain Hill asked for volunteers to return and learn the reason, if possible. William Cravens and Mort Hardwick rode back but they found that the enemy had turned and gone back in the direction whence it came.

This little company of poorly equipped recruits galloped north in pursuit. They reached a point two miles beyond the top of Red Lick mountain when the smoke from the camp fires of the Federals could be plainly seen. The day was cold and disagreeable. Taking every precaution lest they be discovered, they crept upon the enemy. This company of U. S. soldiers, arrayed in first class order for battle, were not expecting trouble, else doubtless the little band of Confederates could not have won so victoriously.

When the firing began the soldiers in blue scattered, some escaped into the thicket, some snatched bridles and fled on horseback, some were wounded, two were dead, and one was taken prisoner.

The Union soldiers proved to be the Johnson county company under Capt. Casey. The two men who lost their lives were Geo. W. Chronister of Hagarville and Lieutenant Hollingsworth from the state of Kansas.

FOOT NOTE—Geo. W. Chronister lies buried in a little cemetery six miles northwest of Clarksville. A stone marks the place where they laid him and the day he died. It also attests the bitterness and enmity that comes with war from which the love of peace, friendship or blood ties cannot escape if opinions differ. While in peace times those same differences would amount to nothing more than friendly discussions.

FEDERAL TROOPS IN JOHNSON COUNTY

There was only a small per cent of the population of the county who remained true to the old Union. Even though many persons had been strong advocates of the U. S. Government prior to hostilities, only a few of them held out or else failed to follow the general attitude of the state at large. There were less than two hundred soldiers in the Federal army from the county. One company was organized with Capt. C. C. Casey as commander. Jim Pelts was 1st Lieutenant and Mose Pearson 2nd Lieutenant. J. M. Laster, who is today a resident of Harmony, was 1st Sergeant, but when Lieut. Pearson resigned, he was made 2nd Lieutenant.

This organization was Co. "A" of the 2nd. Arkansas Infantry, U. S. A. A few Johnson county men were members of Co. "K" of the 2nd Arkansas Infantry U. S. A. which was a Sebastian county unit with Capt. John Boyle and Lieut. Bethel in charge. Both of these companies were mustered in at Ft. Smith and served under Brigadier General Thayer, and Colonel Eugene Stevens. They participated in the battles of Prairie de Ann, Jenkins Ferry, Camden Raid and others. Co. "A" was discharged by Col. Stevens August 8, 1865.

The negro men of the county scattered. Some of them joined the Union forces, others did not wish to participate but were taken. No negro man of conscript age was left. A small per cent returned.

REGULAR TROOPS ENTER THE COUNTY

Confederate—During the winter of 1861 Col. Thomas J. Churchill and his army camped south of Clarksville on the spot where today stands the mining camp of Jamestown. There was much illness in the ranks; hence the Confederate Square in the principal necropolis at Clarksville, known today as Oakland Cemetery.

The Presbyterian church on the corner of Cravens and Cherry streets, the county court house and the Seminary at the top of the hill on the south side of West Sevier street were all used as general hospitals, while an old log residence that stood for many years on College avenue was the hospital for small pox patients.

The following spring Gen. Churchill and his troops marched away to the south.

The Seminary was burned in the Fall of 1862, but the Presbyterian church was used by the Federal troops throughout the war for a hospital. They buried their dead, also in Oakland Cemetery, in a plot of ground which today the Ladies' Cemetery Association has set apart as a beautiful flower garden. The Federal dead were supposed to have been exhumed in the Fall of 1867 and taken to Ft. Smith. Some of them were taken there, but not all for in after years each time the grave diggers attempted to excavate they came in contact with caskets; hence the flower garden.

Col. Sims and his Cavalry Regiment of Texas wintered in Johnson County in 1861. They were camped at a place on Horsehead Creek five miles up from the river.

Federal.—In the Spring of 1862 Col. Cloud of Kansas with his well equipped troops, having fought their way through the mountains of Missouri and Arkansas, entered Johnson county and marched into Clarksville where they recuperated for a few days and passed on, proclaiming themselves the victors of all the country through which they had passed.

Col. Stevens and Col. Waugh, with their respective regiments of the 2nd Arkansas, on December 23, 1862 established a "Post" at Clarksville. They appropriated the residence of Congressman Batson located on the south side of the Public Square on the corner of Central avenue where they established headquarters, using the little Methodist church next door for their supply station.

Col. Stevens and his troops were here only a short time before being sent to Fort Smith, leaving Col. Waugh in command of this "Post." However, the regiments of Col. Cloud, Col. Hindman and Col. Stevens were here at intervals, either for a sojourn of a few weeks or months, or were, perhaps, only passing through.

After establishing the "Post" they were undisturbed for more than a year, thus becoming decidedly comfortable and quite at home. This, however, was a long period for conquest to last without difficulty, and in the enemy's country too. Fate had decreed, or perhaps it was the army of Gen. Price that decided a sudden change would be good for them. Messages came in, scouting parties returned, reports from everywhere confirmed

the approach of Gen. Price and his army bearing in this direction. His strength was reported to be so great that Col. Waugh realized there was no time to be wasted, therefore without endeavoring to remove their supplies they attempted to burn them, together with all buildings which hoarded provisions. On the beautiful morning of May 19, 1864, while a regiment of soldiers were marching away to the west, a black cloud of smoke was curling its way toward the sky, as many houses in the town of Clarksville were being consumed by incendiary flames. The little church on the corner had been the main objective of the departing army, however, since the food stored therein would otherwise fall into the hands of the enemy.

Many of the burning buildings were extinguished by the women, but the church was burned. Still, as the flames were ravishingly consuming that precious food, every head and hand in accord were bent on saving as much as possible—Dozens of barrels of flour were rolled to distances of safety; much meat, the scarce article of salt, and many other essentials, were hastily removed.

When Gen. Price arrived with his gray-clad army, they were welcomed with rejoicing. No woman in the little town slept that night, so busy were they all preparing food. Biscuits, biscuits, hundreds of biscuits, were baked for the soldiers to take on their march of tomorrow.

They passed on as had the other army a few hours before, leaving behind them a day marked with memories to live throughout the years to come. The threads of smoke were still winding their way upward from the smoldering embers of the first church the county had built and the new one beside it, almost complete, also lay in ruins. The bell which had hung high in the little steeple and had tolled the death of many a passing lad, now lay low in the ruins. The material destruction of that day has long since passed into oblivion but the memory of it still lives and will doubtless live in the history of the county through many years to come.

After the Confederate army had passed on, the town was left alone,—only a village of women and children who were always apprehensive lest Bushwhackers should take advantage of the situation. In time, however, before the cool days of autumn, Col. Stevens and his regiment returned and again opened the "Post".

They were in Clarksville at the time of the surrender and had not yet gone when President Lincoln was assassinated.

EFFECTS OF WAR IN THE COUNTY

Apart from the skirmish mentioned before, there were no battles fought within the immediate borders of this county. Civil War, however, does not consist alone of battles and skirmishes. Robbers, bushwhackers and murderers took the opportunity of the time for their prowl, and Johnson county was no exception to the rule. Often there would not be a male resident over thirteen years of age for miles around and Clarksville was many times a village of women and children, pillaged at will by unscrupulous persons. These nomadic emissaries of the devil took occasion to pay nocturnal visits to almost every home in the county. And thus, Johnson county passed, with the rest of the South, the darkest period in her history.

COMPANY "H", 26TH ARKANSAS INFANTRY, C. S. A.
AUGUST 13, 1862

Jno. W. May, Capt.	J. M. Laster, 1st Sergt.	James Drew, 1st Cpl.
T. A. Coad, 1st Lieut.	J. Temple, 2nd Sergt.	J. W. Willis, 2nd Cpl.
R. F. Laster, 2nd Lieut.	W. H. Williams, 3rd Sergt.	G. W. Partain, 3rd Cpl.
A. N. Martin, 3rd Lieut.	John Reed, 4th Sergt.	J. C. Martin, 4th Cpl.
	G. W. Hughes, 5th Sergt.	

Allen, F. D.	Dunlap, F. M.	Hunt, John	Pearson, Lewis
Aston, John	Dunn, G. G.	Holloway, M.	Posey, Wm.
Brown, J. R.	Davis, J. N.	Hughes, J. V.	Poteet, A. J.
Brown, Noah	Dickerson, N. B.	Hardgraves, Thad.	Potts, J. W.
Brown, O. W.	Dickerson, T. J.	Houston, E. W.	Posey, B. M.
Brown, J. M.	Dickerson, W. C.	Harcastle, L. K.	Pittman, I.
Brown, L.	Damerson, H. W.	Hibbs, N. J.	Pitts, L. W.
Brown, J. A.	Davis, Pinkney	Jones, D. S.	Rogers, Wm.
Boen, Pinkney	Dunlap, W. F.	Key, Jas.	Rogers, R. A.
Boen, J. M.	Daniel, Geo.	King, Alfred	Sheldon, J. W.
Boen, Jesse	Eubanks, J. A.	King, J. J.	Sinclair, R. W.
Barber, Wm.	Edwards, A. J.	Kirby, T. L.	Summers, Wesley
Baskin, W. M.	English, W. J.	King, John	Shields, J. M.
Bean, Jas.	Farmer, J. C.	Lee, Edwin	Stewart, J. G.
Basham, James	Frazier, R.	Langford, J. N.	Sulter, W. H.
Blackburn, Jno.	Fleming, R. B.	Manley, Robt.	Sullivant, H. R.
Collier, H. C.	Garrett, Colby	May, T. K.	Stout, R. H.
Congo, O. D.	Gray, G. R.	Murry, Wyatt	Temple, J. C.
Clay, J. C.	Gray, T. H.	Murry, J. C.	Tucker, J. M.
Cowan, G. E.	Goodman, J.	Murry, Henry	Wise, John
Clark, C. P.	Gray, J. M.	Mahone, J. H.	Willis, J. M.
Cosey, W. E.	Garner, G. W.	Mooney, R. W.	Wallace, G. W.
Casey, A. J.	Garner, L.	Needham, J. D.	Wright, Jno.
Coose, G. W.	Hightower, Jno.	Needham, W. M.	Whorton, J. V.
Cummins, Wm.	Hardgraves, J. D.	Needham, Thos.	Williams, Allen
Drew, Tom	Hunt, F. F.	Penningham, B. D.	Waltz, W. J.
Davis, W. R.	Higgs, W. B.	Powell, R. B.	Wallace, Robt.
Davis, J. F.	Hardgraves, J. N.	Price, W. C.	Wright, J. M.
			Yearwood, J. M.

COMPANY "C", FIRST ARKANSAS MOUNTED RIFLES

The original muster roll of Company "C", First Arkansas Mounted Rifles, has been lost or destroyed. The following list of men who served in this company of Confederates, going out from Johnson county, was furnished from memory by J. J. Taylor of Ludwig, J. B. Porter of Harmony, and Dr. Jasper N. Boyd of Austin, Texas, members of the Company:

Olinver Basham, first Captain of the company.
J. P. Mitchell, 1st Lieutenant.
Thomas King, 2nd Lieutenant.
J. O. Sadler, 3rd Lieutenant; promoted Captain
Calvin Basham, elected Captain.
John C. Hill, last Captain of the company.

Adney, J. M.	Hickey, Obe	Price, J. R.
Adney, Martin	Hixson, Horace	Park, C. B.
Allen, Gus	Jackson, Andrew	Porter, J. B.
Anderson, Dick	Johnson, J. M.	Porter, C. C.
Arnold, W. L.	Jamison, — —	Payne, Joe
Baskin, T. J.	Jones, J. C.	Pearson, J. W.
Baskin, W. R.	Johnson, Sol	Patterson, Will
Bartlett, J. P.	Johnson, Joe	Patterson, Robert
Boyd, J. N.	Jolly, Sidney	Perry, Charlie
Bogan, F.	Kirby, Wyatt	Rose, John M.
Bozler, J.	Lee, Bud	Rose, A. N.
Cravens, Jerry	Laster, Abe	Robinson, Andy
Cravens, Mi	Laster, Burl	Shropshire, H. C.
Chappel, Sam	Laster, Hardin	Swift, F. M.
Clemmons, John	Lowe, Sam	Stone, J. M.
Center, F. M.	Long, Sol	Scaggs, Ben
Dover, William	Love, James	Spears, Mat
Davis, Mike	Lindsey, Abe	Spears, Tom
Durham, J. J.	Morgan, Robert	Smith, Robert
Edwards, Charles	Morgan, John	Smith, Joe
Edwards, Byrd	Mathews, Ike	Sindle, Riley
Foster, Joe	Mathews, James	Tate, Wash
Fleming, William	May, Joe	Tyrus, Bud
Farmer, Robert	May, Moses	Terrentine, James
French, James	May, Wilse	Taylor, J. J.
Gray, R. W.	Mann, Thomas	Thompson, William
Grounds, Robert	Moore, Dock	Thompson, Si
Gwaintry, F. M.	McKee, William	Thompson, Mi
Gilllan, Israel	Norvill, David	Thompson, Bully
Gilllan, Pink	Nard, Lafayette	Wilson, Will
Gilbreath, Sam	Newton, J. W.	Wilson, H. G.
Gibson, James	Newton, Whit	Williams, Robert
Grantham, Louis	Newton, Jasper	Williams, John
Grantham, oJhn	Newton, K. K.	Weeks, John
Houser, Adam	Newton, George	Watts, W. J.
Houser, William	Nedry, Bud	Watts, A. J.
Hamm, Polk	Ogllvie, W. S.	Watts, John
Horn, John	Ottenhimer, Abe	Wallace, Charles
Hodge, Anderson	Ottenhimer, Phillip	Zachery, A. N.
Hughes, Ed	Otry, George	

Part III.

BIOGRAPHIES—IN PART

E. B. Alston bridged Spadra Creek because his fourteen hundred acres of flat lands lay on the west of the stream. In 1845, however he built a new home on the west side. His store, gin, et cetera, were also on the west and from that year old Spadra began to merge into the new. Mr. Alston, was doubtless the leading merchant of the county. He did a thriving business—had many slaves and was influential in all affairs concerning the welfare of the county. When the convention of 1836 met to form the first Constitution of the State of Arkansas, Bettis Alston was a member. After Mr. and Mrs. Alston had lived for thirty-five years at Spadra, they went to Galveston, Texas, for a visit and while there became victims of yellow fever, from which Mr. Alston died. His body was shipped back to Spadra and lay in his warehouse on the river's bank until Mrs. Alston recovered and returned three months later. Mr. Alston died in 1867. Mrs. Alston died in 1877. Today in a field plowed and cultivated, where hundreds of dead are buried, are two lone marble slabs, marked E. B. Alston and Hanna Alston. They lie underneath a single tree, left from the beautiful forest which was until ten years ago uncut.

The Jouets were also a prominent family of Spadra. Ex-Governor Drew lived there for a time after he retired from office. John Rogers, the father of R. A. Rogers of Clarksville, Scott Rogers of Logan County and the late Wm. Rogers who continued for years to reside at Spadra, and the grandfather of Maj. Thomas Rogers of the World War, and who was the step-father of James Collier of Hartman and W. F. Collier of Clarksville, made his residence at that river town in the fifties.

There was also James M. Lewis, who had much land nearby, and who was the progenitor of Tom. J. and Henry Lewis, Mrs. Mattie Logan and Mrs. Kessie Griffin. Geo. Koose had a horse-power gin and grist mill. Nick Koose a blacksmith shop, and A. Sinclair, who was a wood workman, had a shop. Dr. William C. Montgomery, a leading physician, and Mrs. Montgomery, who

was a Miss Maddox, resided for thirty years or more at Spadra, having immigrated there from Tennessee in 1854. Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery were the parents of two children, Judge J. J. Montgomery, who has served as county judge several terms, and Mrs. Fred White, both of Clarksville. A. P. Clark resided at Spadra and reared his family there. He was the father of two of the county's most successful coal operators, N. R. and Tom Clark. Capt. A. D. King was a member of the King family of Spadra. The Careys were prominent in the business and social circles of the seventies and eighties.

In 1873, Myers and son, and a man whose name was Vetter, came from Baltimore and brought with them some forty or fifty families. They operated the old Spadra Creek Mines east of the creek. Abe Stiewell, with his brother, Harry, as a Junior partner, sank a slope one mile west of the old mines. This place was for some years one of the big mines of the Southwest. Albert Shields managed a commissary for the Stiewell mines.

Another concern of the seventies and eighties was the Kemp mines of which Albert Kemp was the original operator. These mines were nearer the river than the Stiewell property and they hoisted the coal by horse-power.

On a hill by the side of the place where Cabin Creek empties into the river was the ephemeral little village of Pittsburg. Two mechanics who came from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, were the first campers on the spot—hence the appellation. But after they were gone leaving no mark save the name, some immigrants landed there whose presence and strength began to be felt at once in the manipulation of the county's affairs. Nor has their influence died, for their children and grand children are still playing parts worthwhile. Dr. E. E. McConnell and Seth J. Howell were partners in a prosperous mercantile business there. They were also interested in the Hunter, Hanger and Howell Stage Line, from Little Rock, Arkansas to Springfield, Missouri. Mr. Howell came from the state of Kentucky. He said that he drove the first Troy coach through Johnson county in 1837. Mr. Howell was a member of the assembly in 1836, who wrote the first Constitution of the State of Arkansas. Hon. Littleberry Robinson, another citizen of Pittsburg, was the father of Dr. C.

E. Robinson of Little Rock, a former president of the First National Bank of Clarksville and for many years one of the leading physicians of Johnson county. He was also the father of the late Mrs. Sallie Reed, who was a writer of some repute. She was the mother of one of Arkansas' national representatives, Congressman C. C. Reed. Dr. Edward E. McConnell, a prominent citizen of Pittsburg, was a practicing physician during those years, when to practice medicine over the hills and dells of this undulated country was little less than the life of a missionary. He also sold drugs and sundries at his drug store. He and his wife, Susan, were at the same time rearing a family of boys and girls who were later to figure largely in affairs. They were the parents of Maj. Hall McConnell, one of Johnson County's soldier boys who did not come back when the Civil war was ended. His grave lies on the top of the hill in Oakland cemetery. Capt. Will H. McConnell figured conspicuously for long years in county affairs and lived to be an octogenarian. He said that he once killed a deer in the forest on the lot on Main street, where the Missouri Pacific Station now stands. Mrs. McConnell was Fannie Hyland. John, Rev. W. H. (Little Bill), Mrs. Van Herring, Mrs. Deater Herring, Mrs. Lou Zeats and Hyland are their children. Another son of the Doctor's was John McConnell, who was yet a young man when he met an untimely death in a railroad accident. He left Mrs. McConnell who was Annie Houston, and a daughter, who is Mrs. Johnnie Simpson of Van Buren.

Hon. E. T. McConnell is the only living member of this pioneer family. When merely a lad he joined the army and went into active service of the Civil War. On returning home he followed his father in the drug business, but did not confine himself to that alone. For twenty-five years he was almost continuously in the newspaper business. He is a former sheriff of the county, and was superintendent of the State Penitentiary for several years. In 1918-19, he was a member of the Arkansas Legislature. He installed the first electric light plant in the county, and put up a tank and made connections with his residence and a few others, for the first, though limited, water and sewer system in Clarksville. He together with the late J. T. Arrington installed the first electric manipulated cotton gin in the county. He built the first opera house, which was located in the

up stairs in the McConnell block. For fifty years he has owned the building in which has been the leading hostelry of Clarksville, and which has always been located in this block. At present the Arlington Hotel is representative of this regime. Mrs. McConnell was Alice Porter. Their children are Susie (Mrs. G. O. Patterson), Maude Mrs. F. S. Poynor), Imogene (Mrs. Wm. Ragon) and Hall McConnell.

The old Moreland home of the Pittsburg neighborhood is still standing, overlooking the river. Robert Moreland, who married Adelia Madden and after her death, Tennessee Hogan, both of Johnson county, was one of the arrivals of 1834.

Ex-Governor Samuel Adams located up Cabin Creek three miles. He came from Halifax, Virginia, in 1835, and built a home, not of logs, but of lumber, and which is also standing today. Mr. Adams possessed a considerable amount of money and slaves. He homesteaded land and also bought up much more. He was the president of a Van Buren bank, which went defunct during the forties. Mr. Adams was elected from Johnson county to the Senate of Arkansas, where he was made president of that body. When Governor Yell announced for the United States Senate, Mr. Adams became the governor, and served the remaining several months of that term, but in the fall was elected State Treasurer, for which he was a candidate when he became the chief executive of Arkansas. A step-son in the home of Samuel Adams was James Fagan, who also during the Civil War received the distinguished brevet of Major Gen. James F. Fagan. John D. Adams, a son of Samuel, was a Civil War Major, and perhaps one of the best loved men in Arkansas. He once owned the Shoal Creek Plantation of twenty five hundred acres, which is now in Logan county. He was partner with a Mr. Dean in a line of steam boats, that ran the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. One of these he gave the name of Kate Adams, complimentary to Mrs. Adams.

The older McConnell boys, Johnathan King, James Fagan and John D. Adams were school mates at the little school house at Pleasant Grove. Johnathan King lived to be quite old. He was the son of Wm. and Nancy King, who came from Tennessee in 1836.

When Samuel Adams made his home three miles inland near a little stream, which is today historic, it seemed to possess no cognomen, or when he built many cabins for his negroes on its banks, it became the "Stream of Cabins," hence the appellation "Cabin Creek."

Major General Thomas J. Churchill, later Governor of Arkansas, is said to have lived for a time, when a boy, in this neighborhood.

Morrison's Bluff was another river town, for all the towns at that time were river towns. The names of Lorenza N. Clark, J. H. Strong, George Cunningham, C. Quinn, J. S. Houston and others were familiar in this section. Back in territory days Lorenza N. Clarke and his wife, Arabella Bertrand Clarke, immigrated to Johnson county. Mr. Clarke was a wealthy gentleman from Baltimore, Maryland. He built a handsome brick residence and lived with his slaves in the accredited style of the old aristocracy. His store was commodious too, and on the spot where old Morrison's Bluff was located almost a mile up stream from the present town, the old ruins of some of those buildings, now nothing more than foundations, have stood through the years. In those days, nine decades ago, the river washed around that bluff, now three miles away. And the old iron ring steeped in the rock, to which the boats were locked, is still there. The steamboat, Elector, sank nearby and now lies buried back one mile south from the river bed. Mr. Clarke, being one of the three commissioners to locate the county seat, naturally was desirous to give Morrison's Bluff that honor, and only conceded his choice to Mr. Laster when the Laster choice was given the appellation of Clarksville. Mr. Clarke was a state senator, and was one of the delegates to form the state Constitution of 1836. In 1840-42, the firm of Cunningham & Clarke was a partnership. Hon. George Cunningham was the grandfather of Mrs. Lucy Adams Simpson, a former resident of Clarksville. Mrs. Simpson was a daughter of Mrs. E. W. Adams, who was Eliza Jane Cunningham. Dr. E. W. Adams was a resident of Clarksville in the late sixties and seventies. He fell dead at Low Gap Springs in the summer of 1879. Charley Adams of Little Rock is his son. Dr. Matthew Cunningham, in that period lived at Little Rock. His wife was Mrs. Eliza Wilson Bertrand Cunningham, who was the

first woman resident in the capital city. She was the mother of Mrs. Lorenzo Clarke. Mrs. Clarke's younger sister, Matilda, became Mrs. Fredrick Hanger of Little Rock. In the year 1843, Mr. Clarke's firm was changed to Clarke & Strong, his partner being John H. Strong. In the year 1845 Mr. Clarke visited in Baltimore, and while there was taken ill and did not recover. Mrs. Clarke brought his body back to Morrison's Bluff for burial. After Mr. Clarke's death his widow was married to John H. Strong, and then the style of the business was "John H. Strong". In 1848 Mr. Strong also died. His friends held him in high esteem, judging from a lengthy account given in the minutes of the old Secretary book of Franklin Lodge No. 9. Mrs. Arabelle Bertrand Clark Strong was married the third time. Her last husband was Joseph Newton, an uncle of Gen. R. C. and Maj. T. W. Newton. Sometime in the early fifties Mrs. Clarke Strong Newton died and was buried in the Mt. Holly cemetery at Little Rock.

J. S. Houston & Co. was the name of another Morrison's Bluff firm of the forties. The old town that was, is entirely obliterated. The stream that laved against its banks, year after year, threw the soil inland and each rise in the river piled it higher, and soon boats could not anchor there. A landing was made below and then a warehouse was built, and some one put up a little store, and in that way the new replaced the old. On the scarp of that bluff are chisled names and dates covering the century past.

Lorenza N. Clarke left no heirs save his wife and when she went away the beautiful home was abandoned. An abode, once the pride of a "Master and Missus", where liveried servants bided every wish, and where belles and beaux from down the stream came to parties, held in peerage style. Soon the tangled vines and bats and owls had found the place, and then the vandals came. It is said that many chimneys in the country there about were taken from the walls of that old ruins, and even someone unhung the doors and moved them away. Many of those brick were taken as far as Clarksville for foundations, et cetera. A colony of Germans have purchased much of the farm lands about Morrison's Bluff and German merchants sell goods there. A beautiful little Catholic church and school house are resplendent

of the religious and moral bent of the populace. A prosperous habitation mingles in and out. But few of the residents there know that underneath a vault of solid stone only a few rods away is the place where a form was laid most eighty years ago. That vault is after the fashion much used in those days. The casket was said to have been lowered into a bed of cemented stone with a covering of solid glass, cemented too, then the four well proportioned walls were securely capped by a heavy portable slab. This vault is intact today, although no care has been given it for more than half a century. Lorenza N. Clarke, a man who radiated progress in his solvent array of business, who managed affairs of state with wonderful executive ability, and who entertained his friends after the fashion of a king, lies there unknown today.

But the ways of the world are ever the same. Man lives but a day as he flits across the screen, and is gone, then another takes his place and soon he too, is gone, and each in turn are forgotten for someone else,—passing too—stands in his stead.

Huey Logan and Wm. Logan were brothers who left Kentucky early in the twenties of the past century. They took out land near Morrison Bluff. Huey was the father of Conduct Logan, and Conduct was the father of Green G. Logan and Green was the father of Bettis Logan and Mrs. Lera Anderson of Clarksville. Col. James Logan located south of the river in 1830. He took out land on Sugar Creek south of Petit Jean River. There was also a David Logan. Steve Logan is a descendent of this same family. When Logan County was formed in 1875 it received the appellation, Logan, from this prominent family, who was then in the territory that belonged to Johnson.

The Hardwick family was said to be the wealthiest on the south of the river. Col. D. Hardwick had scores of negroes and his lands lay stretching away up and down the river. Wm. Hardwick of Clarksville is a grandson of the Colonel.

The Ware families were also extensive land owners, some of which is held by successors still. Mrs. Charley Hays of Scranton is a descendent. The Cotton families were also prominent in that country. The Chitwoods too, were in the neighborhood along the stream.

There was Nehemiah Cravens, the father of the honorable Jordan E. Cravens.

William Hill, the father of the distinguished Captain John C. Hill.

In the years just before the Civil War, about 1858, Cleve Ragon from Tennessee came to Morrison's Bluff. He was the father of Mrs. W. J. Basham and other children. The Ragon families of Spadra and Geo. Ragon of Clarksville are descendants of this family.

Just following the close of hostilities, Captain Jack Ragon, a brother of Cleve Ragon, also came. He purchased a farm on Cane Creek two miles from the little village of Dublin. Mrs. Ragon was, before her marriage, Ann Heartsill from the state of Georgia. Captain Jack Ragon was a Confederate soldier in his native state. He only survived a few years after locating in Arkansas. Mrs. Ragon was born in Tennessee and is the daughter of Hiram and Ann Wright Heartsill. Her maternal grandfather was Dr. Isaac Wright of Mount Pisgah, Tenn. At Captain Ragon's death there were five small children in the home. Mrs. Ragon was a wise and careful mother and today she lives in her declining years to see all of her boys men of affairs, all of whom live in Clarksville. Edgar, the oldest, has always been a farmer, Jess is the general manager of the Clarksville Mercantile Company, Ab is the president of the First National Bank of Clarksville. Hon. Heartsill Ragon is an attorney of wide repute, having served in the State Legislature in 1910-14 and was speaker of the House his last term. He has also been Prosecuting Attorney of the Fifth District for two terms, and is an efficient, ready and willing speaker. He stood first in the graduating class of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. in 1909. William Ragon, the youngest son, is the Clarksville Post Master.

In 1871 Dr. W. A. Heartsill, a brother of Mrs. Ann Ragon, came from Georgia to Morrison's Bluff. He was for twenty-five years one of the leading physicians of Logan county. He is now residing in Texas.

Up the river from Morrison's Bluff there was another stop for the boats. This place was called Patterson's Bluff. James M. Patterson had built a home of some proportions, with a cellar and cistern and all the conveniences of that day. He was also in business, with a partnership, styled "Patterson & Whitaker. Mr. Patterson's farm, or the most of it, lay in the

river bottom across the river from his home on the bluff. Horsehead Creek empties into the river on this plantation. James M. Patterson was the grandfather of Hon. G. O. Patterson, a leading attorney of Northwest Arkansas. He resides in Clarksville.

In this neighborhood north of the river was Gilbert Holland and his wife, Mary Ann. They came to Johnson County from Georgia, in 1813. H. H. Holland, who was a member of Capt. Howell's Artillery company under Gen. Cooper in the Civil War, and who died recently, was their son.

The plantations of the Perry brothers was along the river too. Josiah Perry was the paternal grandfather of Justice Volney Howell.

Still farther up Horsehead Creek in the Harmony settlement were the families whose names were King, Baskin, Laster, Blackburn, Edwards, Reynolds, Coffee, Reed, Ogilvie, Frost, Wilson, Allen, Jacobs, Martin, Porter and Flemmings. These families are represented by so many branches of the name and scores of descendants that their individual biographies are difficult to properly delineate.

The Kings of the Harmony settlement are represented today by farmers, bankers, college instructors and ministers. In Clarksville there are two brothers, Ernest King, Cashier of the Farmers National Bank, and Prof. Gorman B. King of The College of the Ozarks.

J. K. Baskin was a son of J. M. and Malissa Laster Baskin, who came to Arkansas in 1839. The Baskin men are representative as lawyers, business men and farmers. Ex-Judge Chas. H. Baskin is a prominent bearer of the name. There is no immediate information at hand concerning them, but the Baskin men and women have always taken a prominent place in the communities in which they reside.

In the year 1831, which was at least twelve months before the Cherokees left this country, Abraham Laster and his wife, Nancy Pucket Laster, moved from Tennessee to the Horsehead neighborhood of Johnson County. Mr. Laster was a North Carolinian by birth. In 1837 his brother, J. H. Laster, and father and mother, Fredrick and Nancy Smith Laster, came on to Johnson from Lawrence County where they had located in thirty-one. Each of these gentlemen took out land. Fredrick

was a Veteran of the war of 1812. J. H. Laster married Miss Sarah A. Patrick, a daughter of John W. and Susan Lee Patrick, in September, 1841. They were the parents of eleven children. Among them were three sons, Abe, Seth and Seldon, who later became men of affairs.

The children of Mr and Mrs. Abraham Laster were James M., Malvin, Hester Ann, Mary, Thomas, Francis, Washington, Jane and Robert.

In 1859 J. M. Laster married Sarah Sarles. Their children were Elizabeth, Ann, Robert, Frank, Thomas, Lou, Augusta, Fanny, Carl and Conley. The present Mrs. Laster was Mrs. Louisa Turney. Their children are Abraham, Eva, Birdie and Audlie. J. M. Laster recently celebrated his eighty-first birthday. He resides on his father's old homestead. Mr. Laster has an excellent memory and has contributed much information for this volume. He holds and cherishes a number of interesting keepsakes of the long ago.

Phillip May was an early settler on Horsehead, also. He owned slaves and was active in his community. He died in the early seventies.

Lorenzo Swagerty was the father of the Lorenzo who married Miss Emma May, a daughter of Capt. Thomas May of the old Pittsburg Settlement.

The Hardgraves were represented in Clarksville for long years by Cager, who lived to be quite old. He was the father of Mrs. J. A. Dowdy of Clarksville and Mrs. W. A. May of St. Louis and a son, whose home is in Argentine, South America. Dr. Hardgraves of Horsehead is also an active descendant of another branch of the family.

Thomas Kendall, a courtly gentleman of Smeadley, has been Johnson County's Representative in the State Legislature on more than one occasion.

Capt. Armstrong, of the Civil War, was a prominent member of that family. Lee Armstrong, a business man and farmer at this time resides at the Armstrong home on Horsehead.

Judge W. W. Floyd came to Clarksville in 1841 to practice law. He was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, and was the son of Reader S. Floyd, Virginian by birth. He was a descendant of John Floyd, a former governor of Virginia, and whose son, John B. Floyd, was Secretary of War under President Buchanan.

A brother of John Floyd, who resided in New York and who came to America in 1760 with him, was William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Two of the sons of William served in the United States Congress from New York early in the past century. In the family of Reader S. Floyd was Judge William W., Richard and Edward. The home of all the Floyds, except the Judge, was on Horsehead. A son of Richard Floyd is James Floyd, who is a former Tax Assessor of the county. Mary Floyd, a daughter of Richard, married Eb Rhea, whose father was a wealthy pioneer of Hancock County, Tennessee, and who lived to be more than a century old. William W. Floyd of Clarksville was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit and served four years. He had many other honors, not given here, conferred upon him. He was twice appointed by the Secretary of War as one of the examiners of West Point Military Academy, first by Hon. Jeff Davis, under President Price, and again by his kinsman, John B. Floyd. Mrs. W. M. Kavanaugh of Little Rock is a daughter of Judge Floyd, and W. E. Floyd, former post-master of Little Rock, and the present chairman of the Arkansas Railroad Commission, is a son.

The oldest settlers of the Wilsons, so far as is known, were James B. and his wife, Peggy, who came from Virginia. They were a high-toned, refined couple. Major Hugh Wilson was a descendant of a generation later. He served his country both in the Mexican and Civil Wars. The late Wm. Wilson, whose family still resides in Clarksville, was a grandson of James B.

L. A. and Nancy Laster Martin were Tennesseans by birth. They came to Arkansas in 1873. John L. Martin was their son. He married Miss Parmelia Boyer. The late Abe Martin of Lone Pine was one of that family. Frank Martin is a descendant also.

James C. and Harriett Hester McDaniel came from North Carolina to the Horsehead settlement of Johnson county in 1852. They had eight children in their home. John, William, Martha, Eliza, James, Harriet, Mary and Nancy. W. C. and Ernest have been residents of Clarksville for many years. They are the sons of William McDaniel.

The Flemming's coal mine was located in the fifties in the Harmony neighborhood. The Flemmings were prominent pioneers.

Melvin Coffee came to Johnson county when a young man, from his birth place in Jackson county, Alabama. In 1843 he was married to Jane Laster of the upper Horsehead neighborhood. Their children were James G. and Melvina. Melvin Coffee was a soldier in the Mexican War, and died while in the service.

James G. Coffee, who is today an affable and active gentleman of the old school, was a confederate soldier. He enlisted in 1861, even though just a boy. He was an orderly sergeant. In 1867 he married Miss Clementine Harkreader, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Harkreader. Their children were Edna and Lester. Mrs. Coffee died in 1882. Mr. Coffee was married a second time, to Miss Sallie Powell, a daughter of Rev. John A. Powell. Their four children were Harland, Dessie, Effie and Irma. Mr. Coffee is a Mason.

Harland Coffee is a successful Insurance dealer of Clarksville.

J. W. Ogilvie and W. S. Ogilvie were two brothers who left Tennessee sometime during the forties. They were descendants of George Ogilvie, who immigrated from Scotland. Mesdames Fannie Poynor, Jennie Wilson and Gulie Poynor were daughters of Will Smith Ogilvie. James W. Ogilvie was the father of Dr. J. W., C. F. and Henry.

John and William Reed were early settlers in the Lone Pine neighborhood. Seth Reed, Mesdames James McCoy and Ella Humphrey are three of the children of John. Seth is, and has been for many years, the manager of the Fraternal Aid Union of Arkansas.

A number of Allen families have, as the years have gone by, moved to Johnson County, but the first were, perhaps, Lewis Allen and his wife, Lucy (Felts) Allen, who came in 1833.

After the Civil War Thomas Allen came from Kentucky and settled at Harmony. He reared a large family, of which Joe Allen is one of the sons and Mrs. T. D. Molloy and Mrs. J. W. Lewis are daughters.

Dixon Reynolds laid legal claim to land in Johnson county in 1836, soon after his arrival from Tennessee. His son, William, married Miss Elizabeth Baskin, who was also a native of Arkansas. Their eldest son, Thomas H., married Miss Wood, and they were the parents of twelve children. Another son, William

Reynolds of Clarksville, and Margaret Poteet Reynolds, who recently died, were the parents of Sewell and Jess Reynolds, both attorneys-at-law. The former of Oklahoma and the latter, Clarksville. They are both ready speakers. The former has been, within the past few years, connected with the Tax Commission of Arkansas.

Thomas Porter was the pioneer father of J. B., W. F., and E. L. Porter. John B. was the father of John and Jim Porter.

John is an expert cotton buyer, having been in the employment as manager of an establishment of cotton merchants in Memphis and later in Chicago. He is now located in Ft. Smith.

W. F. became Judge Porter when elected as the County and Probate Judge of Johnson County thirty years ago. He was a splendid gentleman and an efficient judge. His daughter, Una, became Mrs. James W. Ogilvie and his son William, is a leading physician of Ozark.

The family of E. L. Porter, after his death at Harmony, moved to Clarksville. Mrs. Porter, nee Alice Harris, was a daughter of Neal E. Harris. Her children are Arthur, Ed, Will, Jake and Maude, (Mrs. T. W. Hervey).

Back in 1859 a line of immigrants one hundred wagons long, wound its way westward with Ephrim Blackburn and his wife, Lonvina Carpenter Blackburn, in the lead. They were riding in a handsome buggy, on which Mr. Blackburn had spent much energy and time—for he made it, by hand, back in old North Carolina.

There were three Blackburn brothers in the procession, but when the Mississippi river was crossed, this train of travelers divided into three sections. Only a fair division of the original line came up the Arkansas river road. But Ephrim came, and at least one of the immigrants with him was John H. Robinson, who was a resident of Clarksville until his death, years after.

Mr. Blackburn purchased land and settled down to the business of home-making. His children were seven: Ben W., Sam V., John, Pink and Sid, also Mrs. J. M. King and Mrs. Harriett Landthrip.

B. N. Blackburn died recently, at the age of seventy-four. His children are Mrs. R. A. Morgan, Mrs. Mack Williams, Mrs. F. Ogden, Vernon, Walter, Finis and Dillon.

John (Doc) was the father of Luther, Orville, Ada (Mrs. Jack Lewis), Alice (Mrs. John Warren) and several other children.

A. V. Blackburn is the son of Sam V. Blackburn.

Richard C. Hunt and family moved from Madison County to Johnson County, Arkansas in 1861. Mr. Hunt had previously immigrated to the first mentioned county from Georgia. He took residence at Lone Pine, but later moved to Horshead.

Richard C. Hunt was the father of John D. Hunt.

John D. Hunt was the father of Dr. Wm. R. Hunt, today an eminent physician and surgeon of Clarksville. He was also the father of Mrs. Steve Logan Dave Hunt and other children.

Dr. W. R. Hunt is the father of Dr. Earle H. Hunt, a graduate of Tulane University and a widely known practitioner, well versed in the science of medicine and surgery. He is also the father of Dr. W. R. Hunt, Jr., who recently began the practice of the profession of dentistry, and Dr. W. R. Jr., is the father of a small son, Wm. R. Hunt III. There is also an Earle Jr. Dr. W. R. Hunt, Sr., is the father of Lillian (Mrs. E. A. King).

Mrs. John D. Hunt was a Miss Ogden, and Mrs. Wm. R. Hunt, Sr., Ruth Houston.

The Ogden family came with the Hunt family in 1981, from Madison county. They purchased lands at Lone Pine and that locality is today the home of the Ogdens. The bearers of this name have always represented the county's best citizenship. In the present generation among the many descendants are J. D., Abe, and R. C.

There was one John Phillips who came to Johnson county in 1862. At one time there were three men in the county who bore the cognomen of John Phillips. But this John Phillips of the sixties was the father of Ex-Sheriff Ben Phillips, also of Wm. Phillips, Esq. of Springhill.

In the Hays' Chapel neighborhood is the old Henry B. Hays homestead. Mr. Hays was known to the generation past, as a fine old gentleman. He came from the state of South Carolina. He was in Arkansas during the overflow of the river in 1833. He lost everything he owned that could float away, except his wife and baby. Mr. Hays was a generous man, always ready to lend a helping hand.

The Hays children who are living are Dr. Annie Hays, Charley Hays and William Hays.

Mrs. Charlotte Susan Howard was for long years a resident of the Spadra vicinity, with a family, of which Thomas and State Howard were sons. Mary Howard was a daughter and was the wife of M. E. Anderson, Clarksville's leading photographer. Charlotte Anderson is their daughter.

There was another Howard family, of which there were several daughters, among them Mesdames Jesse Williams and Will Johnson.

The Harkreader brothers were prominent citizens.

Dr. O. D. Tankersley was a young physician in Johnson county prior to the sixties and served as a member of the Medical Department in the Confederate Army. His home was on Horsehead Creek. He moved to Clarksville in 1890. His children were Toney, Molly, Susan, Newtie, John and Alice.

Mrs. Tankersley was formerly Susan Harrison.

A geneology of Susan Harrison Tankersley, traced by Joe W. Coffman Jr., supplementing one, by Glen McColloch of three families, in which the Harrisons were included, is the most complete lineage in this volume. It is as follows, copied verbatim:—

From 1066 to 1911.

1. Robert de Breus, a Norman Knight who accompanied Wm. the Conquerer.
2. Adam de Breus, son of the above.
3. Robert de Brus, of Cleveland, first Lord of Annandale.
4. Robert de Bruce, second Lord of Annandale.
5. William de Bruce, son of the above,
6. Robert de Bruce, fourth Lord of Annandale.
7. Robert de Bruce, fifth Lord of Annandale.
8. Robert I (Bruce), King of Scotland.
9. Marjory Bruce, daughter of Robert Bruce.
10. Robert II of Scotland, founder of the Stuart line of Kings.
11. Robert III, King of Scotland.
12. James I, King of Scotland.
13. James II, King of Scotland.
14. James III, King of Scotland.
15. James IV, King of Scotland.
16. John Stewart, younger son of James IV.
17. Henry Stewart, son of the above.

18. Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Henry Stewart and mother of Oliver Cromwell.

19. Oliver Cromwell, Protector of the Commonwealth.

20. Henry Cromwell, son of Oliver Cromwell.

21. Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter of the above.

22. Catherine Allen, daughter of Elizabeth Cromwell.

23. Lorcias Towson, daughter of Catherine Allen.

24. Prudence Sater, daughter of Lorcias Towson.

25. Rebecca Howard, daughter of Prudence Sater.

26. Rebecca Mira Dyer, daughter of Rebecca Howard.

27. Sarah Ellen Harrison, daughter of Rebecca Mira Dyer.

28. Susan Tankersley, daughter of Sarah Ellen Harrison.

29. Joe Coffman, Susie Coffman, Harrison Coffman, Catherine Coffman, children of Susan Tankersley.

Nearer the site of Clarksville, around Little Spadra, were the homesteads of those whose names were Garrett, Harris, Boyd, Lemons, Crowley, Denning, Dorcey and Walton.

No name in the county is more widely known than that of Garrett. Each generation has produced a goodly number of sons. They are citizens of influence. Wesley Garrett, the pioneer of 1828 a North Carolinian by birth, was a coroner of Pope county in territorial days, when the Indians were still here, and was in the legislature of 1833, and gave the county its name.

William C. Garrett, a son of Wesley, married Martha Lemons, a native of Arkansas. She was the daughter of Samuel Lemons. Mr. Garrett who resided on his father's homestead, died in 1887, leaving eleven children. Wesley, of Oklahoma; F. G., Harlow and Mrs. C. Davis of Clarksville, also Alec and Seth were of that number. Ethel and Dessie are daughters of Alec; Earl, the son of Seth. Wesley, Swagerty, Ora, Mary, Elmer and Maude were children of Wesley Jr., who married E'neria Swagerty, a daughter of Lorenza Swagerty, and daughter of Mrs. Polly Swagerty Ward.

F. G. Garrett married Miss Martha Mann, a sister of the late John Mann. Their children are: Mrs. Carl Laster of California, Elbert of Russellville, Edgar, Roy, Joel, Eugene, Felix G., Lucy, Bessie and Pauline of Clarksville.

Harlow Garrett married Anna Williams, a daughter of John Williams.

There are many more Garretts whose names are not at hand. The Garretts are farmers, politicians and business men.

On the banks of Little Spadra, west of Clarksville, lived Capt. John C. Harris, whose family genealogy descends from Virginia, of the branch known as the West Harris line. Thomas Harris of the Isle of Wight County, Virginia, died in 1688. His son, Edward Harris, was the father of West Harris. The latter two moved to North Carolina and died near Saulsbury. Allen Harris was the grandson of Edward and the son of West. John C. Harris was the son of Allen and was born in North Carolina near Saulsbury. His mother was Linnie Wood, who was the daughter of John Wood. John Wood was a grandson of Col. West Harris, a field officer in the Continental Army. (See Wheeler's History of N. C. Vol. 2). With his mother, who was a widow, he went to Alabama, and later Tennessee. Leaving his mother there, he went on to Texas. He came to Arkansas in 1832, but did not move to this state until 1834, at which time he went to Tennessee and returned with his uncle, Blont Ward, and his mother and family.

James Harris, a brother of John C., went to Texas from Arkansas in 1842. Mr. Harris operated a Tannery on little Spadra for long years, beginning back in territory days and extending into the sixties. It was burned, together with other buildings, in 1863. An old shed, however, and other evidences of a once tan yard, stood on the old spot even into the eighties. Mr. Harris went to California in 1849, and came back two years later with much money. He purchased Confederate Bonds and land warrants, called Arkansas War Bonds, to the amount of \$50,000. This was, however, a complete loss, with the exception of a small amount of interest on the land warrants. Mr. Harris was compelled to leave home during the struggle, joining a cavalry. He was fifty years of age.

Captain Harris was twice married, the first time to Susan Hargraves, a daughter of Louis Hargraves. Wallace Harris was a son of this marriage. In 1853 Capt. Harris was married again, this time to Malinda Popham, a lineal descendant of Sir John Popham, of Colonial days. Among their nine children were C. Harris, W. S. Harris, Mrs. Wm. Pegg, Mrs. A. G. Wolfe, Mrs. J. M. Hays, Mrs. W. H. Logan and Mrs. Z. A. Woods, whose home is in Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

There are a number of Crowleys in the county. The late J. B. Crowley, was perhaps the best known one in the business world. His father, Wm. Crowley, and his other brothers are well known. Mrs. Nat Clark is the daughter of Joe Crowley, who is now quite old.

Loftis Walton, of whom Lark Walton, who is residing on the old farm today, was the oldest son, came from North Carolina in a schooner wagon in 1849, bringing with him his family and slaves. There are other brothers, Robert and Pointer.

On Spadra to the west, were the Pryors, Kings, Lees, Bashams, Patricks, Wards, James Cravens, Moreau Rose, Thomas Powers and Labon Howell.

There were two Pryor brothers who came from Tennessee to Arkansas in 1834. Ellis Pryor, who has been a long termed constable, and Dr. R. L. Pryor are present day representatives of those old veterans who lie buried in the Lee graveyard. They are the sons of N. C. Pryor. Dr. R. L. Pryor is a Veterinary surgeon, one of the best in the state. He is the dean of veterinary surgery of northwest Arkansas, and deputy surgeon of Arkansas.

The lineal biography of the King families of Johnson County is hard to trace. There are perhaps more persons bearing the name of King than any other in the county. There was Johnathan King, Alfred King, Reuben King, Thomas King, James King and Joseph King, all pioneers. J. L. King and Mrs. A. F. Ward of Clarksville are representatives of one branch of the King family, while Lee King is of another branch.

There were several brothers of the Lee family. The present representative on the old Cader Lee homestead is his grandson, Buck Lee. Mrs. R. O. Brinks was also a Lee.

In matter of location, immediately south of the village of old Chief John Jolly on Spadra creek, was a track of land on which lived a gentleman, John W. Patrick, who was one of the first pioneers, having located there as early as 1828. The Indians were his neighbors and the fox, the wolf and the wild cat his prey. Mr. Patrick was by birth a South Carolinian. He was the son of George Lewis Patrick and the grandson of Henry Patrick, from Strasburg on the Rhine. Mr. Patrick's mother was Hanna Lee, the daughter of Andrew Lee, from Virginia. John W. Lee was a brother of Hanna. Mr. Patrick was a man of intelligence and his children and grandchildren have made some of the best of

the county's citizens. His only son, who bore his grandfather's name, John Lewis Patrick, was left ill in an army camp by a comrade during the Civil War and was never heard from again. His daughters were Mrs. Olinver Basham, Mrs. J. H. Laster and Mrs. Thomas King.

Colonel George Washington Patrick, who was a brother of John Patrick and was also possessed with a pioneering spirit, as was their father before them, went into the territory of Alabama, among the Indians in 1817, came on to Arkansas in 1843 from Alabama. In this latter state he was Captain of a volunteer company, mustered into the United States service to operate against the hostile Creek Indians in south Alabama. And when the Mexican War opened in 1846, he volunteered and was elected captain of one of the Johnson County companies that operated under Colonel Archibald Yell's mounted regiment of Arkansas.

Colonel Patrick was represented to have been a distinguished soldier, standing erect and dignified, six feet and two inches. He was also a lawyer, and followed that profession. He moved from California to Mississippi in 1864, and from there to Dallas, Texas, in 1874. Col. Patrick was twice married and was the father of nine children.

C. B. Mann was born in Virginia, and went from there to Tennessee, before moving to Arkansas Territory. Mrs. Mann was Bettie Collins, who was a daughter of William Collins of the Mulberry Creek settlement. John B. Mann, deceased, and Mrs. F. G. Garrett of Clarksville were two of his children. C. B. Mann was sheriff of Johnson County. He died while in office. John B. was a Confederate soldier in Company "K", Col. Hill's regiment.

The Ward family has figured prominently in Johnson County since 1824. This family was represented first by David Ward and a few years later John Ward came. They were Virginians by birth. Their mother was a sister of Capt. Rees Bowen, a Revolutionary soldier, and a sister of Henry Bowen of Tazwell County, Virginia. David purchased a claim from an Indian named Key, a mile south of the town of Clarksville. Mrs. David Ward was Ellen Cravens of Virginia, and David was their son. After Mrs. Ward died, Mr. Ward married a Mrs. White. Jane was their daughter. There were other Ward children, but those

mentioned have contributed of their lives to this county. David, the son of David, was the husband of Mrs. Polly Swagerty Ward, and the father of A. F. Ward and Mrs. Effie Dunlap (Mrs. R. D.) of Clarksville. Jane Ward became Mrs. James Yearwood, and her children are Walter, Robert, Lucy (Mrs. Charley Walton) and Ethel (Mrs. E. Griffin). Mrs. Yearwood later became Mrs. James Wetherton. Mr. and Mrs. Wetherton were the parents of one daughter, Ella (Mrs. Robert Cox). Major John Ward came in 1834 and first resided on Horshead Creek and later in Clarksville. His sons and daughters were Rees, Rufus, Henry, David, Augustus M., John, Rebecca Sally, Lilly and Nancy. David was the father of Blind Bob Ward. Lilly married Wm. Hill and was the mother of John C. Hill, who was the father of Mrs. Lil Hill Boogher of New York City.

Nancy married a man whose name of Hardgraves, and after he died she married Dr. Watson.

Rebecca Sally married and moved to Texas. John Ward of Yell County, Ark., is a great grandson of Major Ward, the pioneer. Augustus M. Ward was one of Clarksville's real leaders in its embryo. There is perhaps few records left from the first thirty years of the existence of the town, that does not bear his signature. He helped to plot the town, organize the Masonic Lodge, the Presbyterian church, Sunday Schools over the county and, also served for fourteen years as County Clerk. He took into his home, perhaps more orphan and afflicted children than any other man in the county. The two daughters of Wm. Collins, Polly and Martha, lived in his home after the death of their father. Polly Collins became Mrs. Lorenza Swagerty in 1845, and many years later, Mrs. David Ward. She is living today with her daughter, Mrs. R. D. Dunlap, Sr.

Martha Collins was later Mrs. Augustus Ward, and was the mother of A. M. Ward of Little Rock. A. M. Ward is the only living member of the Augustus Ward family.

Two sisters, Emily and Virginia Cox, were sent from Tennessee to Mr. Ward, as children of a deserving Mason. Emily later married Dr. Richard Maffitt of Clarksville, and Virginia married J. W. Woodward, a deaf mute, who was an assistant to Mr. Ward in the Clerk's office. Mr. Woodward and Mr. Ward caused the organization and location of the first Deaf Mute Institute in the state, at Clarksville. Because of in-

sufficient funds, this was later moved to Arkadelphia, and in time from there to Little Rock.

Blind Bob Ward, a nephew of A. M., became an orphan when quite young, so Mr. Ward gave him a home also. Nor was his philanthropy misplaced, for Blind Bob proved to be a genius. He was a musician of no mean ability and acquired quite a fortune before his death, which occurred recently, having lived to be a septuagenarian. Blind Bob and Mr. Ward organized a Blind School and located it at Clarksville, but this was also taken to Arkadelphia, and in time to the Capital City.

Andrew and William Fulton, of the noted Fultons of Pennsylvania, of which Robert Fulton, the inventor of the first steamboat, was a distinguished member, were county inhabitants. The grandfather of Andrew and William was a brother of Robert.

Thomas Powers, who lived to be ninety years old, was once an active and influential man, who was prominent in church and municipal affairs. He was the grandfather of W. E. Floyd and Mrs. William Kavanaugh of Little Rock. He was the father of Henry Powers who married a daughter of Dr. E. E. McConnell. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Powers were the parents of Mrs. Lula Pennington, John Powers (the martyred sheriff) and other children.

John Powers was doubtless the most popular sheriff the county ever had. He was serving his twelfth year in that capacity when he was fatally wounded on the night of February 5th, 1902, in a battle with bank robbers. He was sleeping in an apartment above the Bank of Clarksville, when awakened by the explosion of the vault in the bank below. He hastened down stairs and encountered four desperadoes. He engaged them in a rapid firing encounter of several minutes, before the fatal shot entered his breast. Within an hour he was dead. One of the robbers, whose name was alleged to have been John Dunn, was also severely wounded, but was able to get away. It was because of this wound that he was found later in a hospital in Wichita, Kansas. However, he escaped from this hospital. "Smiling Joe" Clark, who proved to be a hireling of the leaders, was sent to the penitentiary for life, from which place he absconded a few months later. The other two who gave their names as Fred Underwood and Geo. Durham were finally hanged from a hidden scaffold in the County Court Yard, on June 19, 1903.

Joe B. King, who was a deputy to Sheriff Powers, was appointed by Governor Jeff Davis to serve out the unexpired term. He was later elected to that office and served two successive terms. Sheriff King spent much time, energy, and money in an effort to catch the robbers and bring them to justice. J. B. King is the son of the late Wm. King, whose father and mother, the pioneers, were Isaac and Rachel. A brother of Isaac was named Wesley. Joseph King another pioneer, took out a land grant in 1836 in Township 9, Range 25. Mrs. Wm. King was formerly Sarah Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of William, Jr., Joseph, James, Beulah (Mrs. W. F. Laster) and Sadie (Mrs. Ben Pennington).

Laban C. Howell was Swampland Agent for Johnson County. He owned a river-bottom farm on lower Spadra, and possessed a number of slaves. He was progressive and when Clarksville was located, became one of the first citizens. He was the father of Volney Howell, who for many years has been a Justice of the Peace in Spadra Township, and is also an ex-Treasurer of the County. John W. Howell of Ft. Smith, is also a son. Other children were the late Jesse Howell and Mrs. Augusta Bone of Clarksville. Laban C. Howell was the son of Jesse Howell, who was also a pioneer of Arkansas, and settled at Morrilstown on the river, near the present town of Morrilton.

The Collier Families were land owners in the lowlands by the river. Willis Collier and Wm. Collier were both settlers of the first decade of statehood. W. F. Collier and his son, H. W., are of the present generations. They are land owners and successful coal operators.

Francis Jarnagin came to Johnson County in early years from the state of Tennessee, and purchased property in the Breckenridge neighborhood. Mr. Jarnagin was the father of George, Calvin, Thomas, Richard, Susan and Manda. George Jarnagin, who was for years marshal of Clarksville, married Sarah Blalack and their children are William, John, Frank, Hurly, Gus, Lucy and Ruth.

Calvin, who married Matilda Simpson, a daughter of Edward Simpson, who came to Johnson County in 1837, settled on a farm near Cabin Creek. Their family consisted of three boys, Thomas, John and Wallace. Thomas who married Ida Guthry, is at this time, Johnson County's popular Treasurer.

Wallace died at his home in California in 1921. Manda was the second wife of one of Johnson County's patriotic sons of the sixties, Sgt. Robt. Gray.

To the west of Spadra Creek extending to the neighborhood of Cabin Creek were the Clarks, Blalacks, Blackards, Williams, Taylors, Morgans, Bashams, Yearwoods, Blacks and Wallaces.

David Clark left Kentucky in 1829, and landed at Arkansas Post where he spent four years; he then moved to Pine Bluff and remained there another four years, before coming up the river to Johnson County. He first located on Greenbrier Creek, but fourteen years later, moved to Breckenridge. Mrs. Clark, prior to her marriage was Ann T. Moon. They were the parents of six sons and one daughter, Rebecca. Dr. Presley Clark was a practicing physician south of the river. He married a Miss Turner and was the father of Mrs. R. B. Chitwood.

Andrew Clark was the father of Mesdames Joe B. King, John Ransom and H. H. Jemison. Wesley Clark was killed on the field of battle during the Civil War. The late D. N. Clark was for twenty years the County and Circuit clerk of Johnson County. There was also a Patrick Clark. D. Clark is the only surviving member of the family.

The Morgan families of the Ludwig and Mulberry Creek neighborhood are of the same descendants. Ples Morgan of Mulberry, was a soldier of the sixties. His mother, Mrs. Dovey Morgan, died recently. She was past ninety years old. Jeff Morgan and Jack Morgan are of Ludwig. R. A. Morgan and Lee Morgan are sons of Jack. R. A. Morgan and Son are successful merchants of Clarksville.

The Blalacks came from Raleigh, North Carolina. Mrs. T. J. Lewis, Mrs. Rebecca Harris and Mrs. J. P. Stovall are the surviving members of the family.

Toliver, Meric and Lary Blackard came from North Carolina. The late Ex-Lieut. Hezekiah (Ki) Blackard of the Civil War was a son of Toliver. Toliver, whose home is in Clarksville, is a son of Meric. Oscar, Noel and Ella Blackard, Mrs. Alice Lewis, and Mrs. Paul McKennon are representatives in this county of the present generation.

J. M. Taylor is a present day member of one of the families of Taylors. He is a successful groceryman in Clarksville. Another family of Taylors is Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Taylor who re-

side at Ludwig. Their children are Will, Mack, Harve, Wes and Mrs. A. M. Ward, who resides at Little Rock. Ex-Judge W. G. Taylor was a citizen of Clarksville for many years, and was a pioneer of the county. Mrs. Alf Landthrip was a Taylor.

There were a number of Williams families over the county, with no relationship between many of them. The homes of John Williams and Finas Williams were on joining land in the Ludwig neighborhood. They were of different families. Pink Williams, the father of W. S. Williams, is a brother of Finas. Mack, Jess, and Charley are sons of John. Williams Brothers of the Williams Meat Market, are sons of another John Williams.

Johnathan Basham came early in the thirties from his Virginia home. His sons, Olinver, James, Joe and Calvin, came with him. Each of them took out land and began to do their bit to improve the country. Calvin met his death in the shot and shell of the Civil War. Olinver organized a company of mounted men and became their captain. He later married Martha Patrick, a daughter of John Patrick, and they were the parents of Judge Hugh Basham, Dr. Olinver Basham, and the late Judge George Basham of Little Rock. Judge Hugh Basham married Emily Maffitt, a daughter of Dr. Richard Maffitt. Martha is their daughter. When Judge Basham was county judge he planted the trees which now surround the court house. He was later elected Circuit Judge and served for several years. Judge Basham is a prominent lawyer of the Johnson County bar.

James Basham married Lamar Shelton, and became the father of W. J., J. O., Mahlon, Cora (Mrs. N. L. Greene), Dilla, (Mrs. Reese P. Horricks of Little Rock), Mattie, (Mrs. W. B. Lee) and other daughters, whose names are not at hand.

W. J. Basham is a vice president of the First National Bank of Clarksville, and has been in business, continuously, in that city for almost forty years. Mrs. Basham was formerly Lucy Ragon, a daughter of E. C. Ragon of Morrison's Bluff. Ragon, Robert, Albert and Charlie are their sons, and Agnes, now Mrs. Stewart of Stuttgart, Ark., is their daughter.

Mahlon Basham is a carpenter by trade. He married Mamie Edwards. They are the parents of two sons, Edward and David.

J. O. Basham, a former merchant of Clarksville married Clara King. Their children are Bertha (Mrs. Wilson Godwin),

Walter, Bessie, King, Jewell (Mrs. Alvin Laser), Heartsill and Imogene.

There was Vincent Wallace, a Methodist minister, who settled on Greenbrier. He went to the legislature from Johnson County. There were other brothers, Orren and Robert.

F. M. Burns was a North Carolinian, who also made his home here in the mid-century.

William Hamlin was also an arrival of the same decade from North Carolina.

Elijah Yearwood and his wife, Prudence Morrow, were of the pre-war immigrants. They were the parents of seven children of which John was the only one who reared a family in this county. Capt. James Yearwood, one of the sharpshooters of the Confederate Army, was killed during the Civil War. He was a young and gallant soldier, and was carrying a gold band ring in his vest pocket, awaiting an opportunity to slip it on the finger of "the only girl."

Mrs. John Yearwood was Jane Ward, a daughter of David Ward.

There was a family of two brothers, Andrew and Alexander Black. They each reared families. Enoch Black was the son of Andrew and his wife, Mabel May, a daughter of Thomas May. He married Sallie Estes, and for long years was proprietor of the City Hotel at Clarksville. Of their children were Mattie (Mrs. Fay Eichenberger), Imogene (Mrs. Joe Sharyer, deceased) and Sallie (Mrs. R. L. Jetton).

On across the east of the county, covering the Cabin Creek, Hagarville and Piney country, there were so many persons who played parts in the final shaping of the affairs of the state, that all who deserve, may not get worthy mention here. The familiar names were Johnson, Turner, Thompson, Madden, Houston, Davis, Blakely, Shropshire, Cazort, Gray, Simpson, Park, Russell, Towell, Brown, Jones, Harris, Morgan, Mahon, Ross, Jackson, Barger, Wood, May, and others.

Of the Johnson families, the relationship is baffling to even an old timer. Some are of the same family tree, some are not. The Hagarville neighborhood has for long years been the habatat of the Johnsons, and was originally called Johnsonville. Some are farmers, bankers, teachers and merchants. One of the oldest families consisted of three brothers, Lewis, John H., and

William. A. B. Johnson of Clarksville is a son of John. Sam Johnson, a pioneer, was the father of Mrs. W. F. Collier. In each generation there has been one or more Robert Johnsons.

The Turner family was in the Pittsburg neighborhood. Mrs. Presley Clark was a Miss Turner. The first Mrs. J. V. Hughes was also a Miss Turner.

The names of David, Uriah and Major Thompson were representative of good citizenship from the date of their arrival from Tennessee. Major Thompson is still remembered by older persons. A generation later the Thompsons were Monroe, James, Sam and Frank. Monroe married Virgie Ward, a daughter of Augustus M. Ward. Mrs. Phil Thompson was formerly Rachel Johnson. Their children are Leila (Mrs. A. N. Ragon), Lynn, Vesta (Mrs. Leonard Petree) and Philip. Jess Thompson is the son of Thomas. Fletcher Thompson is of another branch of the family.

Thomas, Philip and James Madden were the richest planters north of the river, in Johnson County, for long years. There is a Madden Ford to cross Piney creek, a Madden school house, and in days now past, many cabins of Madden negroes.

John Houston and Ruth Stroud Houston, born in North Carolina, and Georgia, respectively, came to Cabin Creek from the state of Ohio, in territory days. Their family consisted of four sons and one daughter, Robert, John S., Ruth, and another brother who went to California and did not return. Col. J. S. Houston also went to California in 1849. He remained there for three years and came back. In the fall after Col. Houston arrived in California, and the constitution of that state had been framed, men rode for thirty days distributing copies over the state. J. S. Houston was one of those men. They received \$50.00 per day for this work, for it was a dangerous thing to do, as the whole country was infested with desperadoes and outlaws. On his return to San Francisco he was made Comptroller of State. He was on duty with Gov. Gwinn, who was California's first governor. Mrs. Houston was a daughter of Jesse Howell. Their children were Ruth (Mrs. W. R. Hunt of Clarksville), Mrs. John McConnell, Mrs. Joe Brown of Van Buren, and Mrs. Bettie Littlepage of Washington City.

Andrew Houston was the father of John Houston, whose family resides in Clarksville today. There are Lilburn, John, Mrs. Bertha Tolbert, Mrs. Elbert Mason and Jessie Houston.

The old Houston homestead, with the original house, is standing near Cabin Creek today. This old house was put up in 1836 by the pioneers, John Houston and his son Andrew.

Other arrivals of territorial immigration were Joseph James and wife, Elizabeth Sidney James, from Kentucky. Sarah Frances James, their daughter, became Mrs. J. H. Robinson, who was the mother of Mrs. T. J. Kendrick. Robert C. James, their only son, was killed at the battle of Oak Hill, early in the conflict of the sixties.

Arthur Davis, the father of several sons, made his residence one mile east of Clarksville. Ben Davis, one of the sons, always resided near and in the town of Clarksville. Of his family there were three daughters, who, with their families, figured largely in the church and social life of the county. Lit was Mrs. N. F. Connelley, Mary was Mrs. B. D. Pennington, and Lyde was Mrs. John C. Hill. This Davis family is related to the Honorable Marcellus Davis of Dardanelle.

T. M. Blakely was a pioneer who settled in the neighborhood of Cabin Creek. He was the father of J. T. Blakely, whose wife was Minnie Kitchen, and who met with a terrible accident which caused his death twenty years ago, when the train on which he was engineer was wrecked.

The Barger family has been representative of good citizenship in the Cabin Creek neighborhood since 1858. They emigrated from Tennessee.

Another family that did not arrive until the fifties, was that of Hon. Sidney B. Cazort. He located two miles east of Cabin Creek. He built quite a nice home for the day, and a number of cabins for his slaves. Mr. Cazort went to the Civil War as a confederate soldier. In a few years after the war, his three sons, J. R., W. A. and G. T., then young men, went into the mercantile business together. When the railroad was built to Clarksville from Little Rock, a station was located on Cabin Creek and given that appellation. The Cazorts moved there, with their store, gin, et cetera, in which place they are today pre-eminently conspicuous as business men and christian gentlemen. They have achieved success. The father and mother passed away, and after long years of the mercantile business the brothers dissolved partnership. They have all been true to their homeland and cling sentimentally to the spots of sacred old-

times. W. A. Cazort built a handsome modern residence, some fifteen years ago, three stories high, on the identical location of his father's old home. G. T., the youngest of the brothers, has plantations which cover thousands of acres and a number of gas wells located on his Haroldton place in the Kibler Gas Field, and is reputed to be one of the richest men in Arkansas, but for a number of years has lived in an unpretentious cottage in the country, east of Cabin Creek. Not only is Mr. Cazort a man of financial strength, but one with a passion for the sentiment of poetry. He has composed some noteworthy verses and written much valuable history connected with the early life of Johnson County. He served, some years back, in the State Senate. He has one daughter, Vivian (Mrs. Robert Dent). Hon. Lee Cazort, a son of J. R., is attesting the blood of his ancestors by taking a hand in the shaping of the political life of the county and state at the present time. He has served as Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, and at one time was the governor for a number of days. W. A. Cazort Jr., served in the navy during the World War.

The Gray family came from Tennessee, also in the fifties. There were three brothers, Robert, William and Thomas, who died. Robert, one of the few Confederate soldiers left today, is residing, an honored old gentleman, in fairly good health, in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mack (Lily) Taylor, of Clarksville. The knowledge Mr. Gray possesses and the interest he has taken in the composition of this book has added much to its completeness. W. R. Gray, who died in 1918, left a fortune, reputed to aggregate more than half a million dollars. He lived until his death, at his home, a simple little cottage in the Greenbrier neighborhood. He was a good man, but a cautious and careful one. He made his money by saving it, as well as making it. He was the father of one of Clarksville's most popular and reliable physicians, Dr. L. C. Gray, also of Bennie Gray, who is an extensive planter of Lamar, Charley, Howard, Arilla and May.

Tom Gray is the son of Thomas.

Thomas and Sarah Holmes Blair came to Johnson County in 1858, from the state of Mississippi, having previously moved from Tennessee. They were the parents of eight children. John G. married Ruth Houston Paine in 1879. They were residents of Lamar.

Caleb Carey came to Arkansas from North Carolina in 1842, making his home near the present site of Knoxville. Dr. A. B. Carey, late of Knoxville, was a son of Caleb.

Edward Simpson was a land owner and influential citizen. His daughter, Matilda, married Calvin Jarnagin. There was a "Little" John Simpson, a "Big" John Simpson, also, a Tom Simpson. The Simpsons came to Johnson County in 1837.

David and Eliza Carter Ross, natives of Pennsylvania, settled on Piney Creek in 1838. W. C. Ross was their son.

Uriah Russell, who located up Little Piney, was one of the county's best citizens. The few persons who remember him, refer to him as a "good old man." The late Truss Russell, a splendid gentleman and a politician, was a descendant of Uriah. Fred Russell is the present County Clerk.

Blunt Wood who came to Johnson County from Tennessee in 1835, was the father of Lanech (Mack) Wood, who is today nearing the century mark. He is the father of Mrs. Albert B. Misenhimer, who is the mother of Denver, Vera, Vivian and Ralph.

The Park family, too, were there somewhere. There were George and his wife, Angeline, who came from the state of Missouri, early in the forties. S. S. Park, whose farm is two miles east of Clarksville, is a son of these settlers. Mrs. S. S. Park was formerly Mary Blackard. They are the parents of eight sons and three daughters. Most of the children are married and live in and around Clarksville.

John B. Brown and Sallie Houston Brown were the parents of John G., Houston, Perry and Jack. Jack Brown moved to New York City and acquired quite a fortune. Mont Brown was killed in Clarksville during the war.

Thomas Mahon built a house of hewn logs with a double chimney between two large rooms, and a "lean to" on the back. He was "Massa Mahon" of a plantation on the river near the present town of Knoxville. This old home is still standing. The Mahon cemetery is still left intact also. On the stones therein may be seen among that citizenship of the past: Mahons, Chotes, Porters, Jettons, Cases and others.

Samuel Towell was on Piney Creek, of which family, T. E. Towell, a Jeweler of Hot Springs, is a descendant.

John Morgan Stewart came to Piney with his father, Joseph Stewart, when deer and bears were plentiful in the forests. The

late Dr. J. L. Stewart of Spadra was his son. The present Dr. Joseph Stewart of Knoxville is also a descendant.

Abraham and Aaron Clark, uncles of A. C. Miller of Clarksville, came from Cleveland, Ohio. Relics in the family of Mr. Miller show them to have been cultured and refined. Their relationship as descendants of the Abraham Clark who signed the Declaration of Independence has been clearly established. Mr. and Mrs. Abraham C. Miller have been married fifty-two years, and are among Clarksville's oldest citizens. From their knowledge of the county, much interest has been added to this book. Their children are Aaron of Oklahoma, Hugh, Eula, Sallie, Susie (Mrs. Ben Phillips), Mabel (Mrs. Robert Jamison) and Bessie (Mrs. Harvey).

On the morning following the falling of the stars in 1833, Jesse May began his westward move from Dixon County, Tenn., to find destination in Arkansas. Starling May, too, came along in his schooner wagon. Thomas May, who was destined for this country, also made his way about that time, across the miles between Dixon County, Tennessee, and Johnson County. Jesse May laid claim to land near the mouth of Piney Creek, extending to the Pope County line, and to Judge Andrew Scott's homestead. He was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Abe Miller and Mrs. Sue Sarber. Starling May settled on a tract of land that lay south, in and above the town of Lamar. He was accidentally shot and killed many years ago.

Some two hundred yards south from the outskirts of the little town of Knoxville, over against the hill, stands one stone room, all that is left of the old home of Hon. Thomas May. The farm land of this homestead extended over a portion of the present town. Mrs. May was, prior to her marriage, a Miss King. There were ten babies, as the years went by, in their home. At the time of Mr. May's arrival here, his two boys, Thomas King, and Alfred P., were four and one years of age, respectively. They grew up, receiving their education in little log school houses, and finishing at Cane Hill.

Thomas K. May married Mary J. Cunningham of Washington county. Mr. May opened a store in Newton county and was there a short time before moving to Clarksville in 1851. For sixty years, barring the four he served in the army of secession, the May store was a fixture in that town, where they were success-

ful. Mr. May buried \$500.00 at the beginning of the war, and when peace was made, with that amount he began his business again, which soon grew to be one of the largest in the state. Mr. May was unostentatious in manner, never seeking publicity, but because of his many financial successes, and christian generosity, he was a leader. For forty years he was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School. Mr. May retired from active business ten years before his death, which occurred in 1912. His three sons, all eminent business men, continued the May establishment as May Brothers. There were William T., Thomas Ed, and Lee C. Lee C. May died in October, 1914, and W. A. having previously moved to St. Louis, where May Brothers had interests, the business was sold.

Ada May, the daughter of T. K. May, resides today in Los Angeles, California.

T. E. May, a reliable gentleman, with sterling business qualities, makes his home in Clarksville. Mrs. May was Edwina James. The children of this couple are Raymond C., who is a noted baritone soloist and dramatic reader in New York City, and Lieutenant Frank C. May of the World War, who married Mildred Nichols, and is Assistant Cashier at the Bank of Clarksville.

A. P. May was also a successful business man of Clarksville. His activities date back, too, before the war, though he did not achieve so great a fortune as his brother. He married Sallie Brown, a devoted christian character. Their children were Elizabeth (Mrs. O. C. Ludwig), Minnie (Mrs. James Kendrick), Ruth (Mrs. Clyde Rogers, deceased), and Thomas B. May, whose home is in Clarksville.

Thomas B. May graduated from law school a number of years ago, but did not follow this profession. He superintends his farming interests, and has served as Mayor of Clarksville for several terms. Mrs. May was formerly Anna Leftwich of Missouri. Their children are Inez (Mrs. King Basham), Pauline (Mrs. Clyde Rogers), and Kathryn Louise.

Walter C. May died when forty years of age, leaving three children, Reed, Zoe, and Mary Louise. Mrs. Walter May was, prior to her marriage, Annie Reed, a sister to Neely Reed.

There was also William N. May, a cousin of Thomas May of the Knoxville country. He came from Carrol county, Tennessee,

in 1838, but left Johnson county in 1862 and located in Dardanelle.

Back in the thirties, or thereabout, came Wiley Harris from Tennessee to the Piney settlement. Mr. Harris was a descendant of the Harris family who began their recorded lineage when one of them intermarried with a Stewart of Scotland, back in the mid-centuries. When Charles I, King of Scotland, was beheaded in 1649, and Cromwell turned his attention to sympathizers of the unfortunate King, a large number of those who were in line for punishment came to America, and among them were two Harris brothers who settled in Virginia. In 1680, a colony of Scotch people settled at Port Royal, and some of the Harris family went there too. But when the Spaniards from Florida marched up and burned Port Royal, the colony scattered. Hence, the Harris families are found later, in all southeastern states. The line to which Wiley Harris belonged went to North Carolina where the great grandfather of Wiley was one Edward Harris, who was the father of Edward Harris, who immigrated to Tennessee, and was the father of Wiley; Wiley was the father of Evans Harris of Clarksville, who was the father of Wiley, Walter, Sam, Dan and Annie. Edward Harris who immigrated to Tennessee, married Dicie Carrington. Wiley Harris married May Hogan of Piney, whose mother, before she married, was a Gosset. Evans Harris married Rebecca Blalack, also a pioneer family of Johnson County. Mr. and Mrs. Evans Harris lived in Clarksville where Mrs. Harris was Clarksville's lone photographer for thirty years. Her gallery was a small building which stood on the Thomas Powers lot, west from the present Dunlap Garage building. Mr. Harris was afflicted with almost total blindness for many years.

Along Mulberry Creek, north of the mountains, by trails, those frontiersmen went on pack mules for many years. As before stated, William Collins was one of the first.

Mark Hill and his wife, Rachel, came from Tennessee to the county, in 1829, and settled among the Cherokee Indians. John and Marcus were two of their sons. The Indians did not leave Arkansas until two or three years after the Hill's moved here. The Hill boys hunted with the Cherokees, themselves dressed in Indian garb and supplied with bows and arrows. They enlisted in Col. Yell's First Arkansas Mountain Regiment in the Mexican War. John was given the brevet of First Lieutenant.

In the Civil War, John was made captain of Company "C" of the Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry. Later he received the distinction of Colonel. He was a tailor by trade; and owned and managed a mercantile store in Clarksville until the early eighties, when he died. He is buried in the graveyard of the Confederate dead. A tall obelisk was erected by the Masons, for he was once Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

Marcus Hill returned to his home on Mulberry following the Civil War, where he lived four score years.

The Byrds were on Mulberry too. Their double log house is still standing.

The Arbroughs were early arrivals and the Davises too. R. S. Davis, who is reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in Northwest Arkansas is one of the Davis family of Mulberry. He was a merchant at Coal Hill for many years before going into the hardware business in Clarksville, from which business he recently retired. He is a former president of the Bank of Clarksville. Mr. Davis is a Presbyterian, and an honorable, influential citizen. His children are Virgil, Homer, Hoyt, Richard, Garland, Kenneth and Viola. The late Mrs. Ralph Payne was also his daughter.

Some of the early inhabitants of Clarksville, not given elsewhere, were Jacob Rogers, Robt. Latimer, Andrew Brown, Felix I. Batson, Redmond Rogers, Samuel Strayhorn, Moreau Rose, John Jacob Dorsey, James P. King, Anthony Lewis, Rev. Anderson Cox, A. L. and B. F. Hersey, Dr. Richard Maffitt, Rev. Wm. McLean, William Swigart, Malcolm Hughes, T. R. Jett, J. W. Woodward, F. N. and S. G. Colburn, G. N. Gossett, Rev. Wm. Mears, Dr. Wm. Gray, G. W. Paine, J. E. Cravens, Dr. John P. Mitchell, John M. Wilson, J. B. Manley, L. Sykes, James Wilson, Daniel Farmer, Connelley Bros., and others.

Jacob and Redmond Rogers came from Virginia in the thirties, bringing with them many slaves. They bought lands, built houses, and took their places among the leaders of this new town. The Jacob Rogers home of the fifties is today occupied by R. S. Davis. Jacob Rogers succeeded after a few years by his nephew Jacob. Arthur Rogers was a son of the younger Jacob. Mrs. Jacob Rogers, Sr., was Sarah E. Chandler of Virginia, and lived to be quite old. Jacob, who was a widower, and his son, resided with her. Bennie and Fannie Chandler, her

nieces, were later members of her family. Bennie married Judge Cunningham of the Fifth Judicial District of Arkansas. Fannie became the wife of F. R. McKennon, a promising young lawyer, who was shot and killed a few years later.

Hon. Felix I. Batson was one of Clarksville's first lawyers. In the early fifties he served as Circuit Judge. Later he was appointed a judge on the Supreme bench of Arkansas. Judge Batson was also a member of the Confederate Congress. Mrs. Batson was Jean Bettis of Missouri. Their only child, Emma, became Mrs. Jordan E. Cravens.

Col. Jordan E. Cravens was born in Missouri in 1830, and his father, Nehemiah Cravens, a native of Kentucky, and whose father was William Cravens, moved to Arkansas in 1831. He settled in Johnson County, south of the river. In 1850 or perhaps a short time after, Jordan E. Cravens came to Clarksville and read law in the office of Judge Batson. In 1854 he obtained license to practice, and in 1855, became a partner with J. M. Wilson. Col. Cravens went into the Civil War as a private and came out with the distinguished brevet of Colonel. He was later elected to the U. S. Congress, serving in the 45th, 46th and 47th Sessions. Col. Cravens was a strong, honest, and conscientious man, who lived to be quite old.

Rev. Anderson Cox, a pioneer preacher of the Presbyterian faith, who rode a circuit from Conway to Fayetteville, was born in Crawford, now Franklin, county, Arkansas in 1821. His mother was a member of the famous Buchanan family, who came with the Cox family and others in 1819, or 1820, and settled in Crawford County, in the territory of Arkansas. Later they moved to Cane Hill. Rev. Cox, together with a Rev. Oliver, began to ride the circuit in 1844. Rev. Oliver died a few years later, leaving Rev. Cox the whole of the work. Rev. Cox organized almost every Cumberland church between Conway and Fayetteville. Every neighborhood knew him, and he was always welcome in every home. He was the father of Colman and Lee Cox, Mrs. Volney Howell, Mrs. Dora Nesbitt, and Mrs. Harris Johnson. When Rev. Cox died he was buried at Salem graveyard, near Hagarville, but was later removed to Oakland Cemetery at Clarksville. Mrs. Cox was Miss Eliza May, the daughter of Phillip May, who died before his family moved to Clarksville. Mrs. Phillip May and her children settled the place.

on East Hill, long owned by Joseph Evans, and later by Frank Carter.

Frank Carter is also a member of the early family of Carters, whose farm was near Breckenridge.

G. N. Gossitt came to Johnson County in 1835. He lived to be an octogenarian.

Judge Moreau Rose was a man with a high sense of honor and progressive ideas. His farm was one mile west of Clarksville, but he moved to the new town as one of the first citizens. He was the father of Mrs. A. C. Miller and Mrs. J. N. Sarber. Information taken from the old scrap book of Judge Rose has furnished many of the facts given in this edition. A number of the articles pasted therein were from his own pen.

Judge John M. Wilson, who was an excellent gentleman of early days, was once Judge of the Fifth District of Arkansas, and made his home in Clarksville. He was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee, in 1817, and was the son of James Wilson, a native of South Carolina, born in 1773. The father of James Wilson was William Wilson. One James Wilson, a cousin of James Wilson, the father of John M., was a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Convention that formed the Constitution of the United States, and previously one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. J. M. Wilson's mother, Margaret Mellroy, was born in Virginia in 1775. In 1855 Judge Wilson entered into a partnership with Col. J. E. Cravens, which lasted until some three years later, when Judge Wilson went to the circuit bench. Judge Wilson was the father of two sons and several daughters. One daughter became Mrs. Hezekiah Blackard of Clarksville.

The Connelley family, consisting of six brothers, came to the town of Clarksville in pre-war days. Judge John G. Connelley was the father of Mrs. Laura Eakin Thompson of Little Rock, and several other children. Theo. Connelley was the second brother, and William, the third, who was the father of Mrs. J. V. (Nelle) Hughes. Dr. N. F. Connelley was one of Clarksville's most influential citizens of the last two decades of the century. George and Lee were younger brothers who left Clarksville soon after the Civil War. The Connelley family came from Tennessee. J. G. was said to have been the first male child born in Jackson, Tennessee.

Rev. William Mears was a Baptist Minister and soldier of the war of 1812. He was the father of Elisha, Jerry and Jackson.

Elisha was on the bench as Circuit Judge just after the Civil War, in the days of reconstruction, when he was shot and killed from the roadside by an unknown person.

John E. Manley, an Englishman, who was a lawyer by profession, and an excellent cabinet maker by trade, came to Clarksville in the late forties. His family consisted of five boys and five girls. Mathew Manley was the father of Dr. R. N. Manley, a well informed physician, who has for several years followed his profession at Lamar and Clarksville.

Anthony Lewis was one of the first persons to move to the county seat. He became interested in the organization of a Methodist church, also a Masonic lodge. He was one of the charter members of Franklin Lodge No. 9, at Clarksville. Anthony, James, and Thomas, were three of six brothers who came from Tennessee prior to the statehood of Arkansas. The other three brothers went to Texas.

Malcolm Hughes did not reach Clarksville until the late forties, in fact he doubtless knew nothing concerning the place until he went to Mexico and met the Johnson County boys. He liked them, and there heard of the excellent country of Arkansas, so decided that he would like to live here. While others were making their way to the gold fields of California, in 1849, Mr. Hughes had just become settled in Arkansas. His former home in Alabama, proved in after years, to be a wonderful iron producing region, but he liked his adopted state, so remained here. His son, J. V. Hughes, was a small boy then, but today is one of Clarksville's oldest and most respected citizens, and was, for long years, connected with the furniture business in Clarksville. His furniture store and all the contents were destroyed by fire in 1901, and again in 1912. Mr. Hughes has four children, Mrs. Janie Connelley, Mrs. Arthur Rogers, J. V. Hughes Jr., and Neal Hughes. Mr. Hughes has been married twice. His first wife was Anne Turner whose father was Wm. Turner, and grandfather, Samuel Turner, who came in the thirties to Johnson county. She was the mother of the two daughters, and the present Mrs. Hughes, the mother of his two sons, was Nelle Connelley. Mr. Hughes was a soldier of the sixties, serving all four years. He encountered many difficulties and privations, but came through it all to live to be one of the few soldiers who is today as active as a much younger man, and whose mind is

alert and clear. In his younger days he took a hand in municipal and state affairs. He was often on the schoolboard and council and has been a zealous Mason for almost sixty years.

The L. Sykes family came to Clarksville in 1849. For twenty years J. T. Sykes was the coroner of the county.

Daniel Farmer had immigrated to Newton County prior to his removal to Johnson in the fifties. His five sons were William, Calvin, James, Hosia and John. James Farmer and his family have been citizens of Clarksville for many years.

The Jamison family, of which John H. Jamison is now the senior member, goes back with a lineage beginning in Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary war, and from that state they are followed into Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas. Back in Pennsylvania, in the year 1779, Robt. Jamison was married to Ruth Webster, a cousin of the distinguished Daniel Webster. They were the parents of Robert, George, Webster and Anselm.

Judge George Jamison came from Missouri to Johnson county, Arkansas, where, one night surmise, he had followed the girl of his choice, Polly D. Logan, a daughter of Jonathan Logan, late from the state of Kentucky, to which state George Jamison had immigrated a few years back, from Virginia. Upon the arrival of Mr. Jamison at the pioneer home of Mr. Logan, in 1830, he was married to Polly. Judge George and Polly Jamison's children were George, Thomas, Robert, David and Nancy Evans. Nancy Evans was married on Dec. 11, 1834, to John R. Homer Scott, of the famous Scott family of Pope county.

Andrew Scott, the father of J. R. H. Scott, was appointed by President Monroe in 1819, following the forming of the Arkansas Territory, as a Judge of the Superior Court of Arkansas. He at once moved from St. Genevieve, Mo., to which place he had immigrated from Virginia, to Arkansas Post. For eight years he resided in Little Rock, but in 1827, Judge Scott was made Judge of the first district of the territory, and in the spring of 1828 purchased from Indian McKey, a claim up in the Cherokee country, and moved to the farm, which he called, and is yet known as Scotia. John R. Homer Scott was his father's prototype in intelligence and ability; he held many positions of honor and trust. His sister, Eliza Scott, was the wife of Ben H. Campbell of Chicago, Ill., who was for eight years U. S. Marshal under General

Grant. His sister, Elizabeth, was the wife of Hon. J. Russell Jones, also of Chicago, and U. S. Minister to Belgium under Gen. Grant, and a United States Marshal under President Lincoln. After Capt. John R. H. Scott's marriage to Nancy Evans Jamison he made his home in Johnson County for two years, 1834-35. He was a Master Mason, with his membership in Franklin Lodge No. 9, at Clarksville. He was a Whig until the Democratic party was formed, and opposed secession until it became an accepted fact.

Judge David A. Jamison and wife, Nancy, who was a daughter of Dr. E. E. McConnell and a sister of Hon. E. T. McConnell had four boys born into their home, John H., Edward, Latta and Scott. Judge and Mrs. D. A. Jamison and Captain and Mrs. J. R. H. Scott, went to California in 1853. They crossed the plains with several head of cattle, for which they received fabulous prices. John H. Jamison was then ten years of age. He grew to manhood in California, returning to Clarksville when twenty years old. In 1872 he was married to Ori Woodward, a daughter of John W. Woodward. Of their children only two are living, Robert Jamison of Clarksville, and Scottie, wife of Dr. Marion E. Foster of Paris, Ark. Earlier generations spelled the name "Jemison" but the last three write it Jamison.

Dr. Wm. Gray came to Johnson County, Arkansas, in 1840. He had previously, when only twenty-two years of age, graduated from medical college. His success in this county as a physician was reputed to have been unparalleled. In the spring of 1845, when a call was made for volunteers pending trouble from the Indian border, he was one of the first to volunteer. He enlisted as a private, but was soon made Captain. When two Johnson county companies and one Pope county company, forming the First Battalion of Arkansas Volunteers, rode away to the Mexican war, Dr. Gray was in command, as Lieutenant Col. William Gray. His untimely death came at the age of 37. Mrs. Gray was, before her marriage, Emeline Carothers, trained nurse from New York. Some years after the death of Col. Gray, she was married to Col. John F. Hill.

Col. T. R. Jett and his wife, Margaret C. (Utley) Jett, moved to Johnson County, in 1853. They had previously spent four years in Yell County, where Mr. Jett was a government surveyor. He was a lawyer by profession, but followed school teaching in

his former home state of Tennessee, also in Pope and Johnson counties of this state. The Jett children were P. R., W. S., P. H., and Dec (wife of G. K. Choate). The late Judge P. R. Jett was once a merchant of Knoxville. He was afterward elected county judge and moved to the county seat. Judge Jett married Miss M. J. E. Craig, who was a Kentuckian by birth. They were the parents of eight children. Judge Jett was a Civil war soldier, as was also his younger brother, W. S. Jett, who was sixteen years of age when he enlisted in Capt. J. C. Hill's company. W. S. Jett, a gentleman of honor and integrity is today a young man for his years. He served two terms as sheriff of Johnson county. He has been twice married, the first Mrs. Jett was Louisa Stilley, and the present Mrs. Jett was formerly Armelia Suddeth of Ashville, S. C.

Dr. Richard Maffitt left North Carolina, his native state, in 1849, and came to the new country of Arkansas, making Clarksville his lifetime home. He died in 1880. Mrs. Hugh Basham is his daughter. Another daughter is Mrs. Ruth Tankersley, and his three living sons are John, Jess, and Howell Maffitt. Dr. Maffitt was an honest and dependable gentleman and a physician of ability.

John W. Woodward, who was a deaf mute, came to Clarksville, in the early fifties, sometime during the years when A. M. Ward was the county clerk. He came, a stranger, handicapped by an affliction, but Mr. Ward and others were only a short time finding out that his penmanship was beautiful and his English perfect. He soon became a valuable assistant to Mr. Ward at the court house. Many records there bear his signature. He was the author of a number of beautiful poems. "The Legend of the Broken Sword", is one which will doubtless indelible his name throughout the years to come. Mr. Woodward was born in Virginia, and Mrs. Woodward's maiden name was Virginia Cox. His poem called "Virginia", in which he eulogized and intermingled the two into a beautiful rhyme, is the work of a genius. Mr. Woodward was recognized over the state as one of the best educated men in Arkansas. He was left an orphan when twelve years of age, after which he was sent to Paris, France, for tutorage. During the years of 1858-59, Richard H. Johnson, who was the editor of the True Democrat of Little Rock, was elected to the office of State Treasurer, at which time he

employed Mr. Woodward to fill his place on the paper. In almost every issue the topics of the day, which Mr. Woodward could not innunciate, were delt with in an editorial from his gifted pen. His non de plume was "Tototot". A lengthy magazine article on the life of Col. Mathew Lion, written by Mr. Woodward during the fifties, furnished a considerable part of the facts concerning Col. Lion in this volume. Mrs. Ori Jamison, one of Clarksville's best loved and most consecrated Christian mothers,

The Legend of the Broken Sword, a beautiful poem of some length, written by J. W. Woodward in the fifties, is replete with the following narrative: When Columbus returned from the "Sunset Land", the story of that wonderful country spread rapidly and soon grew to such proportions that thousands of adventurers set sail across the Atlantic. At least one boat landed on the coast of Florida, and one Pedro, wandered alone far inland, with only his Spanish sword. The Indians told him that beyond forests and rivers to the west lay mountains of gold and fountains of youth. He pushed forward, and on the banks of the Arkansas, at the foot of those mountains, he made his abode with the friendly Quapaws. He soon grew to love the great chief's daughter, Coree, and she adored the palefaced stranger. But one day, in pathos, she said to him, "Ere another moon shall fall, my father has willed that I shall wed another." "Not so!" cried Pedro. then he told her where his canoe was hidden in the creek by the side of the river. Following the dictates of her love, she went with him. On reaching the place from where they would glide down the stream to their hearts' content, the good skiff was gone and the Indians were close behind. Nothing left to do but battle with them, Pedro drew his Spanish sword in defense, as the unequal combat ensued. When Coru saw a blow aimed at her lover's heart, she threw herself on his breast and there she died. Then he piled the dark forms all around him, but presently his good sword struck a stone and broke.

"And so he fell while forms 'round him flocked;
And then upon the greensward, side by side,
In death lay Pedro and his Indian bride."

* * * * *
Years had passed by; Desoto and his band.
In passing up the river, came to where
Pedro and Coree died, and yet the land
Gave forth no trace of scenes enacted there.
Searching along the creek a place to ford
Desoto stumbled on a broken sword.

"Spadra!" he cried. (Spanish for broken sword)
And so was named the stream and land around.
Though now it has become a common word,
We've almost lost the meaning of the sword
Name of the stream, where in youthful pride,
Coree, the Indian maiden, loved and died.

Thus, borne on the night breeze, you may hear
The waters murmuring o'er their rocky bed;
Thus it has murmured from year to year
"Till since her death three centuries have fled—
Wild, lonely then, now crossed by bridge and ford,
'Tis "Spadra Creek", stream of the broken sword.

is a daughter of John Woodward. Mrs. Jamison is a woman of inherited ability. Many newspaper articles worthy of comment have been written by her. Two grown sons of Mr. and Mrs. Jamison, John and Charley, have died within the past two years.

Dr. John P. Mitchell came to Clarksville before the Civil War, from Mitchell, in Culpeper county Va., a village named for that family. Johnson County has never possessed a more loyal citizen than Dr. Mitchell. He was outspoken in his appreciation. He gave the flowers of friendship to his living companions rather than the dead. He was one of the most zealous workers in securing the Cumberland College at Clarksville, and could not have been more elated, when the final decision was made, had it been his very own. Dr. Mitchell married Louisa Willis, whose family was among the early settlers. They were the parents of three children, Dr. John P. Jr., William, and Selma, all of whom are dead.

James Mitchell was a brother of J. P. He was a farmer, and was the father of two daughters, Lou and Nette. The latter, who became Mrs. Ewing, died two years ago in Colorado. Her ashes were deposited in Oakland Cemetery at Clarksville. Lou Mitchell married M. A. Lucas, who came to Clarksville twenty-five years ago as passenger agent for the Missouri Pacific railway. For many years past he has been the efficient cashier of the Bank of Clarksville, and is one of the largest stockholders.

John H. Robinson, a young man from North Carolina, came to Johnson County in the fifties. Just prior to the war he married Sarah Frances James, a daughter of Joseph James. Mr. Robinson was a man with many friends, and much money. Mrs. Robinson was an ideal mother and a good friend. Their daughter, Elizabeth Robinson Blythe Kendrick, wife of T. J. Kendrick, is perhaps the best known and most loved woman in Johnson county. She is a true friend; she is the soul of charity,—especially does she look after the poor and needy. Elizabeth Robinson was married, first to E. D. W. Blythe, whose birth place was Grenado, Fishoning County, Mo., and who was an attorney, practicing in Clarksville. Her second marriage was to T. J. Kendrick a gentleman of the old school. Her children are John Blythe of Missouri, Mrs. Robinson Blythe Smith, wife of Dr. W. F. Smith, special surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Little Rock, T. J. Kendrick, Jr., and Charley Kendrick.

Gabriel W. Paine and Mary Hanners Paine born in North Carolina and Tennessee, in 1801 and 1803, respectively, left Tennessee and came to Arkansas at an early date. Their children were Thomas B., Columbus, Francis, Houston, Susan, Julia Ann and Easter. Gabriel Paine was one of the first boarding house proprietors in Clarksville. The father of Gabriel was John Paine, who was a first cousin of the noted Thomas Paine of Tennessee. Mattie C. Paine, a daughter of Thomas B., was for long years postmistress of Lamar. Flora (Mrs. S.C. Sharyer) of Clarksville, R. G., F. M., Gordon (deceased), and Senator Jake R. Wilson of Eldorado, are children of Elizabeth Paine, who was Mrs. Charlie Wilson. Mrs. Tobe Adkins and Mayor Joe B. Paine of Van Buren, Mrs. Flora Eichenberger, Mrs. Emma Shangle, Mrs. Hallie Price, Robert, Lillie and Elizabeth Paine, were children of Francis and Susan Paine. Mrs. B. M. Riddell is a great-granddaughter of Gabriel Paine. Her mother was Gertrude Paine, daughter of Columbus Paine. Other children of Gertrude Paine King are Hannah, Myrtle, and Martha. This name is spelled two ways. Gabriel Payne took out a land grant but in an old biography is found Thomas Paine. Thad Payne of Clarksville is a descendant of another branch of this same family. His father was Wm. Paine of Tennessee, who was a cousin to Gabriel. Ralph Payne is one of the sons of Thad.

Back somewhere in the course of the years before the interception of the mid-century conflict, there came a gentleman and his lady, up from New Orleans. In the history of the country of Scotland is a lineage from days of old, of a courtly knight, with deeds of valor, whose name was Southerland. Southerlands since, in that highland country, have all claimed a lineage unbroken. In those days, when the lure of the new world was still in the blood of youth, one Alexander Southerland crossed the Atlantic by the long trip to that popular southern port of New Orleans. While in that city he married Miss Cox, who was from Scotland too. After several years they came to Clarksville. They had one daughter, Amanda, and two sons. One son died in Clarksville and the other went to Tennessee. Mr. Southerland was a confederate soldier from Johnson County and served throughout the war. Death had claimed both parents when Amanda was twelve yaers of age, and while she was still in her teens she was married to Abraham Laster, a nephew of the

pioneer Abraham. Seven children were born into their home. Soon the father died, and while some of them were yet children, the mother died too. These boys and girls grew to be splendid men and women. They are Arthur, Walker, who is the present Mayor, Ruby, (Mrs. L. C. Gray), all of Clarksville, also Carl, Arch, Lena (Mrs. Griffin) and Mary, who is the wife of the celebrated scientist, J. W. Stimpson, all of California.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Koschwitz, emigrants from the "Fatherland" were post-war arrivals in Johnson County. As the years passed four children came into their home, one of whom died. Mr. and Mrs. Koschwitz both died in the late nineties. Annie, the oldest child and only daughter, with her two young brothers, went to Washington City, where she was a government employee. Annie is now the wife of Hon. L. F. Kneipp of Washington City, who has for a number of years been connected with the U. S. Forest Reserve. A picture of President Harding and the two small sons of Mr. and Mrs. Kneipp, appeared recently in the Saturday Evening Post. Frederick Koschwitz is a graduate from the Harvard Law School and resides in New York City. Herman is a banker.

E. D. W. Blythe, whose native state was Mississippi and who had previously settled with his brother at Waldron, Arkansas, came to Clarksville in 1879, following his marriage to Elizabeth Robinson. He was a lawyer and a journalist. In the latter profession, he was known as a caustic and forcible writer. His son, John Blythe, of Kansas City, is a prototype of the older cast, with everybody his friend. E. D. W. Blythe was said to have been responsible for the unearthing of the conditions in the Coal Hill mines, where the state convicts were employed. This has since been called "The Coal Hill Convict Horror."

Sometime in the seventies there came a family from Oswatawa, Kansas, Dr. and Mrs. William I. James. Dr. James was a native of Kentucky but was reared in Illinois. Mrs. James was, prior to her marriage, Kathrine Margard, of Iowa. Their children are Grace James, a trained nurse, in Texas, Maude (Mrs. J. E. Morgan of Denver, Colo.), William of California, and Edwina (Mrs. T. E. May of Clarksville). Mrs. May is a woman with an abundance of energy, with wisdom and clearness of thought. Because of her fitness she naturally takes an active

and leading part in all organizations with which she is connected. She is an ardent church worker.

The Tacket family was in Johnson County too during the rush to the gold field of California, for it is said that two of the Tacket boys were slaughtered in the Mountain Meadow Massacre in Utah.

There were many other families over the county at large in pre-war days. Some who are unknown at this time, but a few of them are still familiar: Norvil, Nourse, Gillian, Houser, Koonse, Watts, Arnold, Tate, Dover, Clemmons, Patterson, Price, Swift, Nard, Tucker, Seldon, Wise, Langford, Dickerson, Drew, Lindsey, Boen, Casey, Scaggs, Pace, Smith, Dunn, Garner, Holloway, Kirby, Powell, Temple, Wright, Moore, Hudson, Whorton and Frazier.

ARRIVALS BETWEEN 1865-1880

Immediately following the close of the war, Capt. J. W. May, who had previously resided on the south of the river, came to Clarksville, where were many of the soldier boys of his company. Capt. May at one time operated a grist mill on Shoal Creek and it is said that the large stone with which the grinding was done may still be seen in the bottom of the stream. Capt May's mercantile establishment in Clarksville was one of the largest firms of the county. He called it an emporium and made an effort to carry out to the fullest the meaning of the word.

B. D. Pennington, who was born in Meeklenburg, Va., in 1828, came to Clarksville immediately after the war ended and went into the mercantile business. He married Mary Ann Davis, and built a beautiful home, standing today on Johnson street. He reared and educated a family of boys and girls, only two of whom are living, Ben Pennington of Oklahoma, and Mrs. Cora McGlumphy of Van Buren.

Col. J. N. Sarber, who was born in Pittsburg, Pa., came to Clarksville from Kansas as a scout under Col. Cloud of the Federal army. He was stationed in Clarksville for two years and later married Sue Rose. He then made Clarksville his home through the remainder of his natural life. The Republicans were in power and for a full decade, between 1865 and 1875, he dominated the affairs of this section. He was a lawyer and a man of education. Col. Sarber caused to be formed, in 1874,

a new county, which in his honor was named Sarber. A short time after however, when that regime was passed, the confederate citizenship of the county, through the legislature, changed the name to Logan. Col. Sarber was United States Marshal of the Western District under President Grant. He received the brevet of Colonel when acting in that capacity for the 306 who espoused the renomination of Pres. Grant in 1872. Mrs. Sarber is now residing in California.

The McKennon families who had previously immigrated to Carroll County from Tennessee, came on to Johnson after the war. Capt. A. S. McKennon had been associated with many of the soldier boys from Johnson County in the 16th Arkansas and was a young man just previously married to Miss Berry, a niece of the distinguished United States Senator J. H. Berry. Capt. McKennon together with Major Swagerty, opened a store, and began the sale of general merchandise. A year or two later Buckner, McKennon and his sister Sallie, and the father of the three, a retired physician, Dr. Archibald McKennon, moved to Clarksville. Mrs. Lucretia McKennon, who was the widow of Harvey McKennon, came with her family of six boys and two daughters, A. M., F. R., Dallas, Foster, Onnie, Robert, who later moved to Texas, Spratte (Mrs. Berry) and Bee (Mrs. Hamilton).

Mrs. Mary Nelson, another widowed daughter of Dr. McKennon, came also with her family. She was the mother of Dr. Onnie Nelson, who is widely known over the county, and who has been a practitioner in the profession of dentistry in Clarksville for long years. The husband of Mary McKennon was Robert J. Nelson, who was the son of Prudence Polk, who was a sister of Samuel Polk, the father of the president of the United States, James K. Polk, of the Duck river district, Maury County, Tenn. Robert J. Nelson was an orphan early in life and was taken into the home of his uncle, Samuel. The father of Samuel Polk was Ezekial, whose father, Robert Polk emigrated from Ireland to America. The home of the earlier families of Polks was in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Samuel Polk moved to Tennessee in 1806.

Capt. A. S. McKennon began the study of law while yet in the mercantile business, and after being admitted to the bar became one of the leading lawyers of the state. He was a persuasive talker, tender hearted and generous, with a goodly supply of wit.

He was considered one of the best criminal lawyers in the state. The children of his first wife were Minnie, Dr. George, of Russellville, Ordmer (deceased), and Archie (Mrs. Eugene Towell) of Hot Springs. Capt. McKennon was married a second time, to Hannah Basham. Dr. P. D. McKennon of Fort Smith is their son, and the late Dr. Charley McKennon was also their son. They were the parents of several other children. Capt. McKennon died in 1920 at McAlister, Oklahoma, where he moved more than twenty years ago following an appointment he received from the President as a member of Dawes Indian Commission. Capt. McKennon was an earnest temperance worker. He gave much of his time and energy while in Johnson County, espousing the cause. After going to Oklahoma he made his efforts state-wide and deserved much of the credit for Oklahoma's temperance activities. Mrs. McKennon passed away several years ago.

Buckner McKennon was a traveling salesman. He married Maggie Harley. Mrs. McKennon was a woman familiar with all the topics of the day, and was able to intelligently talk or write about them. She took the primal move to enforce the three-mile temperance law in Johnson County, a law back in the Arkansas archives, hidden and lost. When Mrs. McKennon remembered that she had, at some time read about that status, she consulted lawyers of her acquaintance and they did not remember of such a law, but she insisted, and finally her brother-in-law, Capt. A. S. McKennon, found it. Together they went to work and soon the law itself, was at work. Mr. and Mrs. Buckner McKennon were the parents of R. H., of the McKennon House Furnishing Co., of Clarksville; Paul, a widely known member of the Bar of Johnson county; W. A., and Basil of Louisiana, and Mrs. Autumn Belt of Oklahoma.

Dr. A. M. McKennon is the only living member in Johnson County of the two generations who first came to Johnson county bearing the McKennon name. Dr. McKennon has been for long years, beginning in the seventies, one of the most energetic and prominent business men of Northwest Arkansas. He was a practicing physician for twenty-five years. He retired and for some time personally managed his plantation in the Hartman river bottom. After the death of Capt. J. C. Hill, Dr. McKennon purchased his property on the corner of Main and Fulton

streets and was the manager and principal owner of one of the largest mercantile establishments in the county until 1920, when he sold to the Clarksville Mercantile Co. Dr. McKennon was for many years President of the School Board. Mrs. J. M. Davis of Little Rock, Mesdames D. W. Dunlap and A. N. Hannah of Clarksville, Mrs. Florence Blair of Minneapolis and Mun McKennon of Scranton are the children of Dr. McKennon.

Capt. John C. Hill, following the close of the Civil War, was married to Lyde Davis, daughter of Benjamin Davis of Clarksville. He was a merchant in Clarksville throughout his life. Capt. and Mrs. Hill were the parents of two children, John C. Jr., and Lillie. The former was quite young when he graduated from college where he won a number of medals of honor. He was a writer of some repute. His articles appeared in the Saturday Evening Post and other magazines. Being an expert judge of cotton with a keen intuition and a versatile flow of English, he soon reached the top in his profession. For twenty years and until his death in 1919, he was manager of, and held a seat on the Cotton Exchange in the city of New York. Mrs. J. C. Hill Jr., was Annie Hightower of Ft. Smith. She has one son, who is J. C. Hill, III. Lillie Hill was educated in eastern schools, finishing in the Boston Conservatory of Music. She was married in 1897 to Walter Boogher of the Boogher Dry Goods Co., of St. Louis. They visited England, France, Italy and other European countries on their wedding tour. Mrs. Boogher is now a widow and resides in New York City. Capt. J. C. Hill was the son of William Hill of the Shoal Creek neighborhood south of the river. His mother was Lillie Ward, a daughter of Maj. John Ward. Capt. Hill died in 1910 and Mrs. Hill died in 1914.

Major Harold Borland was the editor of the Clarksville Democrat in the late sixties. Maj. Borland was graduated from West Point Military Academy in the class of 1860. He rendered distinguished service in the army of the Confederacy. He was the son of Col. Solon Borland, who was a veteran of two wars, a United States Senator and a United States minister to Panama. Maj. Borland lived to be an octogenarian.

Judge J. W. Robinson was a magistrate of Lamar for almost twenty years. He came from Alabama to Johnson County with his father, J. S. Robinson in 1877. They resided in Clarksville two years before going to Lamar, where they became associated with

Cazort Brothers in the lumber and gin business. Leo, the only daughter of Judge Robinson, is now Mrs. Lynn Thompson of Clarksville.

When James Anderson Rhea of Hancock County, Tennessee, returned from four long years of soldier life he found that Mrs. Rhea had died only three days before the surrender. His farm land was bare of houses and fences; his grist mill gone, and his negroes free. Instead of making an effort to reclaim his former property he hitched up his team and left with his three small children, Elizabeth, Amanda and Lucy. He traveled through Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas and the Indian Territory into Texas. He remained in Texas for a year, but on account of much illness, again started across the country. When he reached the Horsehead Creek neighborhood in Johnson County, Arkansas, he stopped at the home of Phillip May and asked the price of frying chickens. When told that they were twenty-five cents, he remarked that he had reached the place to locate and raise chickens. Four years later, in 1872, he moved to Clarksville and engaged in the transfer business. James Anderson Rhea was the son of Elijah Rhea, of the family for whom Rhea County, Tenn., was named, and his mother was Lucy Anderson of Virginian lineage, but a member of the family for whom Anderson County, Tenn., was named. He was a nephew of Congressman M. J. Rhea of Tennessee. Mrs. Rhea was prior to their marriage, a Mrs. Rayhab (Brewer) Seal. Elizabeth Rhea married John P. Molloy. Amanda Rhea died at the age of twenty. Lucy Rhea is a Mrs. Horner of Oark. She is the mother of Foster and Beulah Hargis. Eb Rhea for many years a resident of Clarksville, also Robert (deceased) and Geo. Rhea of Edna, were nephews of J. A. Rhea.

At Princeton in Dallas County, Ark., before the Civil War, resided the family of Basil C. Harley. They had previously immigrated to that place from Mississippi. Their native home was Virginia. Hon. Basil C. Harley was at one time the Lieut. Gov. of the state of Mississippi, and after their removal to Princeton was elected to the Arkansas Senate and thereby became the Lieut. Governor of Arkansas. Mrs. Harley was Mary Thompson. Their children were James, William, Clabe, Livingston, J. T. and Maggie.

James Harley had occasion, back in the fifties, to visit Clarksville. He liked the little town so much that when the war

was over he came back and went into business, first with a tin shop and later hardware. This store was burned in the early seventies and with it the old E. E. McConnell residence, Drug Store and in fact that whole block. That was the first conflagration on that corner. Hon. Basil C. Harley had passed away in Dallas County, in the meantime, and Mrs. Harley and family moved to Clarksville. James Harley married Amanda Ward, a daughter of Augustus M. Ward. William Harley married Clemmie May, oldest daughter of T. K. May, and Livingston Harley, now Dr. Harley, moved to Paris and began the practice of medicine. He married Bettie Calthrop, who was the daughter of a pioneer of Johnson County. Mrs. Wm. Hardwick of Clarksville is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Livingston Harley. J. T. Harley married Margaret Connelley of Clarksville. The only daughter of the family, was Maggie, (Mrs. Buckner McKennon.)

Hon. W. D. Allnutt held a clerkship in Washington city when he resigned to come with Congressman C. C. Reed to Arkansas. After residing in this state for a time, he grew to like it. He found the girl of his choice in Clarksville, in the person of Augusta Robinson, a daughter of Hon. Littleberry Robinson. They were married and two babies, Lilly and Richard had come into their home when Mrs. Allnutt died. Mr. Allnutt is a lawyer by profession. He is a man of few words but accurate and dependable in all his dealings. After a number of years Mr. Allnutt married a second time. The present lady of that title was Nelle Edwin, a beautiful young woman who had recently emigrated from Scotland. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Allnutt

FOOT NOTE—A coincidence that may be interesting to the members, and probably to posterity of the Harley and Ward families, is the frequency of their intermarriage during the past seven generations. The last two being made without their cognizance of a common ancestorage. Some old letters of the family filed away years ago by Mrs. Maggie Harley McKennon revealed the lineage. An outline will be given here for those who care to know.

Henry Bowen was a brother of Rees Bowen who was killed in the Battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary war. A daughter of Henry Bowen was the mother of Henry Bowen Thompson of Tazwell County, Virginia. Mary Thompson, a daughter of Henry Bowen Thompson, was Mrs. Basil Harley who moved to Johnson County.

Mrs. Basil Harley was the mother of Maggie Harley, who married B. P. McKennon. Mrs. B. P. McKennon was the mother of Basil McKennon.

Mrs. John Ward, wife of Major John Ward, was a sister of Henry Bowen. Major and Mrs. Ward were the parents of Augustus M. Ward. Augustus M. was the father of William and Amanda. William Ward was the father of Margaret Ward. In the early sixties James Harley married Amanda Ward. Within the past decade Basil C. McKennon married Margaret Ward.

are William, Colen, Katherine and Jean. This family moved to Little Rock three years ago. Mr. Allnutt's native state is Maryland.

J. C. Faucett came from North Carolina in 1871 and settled near Cabin Creek. Mrs. Faucette was Mary Tripp of Rolla, Missouri.

Wm. B. Higgs arrived in the Pittsburg neighborhood of Johnson County, from the state of Tennessee, prior to the sixties. His sons were J. W. and H. A. Higgs. J. W. now resides in the old home settlement, while Horace A. Esq., is a citizen of Clarksville. His former home, however, was Knoxville. Mrs. H. A. Higgs was Ella Angeline Mosley of Marion, Illinois. The children in this family are Mrs. W. C. Hobbs, Gertrude (Mrs. Humphrey), Eunice (Mrs. Morin), Rachel (Mrs. Lee Morgan), Howell and Roland.

R. J. Dunlap and his little family came to Johnson County from Oxford, Miss., in 1875. They had previously moved to that state from Lancaster, S. C., where Mr. Dunlap had served for four years as a Confederate soldier in the 1st South Carolina Regiment. Mrs. Dunlap was, before her marriage, Margaret Montgomery, each having originally emigrated from Ireland. The children in this home were Robert David, Harry, Carl, all deceased, Nelle (Mrs. Ernest Fontaine), and Birdie. Mr. and Mrs. Fontaine are the parents of two boys, Ernest Jr., and James Robert. Mr. Fontaine is a native of Kentucky. Robert D. Dunlap, who married Effie Ward, was one of the most successful men the county ever possessed. His keen perception, intuition and energy, coupled with a personality for making friends, won for him not only a large business success but scores of friends at home and wherever he went. Mr. Dunlap died in 1918. His children are D. Ward, Robert, Polly (Mrs. M. A. Scarborough), and Jefferson.

D. Ward Dunlap is administrator of his father's estate and has large coal mining interests. He is at this time a member of the Arkansas Democratic Central Committee.

Robert D. Dunlap is cashier of the First National Bank of Clarksville, and also, has much coal interests.

To trace the genealogy of the Dunlap family one must begin with the children, D. Ward, Jr. and Robert T., who are the sons of D. Ward and Robert D. Jr., who are the sons of R. D. Dunlap, Sr., who was the son of Robert Jefferson Dunlap, whose father,

back in South Carolina, was Robert David Montgomery Dunlap, who was the son of James Dunlap, the son of John D. Dunlap, who emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, sometime before the Revolutionary war, for John was an American soldier under General Washington.

Mrs. R. J. Dunlap (Margaret Montgomery), whose home is in Clarksville, is the daughter of Robert Montgomery, who was the son of Nemon Montgomery, who immigrated to South Carolina from Ireland.

The White family were pre-war settlers but the information at hand begins with C. White, who with his family of several daughters and one son, Fred, resided during the latter part of the past century on the old homestead of Arthur Davis, which Mr. White had purchased. Fred White married Jennie Montgomery, daughter of Dr. Montgomery of Spadra.

J. M. Copeland, whose native land was South Carolina, but who went from there to Rome, Ga., thence to Madison County, Arkansas, died in the latter place in 1872. Mrs. Copeland, nee Amanda Manning, with her family of three boys and one daughter moved to Clarksville in 1874. J. W. Copeland is the only one living at this time. He married Ludy Scott of Yell County. They have three living children. Luther, a son of J. M. died a number of years ago. Luther Copeland is his son. He also left two daughters.

W. T. Evans, a native of South Wales set sail for America in 1869, and after spending eight years in Ohio, moved to Clarksville. Mrs. Evans had died previously in South Wales and Mr. Evans' family consisted of two sons and four daughters. The two sons and one daughter were the members who came to Clarksville with him, D. J. Evans, an eminent musician, moved to Little Rock and taught in the schools there; Gwennie (Mrs. Ed Kraus), and Joseph, whose wife was Susie Griffiths of Ohio, was also a native of Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Evans' children are Mrs. Mary Harris, Mrs. Lizzie Cunningham, Mrs. Martha Moore, Mrs. Maude Marlar. Joseph Evans traveled every summer. He spent several months one year touring England, Wales, Scotland, France and the Isle of Man. Mr. Evans died in 1918.

John Patrick Molloy made his bow into Arkansas early in the seventies, having been at the delta of the Mississippi when the yellow fever epidemic began to rage, he made flight up that river

and thence up the Arkansas to Dardanelle and Russellville. John Patrick was the son of Steven and Annie Boland Molloy of Kilsbrush, Ireland. The father, Steven, who took passage for America back in the fifties, was washed overboard and drowned. Annie Boland grew up in Ireland before it was the fashion to send girls to school, therefore a tutor was provided for Anne and her sister Margarette. Margarette later became Mrs. O'Shaughnessy and her husband was Secretary to the Police Commission in London, England for forty years. Anne, after the death of her husband taught school and for several years before the end of her life, drew a pension from the English Government for the long service of forty-one years in the school room. She married a second time and became Mrs. Dan Galvin, but Mr. Galvin died at the end of two years. The last twenty-five years of her life were spent at the Moyasta Place with relatives, Col. and Lady Grace Vandellour. Anne Boland Molloy Galvin was the mother of J. P. of Arkansas U. S. A., Charley of Ireland, Annie (Mrs. Rege Brennen of London, England), Minnie (Mrs. Godwin Tilton, of Ireland), Margarette (Mrs. Regenal Meeks, of Waga Waga, New South Wales, Australia), and Mrs. Elizabeth Burke of Detroit, Michigan, whose daughter, Mrs. Mary Burke Peas, is the chief editor of the Canadian magazine, The Echo; also Dan Galvin, a graduate of Trinity College, whose home is in Sidney, Australia.

John Patrick Molloy was educated in a monastery in Kilsbrush, Ireland. He served in the English navy four years and then went on a trading vessel as second, and later first mate, and eventually, captain. He circumnavigated the globe three times, was on the Great Lakes for a year and cruised in the West Indies, during the Civil war. When he came to Clarksville in 1872, he met the only girl, Elizabeth Rhea. He was a jeweler in

FOOT NOTE—It will doubtless be interesting to those who bear the name of Molloy, to know that it is said by historians to be a name of real antiquity, tracing back to a chieftain who descended from "Niall of the Nine Hostages, the High King of Ireland", in the fourth century. The histories of the "High Kings" who held sway over the various clans are recorded in an unbroken line, from the joint reign of two brothers, Heber and Herman, in 1700 B. C., down to the death of Roderick O'Conner, the last and one hundred eighty-third of the "High Kings", at which time in the latter part of the 12th century A. D., the Irish national structure began to crumble under the onslaught of the Anglo-Normans. The clan seat was in ancient "Ferceil", in Meath, now in Kings County, Ireland. The name was first the Celtic word, Maolua and O'Malumah. It is now O'Malley, Mulloy or Molloy.

Clarksville for twenty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Molloy's living children are Ella (Mrs. Cooper Langford), Steve, of Missouri, Rhea, of Chicago, Terrence D., of Clarksville, and Dr. John Patrick Molloy, an optician, of Missouri.

Q. B. Poynor landed in Johnson from Madison County, alone and empty handed, early in the seventies. He had started out in the world to seek his fortune. Mr. Poynor found it, not by accident awaiting him somewhere, but by earnest endeavor and well earned achievements. He married in 1885 to Fannie Ogilvie, a daughter of W. S. Ogilvie. Mr. Poynor farmed until 1884 when he was elected Circuit Clerk of Johnson County. This place he held for two terms. After that time expired he went into the mercantile business. He was a successful merchant. After the death of Mr. Poynor, his daughter Erla, became the business manager. The Poynor children are Erla (Mrs. H. W. Collier), Howell, Burns (deceased), Francis, who is Vice-President of the Farmers National Bank, Clarksville, Virgie, who is Dean of Music of the College of the Ozarks, Mamie, Amy and Will.

The parents of Q. B. Poynor were George and Martha Davis Poynor, who immigrated to Madison County, from Georgia. Their other children were Dr. I. M., Dr. G. V. and Dr. J. W.

John Robinson Miller was born in Ashville, S. C. in 1838, and when a young man moved to Watervally, Miss. While there he married Miss Harriett Zinn and in 1876, they moved to Johnson County, Arkansas. Mr. Miller was a soldier, having served throughout the term of the war. His father whose place of residence was Ashville was also J. R. Miller. A son of the subject of this ketch is J. R. Miller. He is a merchant who owns and manages a number of stores, with headquarters in Ft. Smith, Ark. James Miller, another son, is a professional baritone singer in concert work, with headquarters in New York City. Elizabeth, Hattie, Nelle, May (Mrs. W. F. Rebsman), Jennie (Mrs. Cook, deceased), Eula (Mrs. C. W. Paylor), Molly (Mrs. John Porter), are other children. Mr. Miller located at Cabin Creek, when he first came to this country, but being a staunch Presbyterian, when Arkansas Cumberland College was located at Clarksville, he moved there and became an active and faithful worker for that institution.

John Thomas Davis and his wife, Emma McKissisk, came to Johnson County, Ark., from Union, S. C., in 1871. They located

near Cabin Creek on a farm where Mr. Davis passed away in 1881. Mrs. Davis remained on the farm for a number of years, before moving to Clarksville, her present home. Her children are Hattie (Mrs. G. W. Hinchie), Sallie, Martha (Mrs. Orville Daniel, deceased), and John M. Davis of Little Rock. Dr. G. W. Hinchie was the postmaster of Clarksville under President Harrison. John M. Davis is a former cashier of the Bank of Clarksville. He was the first State Bank Examiner of Arkansas and held that position for two terms. He was then elected President of the Exchange National Bank of Little Rock, one of the strongest banks in the state, which place he now holds. Mr. Davis has a pleasing personality and many friends. His rapid progress upward attests his efficiency. Mrs. Davis was formerly Norma McKennon. Their children are Emma, Neita and John Jr.

The parents of John Thomas Davis were John M. and Harriett Johnson Davis. Harriett Johnson was the daughter of John Johnson who was a brother of David Johnson, the first governor of South Carolina. Gov. Johnson was made the Chief Executive of that state in 1846.

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Langford immigrated to Arkansas in 1880. They originally came from Georgia, through the channel of a brief sojourn in Alabama and Mississippi before coming to Arkansas. Mr. Langford was formerly a farmer and school teacher. Later he went into the mercantile business at Dublin, Logan Co., Arkansas. He now lives in Clarksville and is a magistrate. Mr. Langford's father was John Langford, who was the son of William Langford, who was the son of Richard Langford of Maryland, and who was a stone mason and was employed in the construction of the capitol building at Washington City. W. H. Langford, the subject of this sketch, is a veteran of the Civil War from Georgia. Mrs. Langford was formerly Moffitt Alabama Livingston, the daughter of Wm. Aaron Livingston and Mary Ann Cooper Livingston. William Aaron Livingston was the son of Thomas Livingston. Mrs. Aaron Livingston was the daughter of Wm. Cooper, whose mother was also a Cooper, before she married. Mrs. Langford is a cousin to Congressman Livingston of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Langford's children are Cooper H. Langford, Johnnie (Mrs. James Harrison), and Eva May (Mrs. A. T. Grayson). Harry and Langford Keith of Roswell, New Mexico, are their grandchildren. Cooper H. Lang-

ford and Ella Molloy Langford are the parents of three boys, Cooper Harold, who will this year receive a degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Harvard, and who has recently been elected dean of Educational Psychology for the 1922 Summer School of Harvard University. The younger boys are Albert H. and Jack Livingston. Harry Keith is one of the 451 graduates of the Naval Academy at Anapolis, June, 1922.

On September 30, 1879, G. W. and Mary Ann Kraus from Pennsylvania, landed in Johnson County, Arkansas, to find a new home. Their family consisted of six boys and one daughter, Charley, Sam, Frank, Wilse, Ed, El and Sarah. The Kraus boys were farmers, carpenters and constructors. Many buildings stand today as monuments of the ingenuity of these men, especially Ed and El, who made their homes in Clarksville. Mrs. Ed Kraus, nee Gwinnie Evans, was a woman who administered many acts of charity. Far and wide about the town she visited the sick and needy—never empty handed. Their children are Allie and Gomer, who today, with their families live in Clarksville. El Kraus married Cora Flemming, an orphan girl who resided in the home of her uncle, C. White. Their children were seven big, husky boys, football and baseball players. They are all residing in Clarksville. Mr. Kraus died a year ago.

Felix Bone was the husband of Mrs. Augusta Howell Bone who outlived him many years. They were the parents of Hugh, Howell, Lucy (Mrs. Hugh Miller), Lulu (Mrs. A. N. Ragon deceased), and Linnie (Mrs. Carl Arrington). Mrs. Bone was a niece of the late Arabelle Turner of Lamar, who was a daughter of Josiah Perry, and who lived to be almost a century old.

Alman M. Sharyer was the senior member of a family who came to Knoxville, Johnson County, in 1880. He was a son of William and Johanna Langston Sharyer. Mrs. A. M. Sharyer was Lucy Ann Martin, a daughter of Joseph and Jane Thurman Martin, who resided at Atlanta, Georgia. The children of this family are W. Joseph, Samuel C., Anna (Mrs. James Lewis) and Lucy, all of Clarksville, and T. W. and Alice (Mrs. J. A. Foster) of Paris. The father was born in Raburn County, Ga. and from that marble and granite district of the old cracker state they came on to Arkansas. In Paris and Clarksville they have chiseled from that adamant stone many beautiful monuments. A. M. Sharyer was a Confederate soldier. He entered at the be-

ginning of the war and was in active service all the way through. He was in the battle of Bull Run and other fierce engagements. Mr. Sharyer was a man of easy manners and had many friends. Joe Sharyer has been a Justice of the Peace in Clarksville for many years. The children of S. C. and Flora Wilson Sharyer are Wilson and Lucy Lorenc.

In 1874, H. W. Love, who was born in Lee County, Va., in 1841, and Mrs. Love, who was Elizabeth Miller of Tazwell, Tenn., came from Tennessee to Johnson County and purchased property west of Clarksville. Their children numbered ten, five boys and five girls. Ewell Love was Sheriff of Johnson County during the two terms from 1910 to 1914. Guy and Claude Love of Clarksville and Dr. J. G. Love of Hartman, successful men of affairs.

Mrs. Catherine Sommers Stoudt and her family of three boys and two girls, came to Johnson County in 1873. The father of this family, Fredrick Stoudt, having died previously in Ft. Smith. Fredrick was born in Bavaria, Germany and came across to New Orleans in the year 1845, when he was twenty-seven years old. On the ship he met Catherine Sommers, also of Bavaria. They were married two years later, and resided for ten years in New Orleans, before moving to Ft. Smith. Their children were Frederick, John, Theodore, Christina and Catherine. Christina became Mrs. Andrew Clark, and Catherine, Mrs. Wight Armstrong. Frederick Stoudt has been a most efficient and dependable contractor and builder in Johnson county for a long number of years.

SOME PERSONS WHO CAME BEFORE 1900.

To trespass beyond the stipified year, a few persons, who have been so much a part of the life of the county, must be mentioned, else this story will fall short because of incompleteness.

A Tennessee gentleman, M. A. Moore, was for thirty-five years a much respected citizen. Hon. J. W. Coffman, a reputable and conscientious lawyer; Dr. J. S. Kolb, who is a practitioner of wide repute; D. Ransom and sons, John, Alonzo Simon and Isaac; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Allison and their family; the Williamsons and Perdues, who were near Shady Grove; the Farris families, too numerous to mention, are all prominent in their chosen vocations; Dr. and Mrs. T. D. Nichols, the parents of Albert, John, Arthur, Minnie (Mrs. Sam Laser), and Sue (Mrs.

Sharum); the McWilliams brothers, M. M. and Frank, are of the happy Tipperary type. Mrs. M. M. McWilliams was a daughter of Albert Kemp of early days of Spadra. Mrs. Joe Banasky, is a grand daughter of Albert Kemp; J. J. Foster, with his interesting family, of which Newell (Mrs. J. W. Sallis) is a member; the Nicholas family, of which Prof. Hugh Nicholas was a member; O. C. Ludwig was a poet and writer, also a former Clerk of the United States Congress; W. M. Kavanaugh, late of Little Rock, resided in Clarksville in the eighties; the Pitts brothers, whose family was perhaps here in earlier days, are noteworthy citizens; the Griffin brothers, Lawrence and Frank, were west of Clarksville in the eighties. Lawrence was the father of Ethel, Henry, Pearl, Era, Jewell, Inez and Erma; the Haigwoods, of which family there are several branches, are all good citizens and prominent in church circles; the Ingram family, of which "Uncle" Billy was the senior member; Rev. J. A. Connelly, who was for long years a Presbyterian minister; the Lewis family of the northern part of the county; Fremont Stokes, an expert coal operator from Pennsylvania, and an influential citizen; J. A. Dowdy, a trustworthy gentleman and a brother of Andrew Dowdy, a leading member of the state Senate a few years back; the Bartlett family of which the present sheriff is a prominent descendant; the Boen brothers, who are perhaps successors of the pioneer family. George Boen has built a number of apartment houses in Clarksville; the late J. T. Arrington, an Ex-Confederate soldier, and principal of the former popular durg store of Arrington & Sons; George Daniel, a good citizen and a veteran of the Civil War, and his family; Beaufort Riddell, who has done much to improve Clarksville, by erecting store buildings, residences, et cetera; the Malone family of Coal Hill, who came back in the early eighties; the Morrow home is on Minnow Creek. J. W. Morrow is the senior member and is a prosperous farmer; the Matthews families of Minnow Creek, who have always been prominent; Isaac McCracken of Ozone, who was once back in the eighties, Chairman of the National Wheeler Party; the McCoy family of which Wm. and Jim of Clarksville are sons; S. G. Harris of Colony Mountain; A. M. McLane, building contractor, who is represented today by several sons and one daughter; the late Z. A. Woods, the founder and former manager of the Woods Manufacturing Co., Ft. Smith, was for twenty years a resident of

Clarksville; the Hamilton brothers, J. N. and W. V. The latter was for long years in the Hardware business; the Moyers came from Indiana; the Lemley family, the Harmon family, and John and Henry Bunch, came during this period; Earl Johnson, a coal operator and Harris Johnson a planter, each of different families; Elbert Gilbert, the Champion Cotton Grower of the South, is a junior member of the W. S. Gilbert family. In 1919 he grew 4005 pounds of cotton on two acres of Johnson County land. Frank Pennington, a son of B. D. Pennington, was the father of Ben, of Coal Hill, and Corinne, of Toledo, Oregon; W. H. Robinson, a son of Littleberry Robinson, and Claude C. May, a son of Capt. J. W. May, were merchants of the eighties; Dr. L. A. Cook, a practitioner and Christian gentleman; the Gammill family, of whom Flaude and Lee, who won honors for the College of the Ozarks in the 1921 Inter-Collegiate Debates, are members. A conspicuous, ragged hermit, a lawyer from New York City, and whose name was J. R. McIntosh, lived and died in the country between Lamar and Clarksville during the last years of the past century. He was a man of erudition, and contributed valuable compositions regularly to the New York Herald and other leading papers and magazines. His articles concerning Arkansas were straightforward facts, such as any Arkansian would appreciate. He rebuffed those who would have been friendly toward him, and intimately associated with no one. He was truly a recluse. Many more prominent families of the County not heretofore mentioned are headed by the names of Chandler, Holmes, Rafter, Coyle, Rowe, Wetherton, Roquemore, Reese, Werschky, Davis, Shuh, Carter, Boren, Neal, Burt, Becker, Kelley, Werner, Myers, Best, Dixon, Pyron, Eoff, Moore, Riley, Eubanks, Wright, Simmons, Ellis, Young, Ross, Herring, Temple, Vaught, Ellington, Jumper, Lingo, Hannah, Horner, Crampton, Greene, Harrison, McCord, Shirley, Quick, James, Morris, Bean, Warren, Westmoreland, Hervey, Sneed, Jacobs, Harden, Frost, Frazier, Ferguson, Elliott, Dobbs, Clinton, Calahan, Campbell, Brock, Bridges, Overbey, Smith, Cagle, Caruthers, Gould, Freeman, Lollis, Smith, Douglas, Soard, Seideman, Cline, Bush,—and, so many more that this volume must close with a mental panorama of faces and names clamoring through ties of justice and association for record here, but neither time nor space will permit, for the end must be reached.

"The Vine-clad Cottage Down on Cherry Street"

(Dedicated to Mrs. T. J. Kendrick)

Around the corner of Cravens, from the Main Street way,
Many a youth and maiden have gone on many a day
Through the short way of Cravens, past the church near-by;
Many a friend and friendless—there's a reason why,
Have crossed over the street, to the welcome retreat
Of a vine-clad cottage down on Cherry Street.

That weather-worn cottage, of gray-brown hue,
Covered with Ivy and Clematis too,
That has stood well the test that vicissitude wears,
And full six decades have passed, with the years
Since that cottage first smiled, as a friend to greet—
That vine-clad cottage down on Cherry Street.

'Tis on the same spot where a hut once stood,
A first settler's hut in the bramble and wood,
Where wild turkeys flew, and wolves lonely howled,
Where black bears roamed, and Indians prowled—
On that same spot, with soft tread of feet,
As that vine-clad cottage down on Cherry Street.

The years passed on, and that hut has gone,
And the first settler too, has reached his bourn;
And a cottage now stands, up ten steps high,
Broad steps to the south and west, near-by,
Where the twining tendrils are thached and replete—
At that vine-clad cottage down on Cherry Street.

Where a timid Mimosa is waving all the while
O'er the blue Forget-me-nots, and the Lilies of the Nile,
O'er the sweet Lanthanas, and Nasturtiums too,
Blending with sunshine from their homeland, of Peru,
And at night, a blooming Jasmine breathes out perfume sweet
Round that vine-clad cottage down on Cherry Street.

There are Pansies for thought, Ferns for fascination,
Goldenrods for caution, Geraniums for consolation,
Heliotropes for devotion and the Myrtles for love,
With a giant Caladium waving his ears above,
To hear the voice of the flowers, as they fragrance mete
Round that vine-clad cottage down on Cherry Street.

There are roses many, and a twining Columbine,
There are Cannas, the Nokomis, and the flaming Brandywine,
And giant Catalpas too, most a century old,
But the greatest of all, in that garden to unfold,
Is the spirit of a woman, 'mongst her flowers sweet—
At that vine-clad cottage down on Cherry Street.

Just the soul of a woman, much like you and me,
Who has lived, and loved, and learned true charity;
Her children have come, and grown, and are gone,
And some of them died in life's early morn;
But friends by the score, she lives now to greet—
At her vine-clad cottage down on Cherry Street.

Her caste knows no peer; her influence lives;
Her right hand is greeting, while her left one gives;
And not one of the lowly has she ever turned down;
Generosity is her passion—star of her crown,
As she reigns in the realm of her arborough retreat—
At her vine-clad cottage, down on Cherry Street.

Arkansas

ORIGIN AND PRONUNCIATION

By DALLAS T. HERNDON,
Secretary Arkansas History Commission

Facts which are the result of research of the best authorities of the country.

The name Arkansas is clearly of Indian origin. Nor is there longer any doubt as to its meaning. As used by the Indians themselves it meant the "down-stream people."

In the Indian tribe, which DeSoto, the Spanish explorer, in 1541, LaSalle, the Frenchman, in 1682, and other French explorers, at later dates, met with in the region now known as Arkansas, called themselves Quapaws. These Quapaws were part—or a tribe—of the great Sioux family, one of the several great branches of North American Indians.

The abode of the Qupaws originally, or at all events as long ago as there is any tradition of them, was north of the Ohio river, perhaps near where the Ohio empties into the Mississippi. In that vicinity they were part of a federation of tribes, the other members of said federation being the Kansa, Omaha Osage, and Ponca tribes; all of whom were kindred tribes, of the great Sioux family.

Sometime prior to the coming of DeSoto (1541) and his followers among them—how long can only be surmised—the Quapaw tribe migrated down the Mississippi river, crossed that river and took its abode along what is now the Arkansas river. Thereafter, and by reason of that migration down the Mississippi, the Quapaws came to be called, by their kinsmen and once confederates—the Kansa, Omahas, Osages and Poncas—the U-gakh-pa; which word, in the Siouan language, meant "down stream people."

The word U-gakh-pa was written by the early explorers—euphonically—in a number of ways. Marquette (1673) wrote it "Arkansa"; LaSalle (1680), Acousa; Penicant (1700, Arkansas; Gen'l. Z. M. Pike, American explorer of the southwest (1811) Arkansas. All these explorers heard the word spoken by the Quapaw or Arkansas and wrote down as best they could, doubtless, what they heard. Again, in 1819, when Arkansas was formed a Territory by act of Congress, the name of the new Ter-

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